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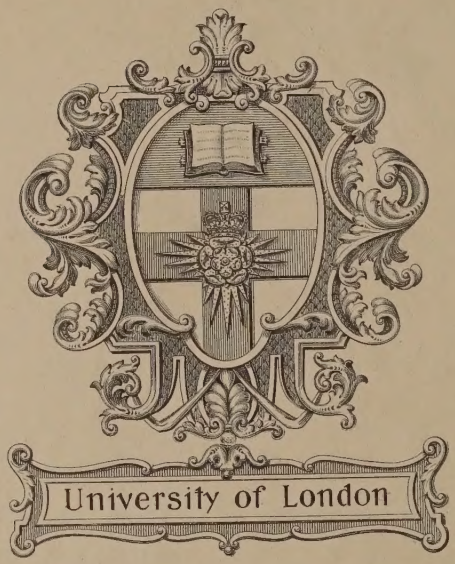
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

— *(6.)* —

CALEDONIAN CANAL; CHARITY;
CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS (IRELAND);
COPYHOLD; INCLOSURE;
LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND;
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT; MINES;
PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND); TITHE; TURNPIKE TRUSTS;
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXI.

1867-8.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS

1867–8.

TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES;—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTH VOLUME.

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OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *July* 1868.

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CALEDONIAN CANAL.

THE SIXTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

The navigation of the Caledonian Canal has been maintained without interruption throughout the past year. The winter having been mild, the Canal was free from ice; but early in February, its eastern district was visited by heavy floods which attained a height approaching, within three inches, the memorable flood of 1849. The works of the navigation sustained no damage from this cause, but the River Ness overflowed its banks; and the town of Inverness was exposed to an inundation.

The Commissioners are advised that such floods are due to natural causes, and are not affected by the navigation works; but in consequence of representations from the magistrates and town council of Inverness, they have agreed to consult Mr. Fowler, C. E.; and that gentleman is now engaged in surveying the watershed of that part of Scotland, with a view to suggest expedients for mitigating, if possible, the severity of inundations to which the River Ness has been periodically liable, as well before as since the construction of the Canal.

Several new works and improvements have been undertaken during the year. The upper Lockgate Bridge at Muirtown has been widened for the accommodation of steam-boat passengers; the mouth of the River Garry, which discharges its waters into Loch Oich, has been altered, by dredging, so as to improve the navigation of that loch; the channel at the west end of Loch Lochy has been improved; and a considerable shoal which had formed at Laggan is being removed. Some progress has also been made in building new lock-houses. The steam tug-boats have been maintained in efficient working order, without any unusual repairs.

The establishment of the Commissioners sustained a serious loss in August last, by the death of Mr. George May, their resident engineer and superintendent at Inverness, who had discharged the duties of that office for many years, with zeal, ability, and unceasing vigilance. He has been succeeded by Mr. Davidson, who was peculiarly qualified by his long experience and knowledge of the navigation. The Commissioners, in making this appointment, were able to effect a saving, by the union of the offices of resident engineer and collector at Clachnaharry.

The Commissioners regret that they are unable to report favourably of the traffic and revenue of the past year. In the year ending 30th April 1867, the receipts amounted to 6,541 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.*; in the year ending 30th April 1868, they were no more than 6,041 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.*; thus showing a decrease of 500 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* In the former year the expenditure amounted to 6,698 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.*; and in the latter to 6,560 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.*; thus showing a decrease of 137 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* The expenditure of the year exceeded the receipts by 519 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* The balance of the Commissioners at the Bank of Scotland, as at the 30th April last, was 693 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.*

The failure of the traffic was chiefly experienced in the passage of vessels through the entire length of the Canal, from the east to the west sea. Such passages had amounted in the previous year to 742, and in the past year they fell to 444; on the other hand, the passages from west to east increased from 316 to 385. The number of passages on parts of the Canal increased from 349 to 409. The tonnage dues on vessels navigating the Canal amounted, in the previous year, to 4,920 *l.* 8 *s.*, and in the past year to no more than 4,174 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* In making these comparisons, however, it is necessary to observe that the traffic of the year 1866-67, considerably exceeded the average of preceding years. In

the past year, the proceeds of the transit toll on passengers amounted to 483 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*, as compared with 490 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* in the preceding year.

This failure of traffic is due, in some measure, to the general dulness of trade; but mainly to diminished importations of linseed, caused by over-trading in that commodity, in previous years, and by considerable shipments from Holland, to the eastern ports, and thence to Ireland. The local trade in grain has also suffered from the inferior quality of the crops on the eastern coast of Scotland. The Commissioners continue to observe, with anxiety, the changes which are taking place in the direction of our commerce with the northern ports of Europe, in consequence of the gradual displacement of sailing vessels by steamers, and the opening of new lines of railway communication, from the eastern ports of this country.

CRINAN CANAL.

THE navigation of the Crinan Canal was maintained throughout the winter without any interruption; but the harbour at Ardrishaig and the steam-boat pier sustained considerable damage from a violent storm on the 24th January. Several of the lock-gates require extensive repairs, or renewal, mainly in consequence of the increased wear and tear of the screw steamers; and arrangements have been made for placing them, as soon as possible, in a state of efficiency; the swing bridge at Bellanach has been renewed; and a new bridge at Cairnbaan is about to be erected in a better position, and with improved approaches, to the cost of which the South Argyll District Road Trustees have agreed to contribute 100 *l.*

The traffic and revenue of the Canal continue to exhibit a satisfactory progress.

In the year ending 30th April 1867, the receipts of the Canal and Harbour (including a contribution of 200 *l.* towards the building of the bridge at Ardrishaig) amounted to 4,324 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*, being a higher amount than in any previous year; and in the year ending 30th April 1868, they were 4,350 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*, showing an increase of 25 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*

The expenditure of the year ending 30th April 1867, was 3,829 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*; and of the year ending 30th April 1868, 4,143 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*, being an increase in the latter year of 314 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*; the receipts exceeded the expenditure by 206 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.*, and the balance due by the Commissioners to the Bank of Scotland as at the 30th April last, was reduced to 99 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* The expenditure of both these years comprises a sum of 250 *l.* in discharge of the Crinan Canal "Old Account"; and in the latter year the extraordinary expenses of repairs and renewal of works have amounted to nearly 900 *l.* These demands upon the surplus revenue of the navigation, which the Commissioners have vainly endeavoured to restrain, are due to the imperfect construction of many portions of the original work, to the decay of old timber structures, to the wear and tear of an increasing steam traffic, and to improvements needed for the navigation, or for local convenience.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CALEDONIAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1868.

THE working of the navigation has been carried on during the past year with very little interruption; the winter was remarkably open, the only hindrance to a free passage being the during the first week of February, when heavy floods occurred along the whole line of the Canal, rising to within three inches of the height of the great flood of 1849, but fortunately passing away without doing any damage to the Canal Works.

In the eastern district, the locks, gates, bridges, and embankments, are all in good working order.

The timber jetties at the Clachnaharry Sea Lock, have undergone some repairs, as also the working gear of the gates at the sea and Clachnaharry Locks, which are more exposed to damage than any of the other locks, being the entrances to the Muirtown Basin. As proposed by the late Mr. George May, in his last report, the upper lock-gate bridge at Muirtown was considerably widened to accommodate steamboat passengers in approaching the wharf, in connection with the new road made by Mr. Matheson, M.P.

An inclined plane at the same time was formed up the rear of the lock embankment, sufficiently wide and easy to admit the ascent of carriages. The reach of Canal between Muirtown and Dochgarroch, has required more than ordinary attention during the past year, several leakages occurring in the clay linings; but these were promptly stopped by the usual means of throwing in sand in considerable quantities. No danger attaches to these leakages; it being simply a loss of water, with deterioration of the clay linings, not of the embankments.

At Dochgarroch Lock, the working gear of the gates has had to be repaired twice during the past season; this was done by diving, and I hope it will stand the trial of the frequent lockings of the swift passenger steamers, now running daily in each direction. The waste and retaining weirs at the lower end of Loch Dochfour sustained no injury during the high flood of February.

In the middle district, that is, between the west end of Lochness and the east end of Loch Lochy, the several works are kept in good condition; but here, as elsewhere along the whole line, the under-water machinery of the lock-gates is requiring constant and careful attention, with renewals from time to time. These apply chiefly to the rollers under the gate points and the segments upon which they traverse; the rollers are being constantly replaced, as wanted, but many of the segments, will also, I fear, ere long, have to be renewed.

In the month of August last the steam dredger was sent up to Loch Oich, to commence the alteration in the mouth of the River Garry, as proposed by the late Mr. George May.

Great inconvenience had resulted from the whole volume of the Garry's waters discharging into Loch Oich at a right angle upon the navigable channel, frequently driving vessels in passing, out of their course, and grounding them in shallow water; and the object was, to from a new mouth to the river, so as to discharge obliquely into the loch.

This was, to a certain extent, attained. The weather during the whole operation was most unfavourable, Loch Oich standing nearly at winter flood level all the time the dredger was at work, causing great delay, and ultimately the necessity of leaving the work unfinished. A small section of the excavation yet remains to be removed, and with this it is proposed to extend the horn-shaped mound on the south side of the river mouth, which I trust will attain the object in view.

When on dredging operations, it may be added, that on this occasion the opportunity was taken to ease the channel into Gairlochy Lock, at the west end of Loch Lochy, through which the "Gondolier" steamer could, with difficulty, be steered without damage.

An encroachment on the navigable channel at Laggan entrance was also removed.

A shoal was deepened below Kytra Lock, the same in the Glacis cutting at Fort-Augustus, and lastly an accumulation at the mouth of Dochfour Burn was cleared away.

In the deep cutting at Laggan, it is found that the floods in the Burn, which discharges over a forebay of 18 to 20 feet in height into the Canal, have during the past winters, brought down a vast accumulation of sand and silt, thus reducing the standard depth of water by five feet.

The shoal extends 150 yards on each side of the burn; and measures are being taken for its immediate removal by the dredger.

In the west district, that is, from the west end of Loch Lochy to Lochiel, all the works are in good order.

I have only to remark, that the works on this section, so far as the masonry of the locks and aqueducts is concerned, require more care and cause more outlay than on any of the other sections.

The materials composing the rubble work of the locks are small, and require constant attention, and at the annual May repairs, it is found that the expense is much greater than in the other districts.

At the Bannavie chain of locks, cavities have been found under the inverts and the platforms above each pair of gates.

Here, the masonry is taken up, the open spaces filled with concrete down to the hard mountain clay foundations, and the work relaid above.

The two new lock-houses at Clachnaharry were finished last autumn, and are now occupied.

The dwelling for the master of the Loch Oich tug boat was also finished and occupied early last winter. The two new lock-houses at Corpach were built and roofed in by November 1867, but it has been thought advisable to let their completion stand over to a more convenient season. The tug boats, with slight repairs, have done their work during the past year, and I think, that by timely attention (excepting accidents), they may yet be made available for three or four years.

A considerable quantity of timber has been cut down on the Canal banks, and sold during the past winter and spring.

There are yet left in the three districts of the Canal, about 7,000 to 8,000 larch trees still standing. As these trees, instead of improving in value, may be expected to deteriorate every year, I beg to recommend that they may all be sold, retaining some of the best and soundest of them for the use of the works.

Caledonian Canal Office,
Inverness, 1 May 1868.

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 2.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CRINAN CANAL WORKS, &c. to 1st May 1868.

THE Canal during the past year has continued open for traffic, and without interruption from any source.

The reservoirs have been maintained in perfect order, and the supply of water has been ample for the requirements of the traffic, and the supply now in store is sufficient almost to guarantee uninterrupted traffic during the present season, unless it turn out an unusually dry one. The past winter has been of an unusually wet and stormy nature, and on frequent occasions the waste weirs (bywashes) on the Cairnbaan Reach, were inadequate to carry off the quantity of water poured into the Canal by the several mountain streams unavoidably intercepted by it, and it required constant and careful watchfulness to guard against accidents, which could only be obviated by running a portion of the water away by means of the sluices on the lock gates, but which are only intended to be used for the working of the regular traffic. When used for this purpose, a temporary suspension of the traffic is caused, leading in some instances to great inconvenience to passing vessels.

The waste weirs or bywashes are of course self-acting and do their work so far as they go, but to provide against all possibility of accident to the Canal itself and adjoining property, it is desirable to increase the wasting power to such an extent as to avoid all possible risk, which can be done by increasing the breadth of the present weirs by at least one-third of their present capacity, and at a cost of 120 *l.*, or thereby. The more frequent flooding of this reach during last season is accounted for, in great measure, by the nature

nature of the season, the rains having been unusually constant and heavy; but apart from this circumstance, the principal cause of flooding is due to drainage operations on the upper grounds, and when rain falls to any extent, it is immediately taken up, and poured into the adjoining tributaries, and thence into the Canal.

The Crinan Reach, the great bulk of the puddling of which was originally very defective, is a constant source of trouble and anxiety, and could only be permanently remedied by almost a total renewal of its puddle trenches, which would involve a large expenditure, and the suspension of the traffic for a considerable time. Were the supply of water from the reservoirs unlimited, leakage in this reach would not be of much consequence (as in the event of a total failure of part of the embankment, the damage would be confined to the Canal itself, there being no property between it and the sea that could be injured); but on the other hand, seeing that our water supply (with the present reservoir accommodation), is limited, it is of the utmost importance that the reaches should be perfectly tight.

The Cairnbaan Reach gives no trouble from this source, and never requires to be fed with water from the summit level, while the other reaches (excepting in wet weather) require to be fed up, more or less, depending of course on the amount of leakage through the banks, thus causing almost a constant drain on the reservoirs. Every available means has been adopted to obviate this state of matters, but when one part is made tight, a new sore suddenly appears, and sometimes in places least suspected.

The renewal of the worst lock-gate sills at Dunardry (immediately below the summit level), has effected a considerable saving of water in the summit reach itself. This leakage when going on supplied to some extent the leakage from the reach, but now that the sills are gradually being renewed and improved, the defective condition of the reach is all the more apparent.

The harbour works at Ardrishaig, including the breakwater, breast walls, and steamboat pier, sustained considerable damage during the storms of the past winter, especially on the 24th January, when we were visited by a perfect hurricane, a quantity of the masonry of the breakwater, including the recently-laid pavement and coup were torn up, the great bulk of which was thrown into the harbour, and to some extent into the channel leading to the Canal. The breast walls within the harbour were also much damaged, as likewise the timber extension of the steamboat pier, a large portion of the platform of the latter being torn up and destroyed. A considerable amount of silting has also taken place, several fishing craft that were sheltering in the harbour were driven from their moorings, some of which sunk, while others less fortunate were driven ashore and went to pieces. This gale was the most severe and long-continued that has occurred in this neighbourhood for the last 30 years. Happily the damage to our works was confined to the harbour, the Canal and reservoirs having sustained no injury whatever. This damage has since been repaired, the only portion remaining to be done is the dredging out of some accumulations of silt, which will be overtaken during suitable weather by means of the dredging machine.

The lock-gate sills under the sea level at Crinan and Ardrishaig have undergone further repairs by means of the diving apparatus, and the more tedious and expensive mode of repair at the latter place has been still further postponed; but some of the materials for executing it have been provided and will await a suitable opportunity, although the outer sill of the sea lock at Ardrishaig stands most in immediate need of renewal. That at Crinan is in a like condition, and must be overtaken by the same process at no distant period. Repairs to work of this kind under water (especially when there is but one operator available) can only be looked upon as temporary; and the large expense and interruption to the navigation are the only excuses for postponing more effective operations to an indefinite period.

Although the lock-gates on the Canal are, generally speaking, in fair condition and working order, some of them are old and to some extent frail, but not to such an extent as to cause any uneasiness while only subjected to fair wear and tear; but now that the great bulk of the heavy traffic is carried on by screw vessels, which are frequently in charge of very incompetent persons, it is not only necessary to provide against what the gates are actually intended for, but to give additional stability to these structures, in order to provide against the increased risk, and wear and tear, as compared with sailing vessels. All the accidents that have happened to lock-gates during the last 12 years on this navigation, have been caused by steamers; with a view to provide against accidents, and the renewal, more or less, of several pairs of lock-gates, a quantity of timber has been provided, and the renewal of two pairs of gates is now in hand. In the more recent renewal of lock-gates, care has been taken to give them additional strength, together with several necessary improvements in sluices and gear for working the same.

The swing bridge at Bellanoch has been renewed, but the renewal of that at Cairnbaan awaits the decision of the Commissioners with reference to an altered site, and a contribution towards the expense of this improvement by the South Argyll Road Trustees. The bridge at Oakfield has been strengthened, and is quite adequate to the limited traffic passing over it.

The new ice-breaker barge has been completed, but there being so little ice last winter, it was impossible to get a fair and proper trial of her; but so far as can be judged, she is capable of fulfilling all the desired purposes for which she is intended. In addition to her use as an ice breaker, she is fitted up as a travelling workshop, with comfortable accommodation for the workmen to live on board, at whatever point repairs may be in progress, thereby facilitating expedition and economy in the execution of repairs, more especially when

overtaken by any unforeseen accident requiring immediate attention; she is also used for conveying heavy materials from one part of the line to another, and towing away the punts from the dredging machine, when working in the harbours at Ardrishaig or Crinan; in short, she is of great value to the general interests and efficiency of the navigation.

In order to provide for the proper storage of materials, and increase our workshop accommodation at Ardrishaig, some materials have been provided for that purpose, and the work will be proceeded with as opportunities offer.

The accompanying statements exhibit the state of revenue and expenditure for the financial year. The total revenue from all sources amounts to 4,391 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*, representing an increase over last year of 266 *l.* 17 *s.* 1½ *d.*; that is to say, the income of the Canal apart from the subscription of 200 *l.* towards the construction of the new bridge, last year, is increased by 266 *l.* 17 *s.* 1½ *d.*, derivable from its ordinary sources of revenue. The total income for last year was 4,324 *l.* 18 *s.* 2½ *d.*, inclusive of the subscription to the bridge, so that the actual increase in favour of this year is 66 *l.* 17 *s.* 1½ *d.* The expenditure for the year is 3,857 *l.* 3 *s.* 2½ *d.*, but includes a sum of 890 *l.* for new materials and extraordinary repairs; the surplus of receipts over expenditure is 534 *l.* 12 *s.* 1½ *d.*

The increased number of steamers, but more especially the double screw passenger barge, from her more rapid displacement, is found to have an injurious effect on the slopes of the Canal banks, where they are imperfectly protected by pitching, and it will be necessary to incur some additional expense for their better protection and maintenance.

John B. Fyfe.

Crinan Canal Office,
Ardrishaig, 1 May 1868.

Appendix, No. 3.

ABSTRACT of Account of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal for the Caledonian Canal, from 30th April 1867 to 30th April 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
I. Canal dues, &c., collected by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Clark, including steam towages	5,197	2	10
II. Transit tolls on passengers	483	11	8
III. Rents of property	148	11	8
IV. Petty Customs from town of Inverness	37	2	3
V. Proceeds from sale of trees cut in plantations on canal banks	175	–	–
Amount of Receipts £.	6,041	8	5

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.			
I. Pay bills	5,339	15	–			
II. Pay bills for steam tug-boats	764	11	6			
III. Secretary's salary and disbursements	204	–	7			
IV. Shore and anchorage dues to Inverness Harbour Trustees	162	14	11			
V. Mr. Andrew Murray, W. S. fees of Feu Disposition, Fort Augustus Lands	12	17	–			
VI. Mr. James Hope, jun., Account of Business during 1866 (whereof Disbursements, 2 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*)	6	19	1			
VII. Mr. James Hope, jun., allowance as cashier for 1867	70	–	–			
Amount of Payments £.				6,560	18	1
Excess of Payments £.				519	9	8

	£.	s.	d.			
The balance due by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1867, was	1,221	10	6			
Add interest due by the Bank of Scotland	7	18	11			
	1,229	9	5			
Deduct commission charged by Bank	16	17	4			
				1,212	12	1
Balance due to the Commissioners by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1868, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date				693	2	5

Edinburgh, 6 July 1868.

James Hope, W. S.

Appendix, No. 4.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of the CALEDONIAN CANAL for the CRINAN CANAL, from 30th April 1867 to 30th April 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
I. Canal and Harbour, &c. dues collected by Mr. Fyfe	3,865	15	–
II. Transit tolls on passengers	415	4	2
III. Rents of property	69	10	6
AMOUNT of RECEIPTS £.	4,350	9	8

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Pay bills	3,857	3	2			
II. Mr. James Hope, jun., W. S., account of business during 1866 (whereof disbursements 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*)	6	16	9			
III. Mr. James Hope, jun., allowance as cashier for 1867	30	–	–			
IV. Payment to Old Crinan Canal account	250	–	–			
AMOUNT of PAYMENTS £.				4,143	19	11
EXCESS of RECEIPTS £.				206	9	9
The balance due to the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1867, was	317	18	1			
Deduct interest due by the Bank of Scotland during year to 30th April 1868	21	1	7			
	296	16	6			
Add commission charged by Bank	8	16	4			
				305	12	10
Balance due by the Commissioners to the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1868, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date				99	3	1

Edinburgh, 11 July 1868.

James Hope, W. S.

Appendix, No. 5.

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of VESSELS Navigating the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 1st May 1867 to 1st May 1868.

DATE.	Number of Passages through the Canal. East to West Sea.	Number of Passages through the Canal. West to East Sea.	Number of Passages on Parts of Canal.	Number of Passages by Steamers.	Total of Passages made on Canal.	Amount of Tonnages. £.	s.	d.
1867:								
May	13	14	36	33	96	229	4	1
June	22	223	35	54	334	395	4	11
July	12	15	38	131	196	404	16	5
August	26	15	32	132	205	439	18	–
September	104	16	42	114	276	479	4	5
October	21	14	31	43	109	286	9	10
November	20	21	22	15	78	251	19	3
December	34	23	16	14	87	441	10	6
1868:								
January	18	14	30	18	80	283	17	–
February	24	13	13	15	65	244	5	–
March	36	22	48	19	125	373	6	8
April	114	20	42	21	197	345	1	6
TOTALS	444	410	385	609	1,848	4,174	17	7

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 6.

TABLE of Comparative Number of Passages and Amount of Revenue on the Crinan Canal, for the Years ending 30th April 1867 and 30th April 1868.

Year ending 30th April 1867.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues. £. s. d.	Vessels and Boats' Dues. £. s. d.	Transit Dues. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
1866:								
May	24	94	58	176	52 19 8½	129 13 11½	3 11 6	186 5 2
June	64	77	104	245	94 15 –	132 8 5	37 14 10	264 18 3
July	84	104	76	264	121 1 –	157 11 1	94 7 10	372 19 11
August	89	89	19	197	143 11 –½	140 1 11	94 12 10	378 5 9½
September	82	81	19	182	128 13 4½	137 3 5½	93 5 2	359 2 –
October	68	112	25	205	115 19 –	194 15 1½	26 16 6	337 10 7½
November	32	92	18	142	78 16 6	155 1 3	3 16 8	237 14 5
December	31	86	14	131	76 15 –	141 13 4½	4 10 10	222 19 2½
1867:								
January	15	47	9	71	34 8 –	88 10 2	1 2 –	124 – 2
February	24	82	7	113	59 14 9	133 2 7	2 14 10	195 12 2
March	20	92	7	119	48 9 –	131 5 –½	2 13 6	182 7 6½
April	17	93	54	164	42 3 11½	165 10 7	1 17 6	209 12 –½
	550	1,049	410	2,009	997 6 4	1,706 16 11½	367 4 –	3,071 7 3½

Year ending 30th April 1868.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues. £. s. d.	Vessels and Boats' Dues. £. s. d.	Transit Dues. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
1867:								
May	43	91	139	273	92 10 9	194 1 5	9 1 6	295 13 8
June	65	111	106	282	106 11 10½	191 15 5	47 10 –	345 17 3½
July	88	83	74	245	133 17 4½	134 4 7	95 – 6	363 2 5½
August	85	118	19	222	131 8 9	186 7 7	135 11 8	453 8 –
September	79	116	15	210	117 1 –	184 8 6½	86 8 8	387 18 2½
October	45	127	51	223	76 11 7½	209 13 3½	25 6 6	311 11 5
November	17	124	35	176	39 6 –	194 5 10½	2 16 6	236 8 4½
December	17	124	18	159	40 13 3	180 7 1½	2 16 –	223 16 4½
1868:								
January	23	61	5	89	54 – –	97 4 –½	2 19 6	154 3 6½
February	19	72	7	98	46 9 3	119 2 6	3 12 6	169 4 3
March	21	106	8	135	51 9 6	174 7 10	2 1 4	227 18 8
April	10	89	11	110	23 8 –	125 2 4	1 19 6	150 9 10
	512	1,222	488	2,222	913 7 4½	1,991 – 6½	415 4 2	3,319 12 1

Appendix, No. 7.

RETURN of RECEIPTS of the CRINAN CANAL, Classified under different Descriptions of Goods, in the Year ending 30th April 1868.

——	Slates.	Coals.	Fishing.	Boats.	General Goods.	Ballast.	Steamers.	Transit Tolls.	TOTAL.
1867:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - -	33 6 5	54 10 4	46 19 8	2 6 –	43 15 11½	13 3 –½	92 10 9	9 1 6	295 13 8
June - -	22 5 5	61 4 9	38 5 6	2 15 –	45 16 11	21 7 10	106 11 10½	47 10 –	345 17 3½
July - -	12 6 3	46 17 2	23 16 6	1 17 –	29 10 2	19 17 6	133 17 4½	95 – 6	363 2 5½
August - -	26 19 9	64 4 8	3 13 –	4 7 –	50 15 4	36 7 10	131 8 9	135 11 8	453 8 –
September -	44 3 –	62 10 9	7 10 –	3 – –	46 12 1½	20 12 8	117 1 –	86 8 8	387 18 2½
October - -	47 13 9	65 15 –	27 7 6	2 15 9	51 3 5½	14 17 10	76 11 7½	25 6 6	311 11 5
November -	59 12 7½	69 2 5	18 9 6	1 7 –	34 12 2	11 2 2	39 6 –	2 16 6	236 8 4½
December -	35 15 3	77 2 –	9 13 6	– 11 –	48 8 9½	8 16 7	40 13 3	2 16 –	223 16 4½
1868:									
January - -	26 12 6	34 16 1	3 12 –	- -	25 9 10	6 13 7½	54 – –	2 19 6	154 3 6½
February -	19 12 –	45 11 4	2 – –	– 7 –	44 16 4½	6 15 9½	46 9 3	3 12 6	169 4 3
March - -	54 7 3	74 18 11	1 8 –	– 14 –	33 12 2	9 7 6	51 9 6	2 1 4	227 18 8
April - -	14 – 10	50 11 2	1 4 4	3 11 –	47 17 3½	7 17 8½	23 8 –	1 19 6	150 9 10
£.	396 15 –½	707 4 7	183 19 6	23 10 9	502 10 7	177 – 1	913 7 4½	415 4 2	3,319 12 1

Appendix, No. 8.

STATEMENT of Items of EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE upon the CRINAN CANAL, in the Year ending 30th April 1868.

	£. s. d.
Materials for renewal and repairs of lock gates, lock gate sills, and swing bridges, &c. &c. - - - - - - - -	360 – –
Restoration of harbour works at Ardrishaig, damaged by great storm on 24th January 1868 - - - - - - - -	200 – –
New ice-breaker barge - - - - - - - - -	160 – –
Repair of lock-gate sills and stopping leaks in Crinan Reach -	120 – –
Repair to swing bridges - - - - - - - - -	50 – –
£.	890 – –

SIXTY-THIRD

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *July* 1868.

438.

Under 2 *oz.*

CHARITY COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report of our proceedings during the year 1867.

We subjoin as on former occasions a statement of the number and principal objects of the Orders made under our Official Seal during the past and preceding years respectively. This classification cannot be conveniently extended to the far greater number of cases, which in the result of the particular facility with which our Board can be approached by all concerned or interested in the administration of Endowed Charities are disposed of by correspondence only.

Number and principal objects of Orders.

Objects of Orders.	Number. During the year 1867.	Number. During the year 1866.
Authorizing applications to the Court of Chancery	23	18
" " the County Courts	2	4
" " the Courts of Common Law	9	5
Appointing and removing trustees, and establishing schemes, or for some of those purposes	352	301
Certifying cases to the Attorney General, with a view to the institution by him of ex-officio proceedings	5	7
Conveying advice to trustees for their protection and indemnity on questions involving their personal responsibility	64	51
Authorizing sales of Charity estates	180	164
" exchanges of such estates*	12	10
" building, mining, or other special leases of charity estates	202	214
" improvements of such estates, and the raising or appropriation of the necessary funds	42	41
" the compromise of disputed claims	13	21
" transfers of stock or money to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds"	680	635
For various purposes not comprised under any of the foregoing heads	241	256
Total	1,825	1,727

We distinguish among our Orders for the special importance and utility of their class those made under the jurisdiction extended to us by The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, for the removal or appointment of trustees of Charities, or the establishment of schemes for the better application and management of their endowments. These Orders, made in 1867, were 352 in number, the largest hitherto issued in any year. The average number made during the seven years elapsed since the passing of the Act has been less

Jurisdiction to remove and appoint Trustees and establish Schemes.

* The power vested in the Inclosure Commissioners to effect exchanges of land being more summary and beneficial than the power vested in our Board, such transactions are most generally referred to their cognizance.

than 300; the number made during the year 1866 was 301. The total number of applications authorized to be made to the Court of Chancery and County Courts together for relief of every description relating to the administration of Charities during the same period of seven years has been 181, yielding an average of nearly 26 for each year. Their number during the past year was 25.

We expressed in our last Report our conviction that this jurisdiction, exercised in a simple and untechnical form of procedure, though with ample publicity, and with an almost absolute immunity from cost, had very materially promoted the security and improved management of Charitable Endowments, and the development of the benefits due from them, within the limits of the existing law. Our further experience fully confirms this estimate of the beneficial operation of the new law; but it has confirmed with us also, the opinion that the removal of some existing restriction and constraint on its application would be of public advantage.

Limitation of this Jurisdiction.

In the case of any Charity of which the gross yearly income does not amount to 50*l.* this jurisdiction may be effectually invoked by the Attorney General, or by any trustees or recipients of the benefit of the Charity, or by any inhabitants of the locality in which it is administered or applicable. But if the gross yearly income of the Charity amounts to 50*l.* or more, the jurisdiction can be appealed to by a majority only of its trustees or actual administrators, to the exclusion of the Attorney General as well as all other parties; and we venture to express our opinion that so absolute and irresponsible a discretion to limit the application of a beneficial law is not conveniently entrusted to private persons. The inconvenience of this restriction will be especially apparent, when it is considered that, in cases most requiring the interposition of our Board, the trustees, who are alone capable of setting our jurisdiction in motion, may be the persons most interested to exclude it. We may report with satisfaction that the voluntary resort of trustees of the largest endowments to this beneficial jurisdiction has greatly increased with the general knowledge which has been acquired of its operation; but we have had frequent experience also of the refusal of other trustees, tenacious of their own views or powers, especially when the administration of their trust has been the subject of local contention or difference, to submit that administration to the examination and control of any new authority.

Rights of appeal to which it is subject.

But the rights of appeal to which Orders made under this jurisdiction are subject, and to which we have intended to refer as producing a constraint on its exercise, are more important; and with the single desire that so salutary provisions as for the authoritative examination of these Orders, and for their effective correction if necessary, should be free from countervailing inconvenience, we have no hesitation in observing on their existing operation. It is a peculiarity of the extended litigation of which Endowed Charities have been the subjects that suits, involving them in onerous and sometimes exhaustive costs, have been instituted and protracted by self-constituted representatives of their interests, at little personal risk to themselves, and for objects upon whose sufficiency or propriety their own judgment only has been exercised. The result of such suits, and of other ill-advised litigation, has been even proverbially disastrous to many foundations; and a provision of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, subjecting the institution of all suits on behalf of Charities, except by the Attorney General, to a control by this Board, has afforded to them a protection of corresponding value. But the right of appeal against Orders made under the jurisdiction referred to in the case of Charities whose gross yearly income exceeds 50*l.* is subject to no control. If the income does not exceed 50*l.* the intending appellant must satisfy the Attorney General or this Board that it is for the interest of the Charity that the appeal should be made. If the income is larger the Charity may be plunged into litigation with even greater licence than before. The Attorney General retained some authority over the former relators suits, but these proceedings in appeal are beyond even his control. We venture to suggest that a modification of this law is required, as by subjecting claims to appeal in all cases alike to the judgment of the Attorney General as representing the public interest, supposing the appeal not to be authorized by this Board itself. We have been repeatedly deterred from making Orders, which would in our opinion have been highly useful and just, by the apprehension that occasion would be used to involve the Charities to be affected by them in uncontrolled litigation.

It is another peculiarity of these appeals, made, in the absence of the beneficial recipients of Charities, to Courts freely selected by the appellant from among several tribunals, and commonly involving questions of discretion rather than of definite right, that they may be heard and disposed of in the absence also of any representation of the reasons upon which the Order may have been founded. The Appellate Judges have not

used the power conferred on them by the law of obtaining from our Board any statements of the grounds on which our Orders have proceeded, and there is no security that any second views shall be presented to the Judge by whom an appeal is heard. It would seem proper that the Attorney General should be served with notice of all such appeals, and should be enabled to intervene in their matter, if he should see occasion.

If we illustrate the last observation by reference to the proceedings upon a recent appeal from an Order of our Board we are anxious that we may not be understood to seek occasion for questioning the propriety of the decision. We refer to the procedure only in which it was made. In the case of a Grammar School which had greatly declined in its teaching and public estimation, the mastership had become ordinarily annexed to the office of curate of the parish, of which the rector is ex-officio a trustee of the school. It appeared to us proper to dispense with a statute of the foundation that the master should be necessarily in holy orders, and also to require that he should devote his whole time and attention to the duties of the school, but on appeal from this Order the Judge found special reason to vary these among others of its provisions. We may venture to express only some regret that a matter involving an important principle was presented to the Judge upon an unopposed petition, no parties besides the appellants having voluntarily intervened, and no submission of the circumstances to the Attorney General having been required by the law.

Suggested Legislation.

We think that some legislation on the preceding matters, and some minor alterations or extensions of the existing law, or legislative declarations, affording a more conclusive and beneficial operation to certain classes of our Orders, and subjecting them also, under proper regulation, to recall or modification, under circumstances of sufficient urgency, would be of public advantage; but it is not necessary to enter into present details on these subjects.

Department of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The aggregate amount of stocks in the public funds, and of stocks, funds, and securities in railway and other companies, transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" during the past year, is 348,617*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Sums of stock amounting together to 14,786*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* have been re-transferred or sold by the Official Trustees during the year, principally for the purpose of being re-invested in land, or of being expended in repairs or other improvements for the benefit of the Charities interested in them.

At the close of the year the total amount of the various stocks and shares vested in the Official Trustees was 3,020,395*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, held by them upon 4,489 accounts.

We subjoin a statement, in continuation of those given in our former Reports, showing the amounts of stock transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," and re-transferred or sold by them in each year, from 1854 inclusively:—

	Amount of Stock transferred.	Amount re-transferred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the year 1854	6,360 16 11	—
„ 1855	21,158 17 3	—
„ 1856	118,115 4 2	32 2 6
„ 1857	159,735 11 1	4,023 11 8
„ 1858	110,417 12 1	5,650 16 8
„ 1859	189,084 10 10	1,436 1 9
„ 1860	202,816 17 2	1,780 17 7
„ 1861	293,786 17 0	7,530 9 6
„ 1862	330,131 10 2	31,926 16 11
„ 1863	269,488 18 11	14,670 1 4
„ 1864	459,162 10 8	7,927 4 9
„ 1865	319,820 14 7	14,454 17 9
„ 1866	316,476 0 11	20,558 18 5
„ 1867	348,617 18 2	14,786 8 0
Total	£3,145,173 19 11	124,778 6 10
Deduct amount re-transferred	124,778 6 10	
Total amount of stocks standing in name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," 31st December 1867	£3,020,395 13 1	

We have inserted in an Appendix the particulars of the stocks which have been transferred into the name of the Official Trustees during the past year, distinguishing the several Charities entitled thereto, and the amount belonging to each Charity.

These particulars may be adverted to in evidence of the established importance of this department of our office. The details of its management continue to be conducted to our satisfaction, and, as we believe, with much convenience and advantage to the public. In our last Report, however, we took occasion to intimate our opinion that some judicious revision of the arrangements of this department might tend to secure greater convenience of administration, as well as facility for future extension.

Registration of new or other Charitable Endowments.

The particulars of 231 Charities, either newly created or unnoticed in any former public record, have been ascertained and registered in our office during the past year. Although we are without any certain means of obtaining the particulars required for making a complete registry of these cases, we are enabled to register annually a large addition to their number, and the information thus collected is gradually becoming of considerable importance.

Returns of Accounts.

During the past year we have received 17,256 returns of the annual accounts of Charities. The number of such returns in the year 1866 was 17,594, and in the preceding year 15,013. In our last Report we took occasion to observe upon the incompleteness but also on the precise object and use of these returns, and the functions of our Board respecting them.

Digests of Endowed Charities.

In obedience to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 26th July 1867, we have caused to be returned to that House Copies of the General Digests referred to in our former Reports, of the Endowed Charities vested in the various companies of the City of London, and of the like Charities in each of the following 21 counties:—

Bedfordshire.
Berkshire.
Buckinghamshire.
Cheshire.
Cornwall.
Dorsetshire.
Essex.
Hertfordshire.
Huntingdonshire.
Kent.
Leicestershire.
Middlesex.
Norfolk.
Shropshire.
Surrey.
Cambridge.
Cumberland.
Gloucestershire.
Rutland.
Sussex. And
Westmoreland.

In these cases the Digest has been completed to the extent of the information which we have been able to procure up to the date affixed to each.

The compilation of the Digest for each of the counties of

Devonshire,
Lancashire,
Lincolnshire,
Staffordshire, and
The counties of South Wales,

has also been considerably advanced, and some progress has been made towards the collection of the requisite information in the counties of

Herefordshire,
Monmouthshire, and
Wiltshire, respectively.

Although such records can be made only approximately complete, we are not without the hope that these Digests, as they may be successively proceeded with, will be found to be of much practical utility and interest, especially if it should be decided to have them printed.

We have not been required to approve during the past year any schemes to be submitted to Parliament for the reconstitution or improvement of particular Charities. The duty from which we have been exempted has not been unproductive to us at former periods of great discouragements. Schemes elaborated by us, after careful inquiry and consideration, and calculated in our judgment to produce much local and general benefit, have failed to be submitted to Parliament, in the face of vehement opposition of interested parties. We have possessed no means of ensuring to other proposals the effective support which they have appeared to ourselves to deserve, and without which they have failed, while other measures which we have felt it our duty to recommend have been discountenanced on their proposal to Parliament, under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing to us.

We may repeat from our former Reports an expression of the hope that the management and application of Endowed Charities may receive such improvements from general legislation as to deprive any special laws affecting particular endowments of their importance. There is no doubt of the expediency of utilizing for the public benefit the large amount of Charitable Endowments which are at present unprofitably or even prejudicially expended upon objects which a more enlightened experience has justly condemned; but we venture to think that the true remedy for the evil will be found, not in the selection of particular cases for special and exceptional legislation, but in the judicious relaxation of the rule of law by which the founders of Charities are enabled to attach to these endowments perpetual trusts, which shall not be open to ample modification in the interests of society.

All which we humbly report to Your Majesty.

In witness whereof, we have directed our official seal to be hereto affixed, this twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(L.S.)

APPENDIX.

Particulars of Stocks and Shares transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" during the Year ending the 31st December 1867.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Cons. - Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.
Red. - Reduced £3 per Cent. Annuities.
New - New £3 per Cent. Annuities.
N. 2½ - New £2 10s. per Cent. Annuities.
E. I. Stk. East India £5 per Cent. Stock.
Bk. S. - Bank Stock.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Abingdon - - - Berks: Christ's Hospital - -	269 3 7	Cons.
Airedale Independent College, Mary Bacon's Charity - -	8,000 0 0	Cons.
Almondbury - - York: Nettleton's Charity - - -	539 16 3	Cons.
Alvescot - - - Oxford: Charities of Thomasine Mills and others - - -	50 0 0	Cons.
Appleby - - Westmorland: Rev. Christr. Bird's Prizes for Free Grammar School -	333 13 4	Cons.
Arley - - - Warwick: Charities of Rev. Arthur Miller, Anthony Sadler, Thomas Avery, and James Dufresnoy - -	240 0 0	Cons.
Armathwaite - - Cumberland: John Baxter's Charity - -	70 18 3	Cons.
Ashton-under Lyne and Oldham - - Lancaster: and Saddleworth - - York: John Walker's Charity - -	651 3 2	New.
Aspatria - - - Cumberland: Thomas Donald's Charity -	474 6 2	Cons.
Astley-in-Leigh - - Lancaster: Adam Mort's Charities - -	438 7 2	Cons.
Astley Abbotts - - Salop: Catherine Phillips' Charity -	300 0 0	Cons.
Aston Clinton - Buckingham: Thomas Plaistow's Charity for Chapel at St. Leonard's -	5,683 8 8	Cons.
Aveley - - - Essex: Richard Thomas Wood's Charity for Widows - - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Bancroft's Charity - - - -	1,115 10 9	Cons.
Barleston in Market Bosworth - - Leicester: William Sill's Charity - -	498 12 4	New.
Barnard Castle - - Durham: St. John's Hospital - -	264 4 0	Cons.
Barrowby - - Lincoln: Charities of Richard Hurst and others called "St, Thomas's Money" - - -	103 0 4	New.
Barton Stacey - - Southampton: Elizabeth Wright's Charity -	700 0 0	Cons.
Charities of Dorothy and Elizabeth Wright - -	700 0 0	Red.
Bathealton - - Somerset: Edward Sharp's Charity -	67 0 0	Cons.
Beckermet (St. John) Cumberland: Charities of John Richardson and Jane Birley - - -	164 12 2	Cons.
Beckington - - Somerset: John Hinton's Charity - -	44 12 1	New.
Bedwas - - Monmouth: John Davies' Charity - -	1,381 2 10	Red.
Bedwas. *See* Eglwysilan.		
Belgrave - - Leicester: Church Land's Charity - -	1,812 15 1	Cons.
Bellingham - Northumberland: Isabel Reed's School Charity -	31 10 11	Cons.
Benfleet (South) - - Essex: Loten's Charity - -	64 16 6	Cons.
Bengeworth. *See* Evesham.		
Bermondsey (St. Mary Magdalen) - - Surrey: Robert Banyard's Charity -	432 3 0	Cons.
Beverley Minster Estate - -	3,082 7 7	Cons.
Bidston - - - Chester: School Charity - -	328 15 4	Cons.
Binbrook (St. Gabriel) - Lincoln: Church Estate Charity -	1,441 10 0	Cons.
Bingley - - - York: Grammar School (Building Fund)	12 12 1	Cons.
Birling. *See* Snodland.		
Birmingham - - Warwick: George Hill's Charity - -	167 4 3	New.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Birmingham (St. David) Warwick:		
John Nicholl's Charity	223 15 6	New.
Bishopstone - - - Sussex:		
William Catt's Memorial Charity	333 6 8	New.
Bisley - - - Gloucester:		
Blue Coat School, John Taylor's Charity	52 18 0	Cons.
Colonel John Harvey Ollney's Charity	320 8 6	Cons.
Isaac Woodfield's donation	47 8 4	Cons.
Blencairn. *See* Kirkland.		
Bobbington - - Stafford:		
Edward Careswell's Charity	10 9 9	Cons.
Bolton-le-Sands - - Lancaster:		
John Sparling's Charity	233 6 8	Cons.
Borden - - - Kent:		
William Barrow's Charity	269 5 2 136 19 8	Cons.
Bosley - - - Chester:		
Edward Dawson's Charity	15 8 7	Red.
Bottisham - - Cambridge:		
Dr. John Craister's Charity	169 10 9	Cons.
Bourne (St. Mary) - Southampton:		
Thomas Sutton's Charity	33 6 10	New.
William Batchelor's Charity	55 9 5	New.
Robert Longman's Charity	110 19 1	New.
Hannah Longman's Charity	49 18 4	New.
William Longman's Charity	110 19 1	New.
Bovey Tracey - - Devon:		
Ancient Free School	20 9 4	Cons.
Boxford - - - Suffolk:		
Grammar School	442 3 3	Cons.
Bradford-on-Avon - - Wilts:		
John Hinton's Charity	44 12 1	New.
Bradley in Frodsham. *See* Overton.		
Brailsford - - - Derby:		
Thomas Cox's Charity	500 0 0	Cons.
Bretton (West) in Silkstone and Sandall - York:		
The Poor's Land	7 11 1	Bk. S.
Bridge - - - Kent:		
Mary Gregory's Charity (Infants' and Boys' School)	1,057 5 4	New.
Do. (Poor)	537 12 8	New.
Bridgnorth (St. Leonard) - Salop:		
Rev. Francis Palmer's Hospital	510 7 4	Cons.
Bristol:		
Edward Colston's Almshouse	3,451 13 4	Cons.
Aldn. Robert Kitchen's Charity	42 5 0	Cons.
Queen Elizabeth's Hospital	1,646 1 10	Cons.
(All Saints) Church Lands Charity	16 1 8	Cons.
(Christchurch) Church Lands Charity	1,495 10 5	Cons.
Broad Blunsdon - - Wilts:		
The Clerk's Land	93 5 7	Cons.
Bromfield - - Cumberland:		
School	26 3 3	Cons.
Bromfield - - - Salop:		
Rev. Thomas James Longworth's Charity	200 12 1	Cons.
Rev. Thomas Welling's Charity	212 15 4	Cons.
Bromsgrove - - Worcester:		
Catherine Wattell's Gift to Grammar School	158 16 11	Cons.
Bruton - - - Somerset:		
Hugh Sexey's Hospital	82 10 7	Cons.
Buckingham (Boro'):		
Henry Pittam's Charity	57 12 4	New.
Burnt Yates in Ripley - York:		
Long's School	1,695 7 3	Cons.
Burstead (Great) - - Essex:		
James Mabb's Charity	580 0 0	Cons.
Burton in Lonsdale - - York:		
Rev. Thomas Burrow Pooley's Charity	56 9 10	New.
Richard Thornton's Charity	558 13 2	New.
Burton-upon-Trent - Stafford:		
Town Lands Charity	2,532 19 8 334 9 9	Cons. Cons.
Calne - - - Wilts:		
Caroline Guthrie's Charity for the Minister of Trinity Church	1,072 9 8	Cons.
Sir John Ernle's Charity	122 10 9	Cons.
Camberwell - - Surrey:		
Free Grammar School	184 15 10	Cons.
Cambridge (Boro'):		
Hospital of St. Eligius	428 19 2 151 17 1	New. Cons.
Sir Thos. White's Charity	225 0 0	Cons.
Charities of Elizabeth Knight and William Mortlock	100 5 6	Cons.
Canterbury - - - Kent:		
Bunce Exhibition for King's School	1,022 14 7	Cons.
Cardington - - - Salop:		
John Russell's Charity	628 12 4	New.
Castlethorpe - - Buckingham:		
Dame Bridget Tyrrill's Charity	84 15 4	Cons.
Chaddesley Corbett - Worcester:		
Gilbert Penn's Charity	43 12 8	Cons.
Charterhouse - - -	227 6 6	Cons.
Chatham - - - Kent:		
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	1,587 6 0	Cons.
Chedzoy - - - Somerset:		
Charity Norris's Charity	105 14 8	New.
Chelmsford - - - Essex:		
Grammar School	273 19 5	Cons.
Chelsea - - - Middlesex:		
Rawling's Prize Fund	210 16 1	Cons.
Cheriton - - Southampton:		
Elizabeth Goodrich's Charity	600 0 0	Cons.
Chertsey - - - Surrey:		
Ann Holden's Charity	6 7 3	Cons.
Chester (City):		
Valentine Broughton's Charity	615 19 9	Cons.
,, (Trinity):		
James Dixon's Charity	105 19 2	Cons.
Mary Morris's Charity	180 0 0	Cons.
,, (St. Oswald):		
Judith Ball's Charity	2,410 19 2	Cons.
Chetwynd - - - Salop:		
School Charities	10 13 1	Cons.
Chewstoke - - Somerset:		
Poor's Money	134 7 7	Cons.
Chipping Ongar - - Essex:		
Joseph King's Charity	200 0 0	Cons.
Chipping Wycombe - Buckingham:		
John Lane's Charity	119 2 1	Cons.
Cholmeley's (Harriet) Charity for Poor Roman Catholic Missions	4,100 0 0	New.
Christchurch - - Southampton:		
Henry Oake's Charity	480 3 7	New.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Christchurch - - Surrey:		
Mrs. Vaughan's Charity -	22,500 0 0	Cons.
Clent - - - Worcester:		
Church Lands - - -	57 15 7	Cons.
Clifton upon Dunsmore - Warwick:		
Town Lands Charity - -	70 17 8	New.
Clyffe Pypard - - Wilts:		
Thomas Spackman's Charity -	1,300 0 0	Cons.
Cocking - - - Sussex:		
Stephen Challen's Charity -	131 11 7	Cons.
Coker (West) - - Somerset:		
Sarah Moore's Charity - -	29 15 7	Cons.
Coleshill - - - Warwick:		
Mary Proctor's Charity in aid of Thomas Huntbach's Charity -	52 16 7	Cons.
Copleston Scholarships for Diocese of Llandaff - - - -	1,200 0 0	Cons.
Coulsdon - - - Surrey:		
Wood's Charity - -	1 7 5	Cons.
Coventry (City) - - Warwick:		
Sir Thomas White's Charity -	1,713 13 8	Cons.
„ (Holy Trinity):		
Church Estate - - -	4,221 17 1	Cons.
Coxwold - - - - York:		
Earl Fauconberg's Trust -	6,332 7 3	Cons.
Cranborne - - - Dorset:		
John Miles' Charity - -	2,394 19 2	New.
Crediton - - - - Devon:		
Peter Blagdon's Charity -	286 1 11	Cons.
Cressingham (Little) - Norfolk:		
William Farrer's School Charity -	288 2 5	Cons.
Crich and Wessington - Derby:		
Emma Hurt's Charity - -	1,585 4 1	Cons.
Cricklade (St. Mary) - Wilts:		
Major Henry Smyth's Charity -	387 1 11	New.
„ (St. Sampson):		
Major Henry Smyth's Charity -	569 18 5	Cons.
Crockenhill in Eynesford - Kent:		
Wm. Mosyer's Charity for Poor	500 0 0	Red.
Crosby Ravensworth - Westmorland:		
Gibson's Maulds Meaburn School Trust - - -	528 8 0	Cons.
Gibson's Reagill School Trust -	422 14 5	Cons.
Crosscrake School. *See* Preston Richard.		
Dacre - - - Cumberland:		
John Scott's Charity - -	54 14 3	Cons.
John Troutbeck's Charity -	219 9 7	Cons.
Dalston - - Cumberland:		
Dr. Benson's Charity - -	65 19 4	Red.
William Thomlinson's Charity -	97 13 10	Cons.
Dartford - - - Kent:		
Mary Pettet's Charity - -	2,000 0 0	Red.
Catherine Tasker's Charity -	65 14 7	Cons.
Rev. Charles Chambers' Charity	100 0 0	Cons.
Darley (South) - - Derby:		
Cross Green Church Repair Fund	59 19 0	Cons.
Dauntsey - - - - Wilts:		
Henry Earl of Danby's Almshouse and School - - -	10 18 2	Cons.
Daventry - - - Northampton:		
Sheaf Street Chapel Charity -	0 15 5	Cons.
Denby - - - - Derby:		
Free School - - -	371 16 2	Cons.
Dilhorne - - - Stafford:		
Samuel Bamford's Charity -	121 7 11	Cons.
Dodford - - - Northampton:		
Charities of Joseph Cook and Thos. Reeve Thornton -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Donhead (St. Mary) - - Wilts:		
Marianne Jones — Bateman's Charity - - -	281 17 0	Red.
Dorrington in Condover - Salop:		
Joseph Pryce's Charities -	453 16 0	Cons.
Doverhayes - - Somerset:		
William Tamlyn's Charity - -	219 9 7	Cons.
Downham Market. *See* Lynn Regis.		
Draycott - - - - Somerset:		
Rev. Charles James Cobley's Charity - - -	1,070 19 0	Cons.
Dudley - - - Worcester:		
Baylie's Charity Schools - -	132 16 1	Cons.
Blue Coat School and Samuel Taylor's Charity - - -	1,030 2 9	Cons.
Joseph Guest's Gift to Female School of Industry - -	1,363 9 3	Cons.
Dunkeswell - - - Devon:		
Col. Black's Charity for Trinity Church - - -	4 6 11	Cons.
Dunstable - - - Bedford:		
Charity School - - -	323 0 3	Cons.
Earl Sterndale in Hartington - Derby:		
Rowland Heathcote's Charity for Methodist Preachers and other purposes - - - -	109 11 9	Cons.
„ Do. (Poor) - -	43 16 3	Cons.
Eastgate. *See* Stanhope.		
Eckington - - - - Derby:		
Henrietta Griffith's Charity -	10 19 3	Cons.
Eglwysilan - - Glamorgan:		
Bedwas - - - Monmouth:		
Anne Aldworth's Charity - -	770 15 5	Cons.
Ellenborough in Dearham - - - } Cumberland:		
Ann Bowman's Charity - -	661 3 2	Cons.
Ellesmere - - - Salop:		
John Higginson's Charity (Organist) - - -	21 1 2	Cons.
Charities of Richard Oulton, Ruth Davies, and John Higginson for Poor, and Penelope Vaughan's Charity - -	232 3 10	Cons.
Elvedon - - - - Suffolk:		
Poor's Land - - -	7 0 0	Cons.
Embsay in Skipton - - York:		
Rev. Henry Cooper's Dole -	107 1 11	New.
Enfield - - - Middlesex:		
Aleconner's Fund - -	3 1 2	Cons.
Erdington in Aston - Warwick:		
Mary Hipkins' Charity - -	104 6 1	New.
Esher - - - Surrey:		
Lynch's Charity - -	167 0 0	Cons.
Eskdale - - Cumberland:		
Charities of Edmund Wilson and Edward Hartley for School -	138 10 4	New.
Etchilhampton - - Wilts:		
Edward Bayley's Charity - -	63 0 0	New.
Wm. Dorchester's Charity -	20 2 0	New.
Evesham and Bengeworth - Worcester:		
Edward Rudge's Charity for Vicar of Evesham and Poor of Bengeworth - - -	22 8 3	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Exeter (City):		
Episcopal Charity School	7 6 7	Cons.
„ (St. Thomas the Apostle):		
Mary Wootton Copp's Charity	210 16 1	Cons.
Farnham - - - Surrey:		
Charles Knight's Charity	2,055 16 10	Cons.
Andrew Windsor's Almshouses, Mary Geree's Endowment	252 0 0	New.
Samuel Fenner's, Daniel Bristow's, and Mills' Endowment	3,448 7 3	Cons.
Farringdon - - - Devon:		
Mary Challice's Charity	1,004 4 7	Cons.
Finedon - - Northampton:		
Juliana Dolben's Charity	666 13 4	Cons.
Do. (Dinners)	50 0 0	Cons.
Finmere - - - Oxford:		
Rev. Richard Ell's Charity	146 16 7	Cons.
Flempton - - - Suffolk:		
Rev. —— Carter's Charity	200 0 0	Cons.
Frome - - - Somerset:		
Charity School	109 14 10	Cons.
Asylum	109 14 10	Cons.
George Lock's Charity for repair of "Lock's Aisle" in Parish Church	33 12 6	Cons.
Do. for Almshouse (South side)	66 12 9	Cons.
Frome Selwood - - Somerset:		
Ann Lacy's Charity	15 5 8	Cons.
Frosterley - - Durham:		
Mary Todd's Charity	198 3 10	Cons.
Georgeham - - - Devon:		
William Vellacott's Charity	387 12 0	Cons.
Glastonbury (St. John the Baptist) - - Somerset:		
Church Estate	159 9 9	Cons.
Gloucester:		
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	59 2 7	Cons.
Sir Thomas Rich's Hospital	131 10 1	Cons.
Grayrigg in Kendal - Westmorland:		
Thomas Richardson's Charity	365 8 0	New.
Mary Rowlandson's Charity	431 17 0	Cons.
Charities of William Thompson and others for School	420 0 0	New.
Alice Yaire's Charity	39 19 6	New.
Jane Todd's Charity	111 2 3	New.
Greatham - - Durham:		
Hospital of God	541 19 6	Cons.
Grimston - - - Norfolk:		
Eliza Tucker Barnes' Charity	200 0 0	Cons.
Guisborough - - York:		
Mrs. Puncher's Gift	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Halling. *See* Snodland.		
Hampstead (St. John) - Middlesex:		
The Well's Charity	923 1 2	Cons.
Hampton in Arden - Warwick:		
George Fentham's Charity	2,331 2 6	Cons.
Happisburgh - - Norfolk:		
Rev. Charles Birch's Bequest, Education	98 18 0	Cons.
Do. Clothing	98 18 0	Cons.
Harborne - - - Stafford:		
Free Charity Schools	125 0 0	Cons.
	114 8 9	New.
Harborough Magna - Warwick:		
Gilbert Thacker's Charity	150 0 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Hardshaw within Windle otherwise St. Helen's - Lancaster:		
James Kenion's Charity for Minister of Independent Chapel	33 12 6	Cons.
Harpole - - Northampton:		
The Charity Fund	136 19 8	Cons.
Hartlepool - - Durham:		
Ann Crooke's Charity	814 0 11	Cons.
Harwich - - - Essex:		
John Hopkins' Bequest for National Schools	909 15 4	Cons.
Haslingfield - - Cambridge:		
William Skelman's Charity	35 17 2	Cons.
Haverfordwest - - Pembroke:		
Mary Howard's otherwise Mary Tasker's Charity	12 19 8	New.
Hayes - - - Middlesex:		
Elizabeth Parker's Charity	76 14 8	Cons.
Heathery — Cleugh in Stanhope - - Durham:		
Schools at Wearshead and Lanehead,—Charity of Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Barrington late Bishop of Durham	591 9 11	Cons.
Heaton (Great and Little). *See* Prestwich.		
Hele's (Eleze) Charity	163 5 6	Cons.
Helen's (St.) *See* Hardshaw.		
Hereford (City):		
St. Giles' Hospital	954 2 8	Cons.
Hersham in Walton-on-Thames - - Surrey:		
Harriet Middleton's Bequest (National School)	200 0 0	Cons.
Do. (Infant School)	200 0 0	Cons.
John Davies' Middleton's Bequest (National School)	211 18 5	Cons.
Do. (Infant School)	211 18 5	Cons.
Heversham - - Westmorland:		
Edward Snart's Bequest for Poor in Leasgill and Milnthorpe with Heversham, and for Organist	838 15 10	Cons.
Hilgay. *See* Lynn Regis.		
Hinckley - - Leicester:		
William Sill's Charity	1,005 11 9	New.
Hipperholme cum Brighouse - York:		
Grammar School of Matthew Broadley	23 6 4	Cons.
Hitchin - - Hertford:		
James Huckle's Charity	1,081 15 2	Cons.
Holbeck - - York:		
John Higson's Charity for Town School	59 17 11	Cons.
Holme - - Huntingdon:		
Charity Lands	55 17 4	Cons.
Holyhead - - Anglesey:		
Hon. William Owen Stanley's Charity, for repairs and insurance of Almshouses erected by him called *Penrhos* Almshouses	150 0 0	Cons.
Hornsey - - Middlesex:		
Daniel Midwinter's Charity	43 1 11	N. 2½
Horsley - - Gloucester:		
The Bathurst Charity	1,536 7 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Houghton (Great) - Northampton:		
Margaret Goodfellow's Charity -	115 0 0	New.
Hubberstone - - Pembroke:		
John Samuel's Charity - -	200 0 0	Cons.
Huggens' College - -	4,770 1 10	Cons.
Hursley - - Southampton:		
Evening Service Fund - -	1,224 18 8	New.
James Beckley's Charity -	3,647 6 2	New.
Ickham - - - Kent:		
Richard Denne's Charity -	333 12 6	Cons.
Icomb - - - Gloucester:		
Dean and Chapter of Worcester's Charity for repair of Church -	56 9 10	New.
Richard Phillips' Charity -	108 16 10	New.
Ilkley - - - York:		
John Cunliffe's Charity - -	69 9 10	Cons.
Ippolyts (St.) - - Hertford:		
Thomas Bibworth's Charity -	708 15 10	Cons.
Islington (St. Mary) - Middlesex:		
Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution - -	110 3 10	Cons.
Iver - - - Buckingham:		
Samuel Snooks' Bequest to National School for Boys -	359 17 11	New.
Do. for Girls -	269 18 5	New.
Kelston - - - Somerset:		
and		
Marshfield - - Gloucester:		
Rev. Robert Kening's Charity -	127 9 9	Cons.
Kennington - - Surrey:		
Robert Forest's Charities for Kennington Oval National Schools - - -	400 0 0	Cons.
Kewstoke - - Somerset:		
Church Lands - - -	106 4 10	Cons.
Kexborough in Darton - York:		
John Higson's Charity - -	99 5 3	Bk. S.
Kidderminster - - Worcester:		
Sir Edward Blount's Charity -	987 13 1	Cons.
Free Grammar School - -	1,116 5 3	Cons.
Jane Matthew's Charity - -	392 0 5	Cons.
Kilmington - - Somerset:		
Mrs. Neate's Gift - -	320 17 0	New.
	32 1 8	Red.
Kingham - - - Oxford:		
Sarah Baker Ashfordby Trenchard's Charity - -	191 9 9	Cons.
Kingston-upon-Thames:		
Cleave's Almshouse Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Kingswear - - - Devon:		
Church Lands Charity - -	412 1 9	Cons.
Kirkby Lonsdale - Westmorland:		
Elizabeth Redman's Charity -	54 15 9	Cons.
Kirkland and Blencairn - Cumberland:		
Lough Carleton's Charity - -	21 19 9	Cons.
Lambeth - - - Surrey:		
Robert Forest's Charities for Pensioners - - - -	24,500 0 0	Cons.
Langdale - - Westmorland:		
John Robinson's Charity for Schoolmaster of Church School	547 18 11	Cons.
Leasgill. *See* Heversham.		
Ledbury - - - Hereford:		
Elizabeth Hall's Charity School -	459 6 10	Cons.
Lee. *See* Wendover.		

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Leeds (St. John the Evangelist) - - - York:		
John Harrison's Charity for Minister and Church - -	125 6 0	Cons.
Leek - - - Stafford:		
John Naylor's Charities - -	1,785 2 6	Cons.
Leicester (Town):		
Wyggeston's Hospital - -	13,320 16 9	Cons.
Leighton Buzzard - - Bedford:		
Sir Andrew Corbett's Charity -	24 15 11	Cons.
Jane Hunt's Charity - -	200 0 0	Red.
Joshua Pulford's Charity - -	54 1 1	Red.
Lewknor - - - Oxford:		
Charles Davis's Charity - -	500 0 0	New.
Sir Richard Paul Jodrell's Charity - - -	100 0 0	New.
Leyton (Low) - - Essex:		
Henry March's Charity for Minister of Leytonstone Chapel, and Minister of Low Leyton Church - -	236 0 0	Cons.
Lichfield (City):		
The Conduit Lands - -	2,024 9 3	Cons.
Liverpool - - - Lancaster:		
Ann Molyneux's Charity -	4,973 10 11	Cons.
Llandaff. *See* Copleston Scholarships.		
Llandilo Vawr - - Carmarthen:		
James Thomas's Bequest in aid of Church School - -	54 17 3	Cons.
Llanfair - - Merioneth:		
Charities founded by Dr. Price and others - - -	52 13 10	Cons.
Llangunnock and Llanllwch - - Carmarthen:		
John Vaughan's Charity - -	164 3 2	Cons.
Llanllwch. *See* Llangunnock.		
Llanvalteg - - Carmarthen:		
Richard Hughes' Charity - -	239 18 8	Cons.
London (St. Bride):		
Richd. Earl of Dorset's Gift -	1,271 10 5	Cons.
„ (Christ Church, Spitalfields):		
Elizabeth Russell's Bequest -	100 0 0	Cons.
John Cobb's Bequest - -	385 3 4	Cons.
Charity of John Baker, sen. -	400 0 0	Red.
George Fournier's Charity - -	2,226 5 9	Cons.
	2,295 11 0	Red.
„ (St. Faith):		
Daniel Midwinter's Charity -	204 15 1	N. 2½
„ (St. George in the East):		
William Game's Charity -	11 1 6	New.
„ (Holy Trinity the Less):		
Charities of Sir John Gore and Richard Owfall - -	73 12 5	Cons.
„ (St. Luke):		
Edmund Kane's Charity -	56 11 4	N. 2½
„ (St. Matthew, Bethnal Green):		
Robert Leverington's Charity -	1,333 6 8	Red.
„ (St. Pancras):		
Church Land's Charity -	372 6 10	Cons.
„ (St. Stephen, Walbrook, and other places):		
Thomas Dickinson's Charity -	320 10 3	Cons.
„ (St. Thomas' Liberty of the Rolls):		
Baldwin's Gift - - -	100 6 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Loughborough - - Leicester:		
Thomas Burton's Charity -	527 4 7	Cons.
Ludgershall - - - Wilts:		
Martha Everett's Charity -	200 0 0	Red.
Lugwardine - - Hereford:		
Unknown Donor's Charity - -	40 6 0	Cons.
Luton - - - Bedford:		
Charities - - -	250 0 0	Cons.
Lynn Regis, Stoke, Upwell, Downham Market, Hilgay, and Wells:		
Thomas Buckenham, Charities	670 7 10	Cons.
for Quakers - - -	365 17 2	Cons.
Macclesfield - - Chester:		
Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. - -	730 9 3	Cons.
Maghull in Halsall - Lancaster:		
Poor's Money - - -	132 8 11	Cons.
Maidstone - - - Kent:		
Charity Schools - - -	529 16 0	Cons.
Edward Hunter's Almshouses -	100 0 0	Cons.
Manchester - - Lancaster:		
George Pilkington's Charity -	9,733 19 5	New.
Mansfield - - Nottingham:		
Church School and Intake Estates - - - -	118 13 8	Cons.
Mark - - - Somerset:		
National School - - -	90 2 8	Cons.
Marlborough - - Wilts:		
Free Grammar School - -	300 18 7	Cons.
Marloes - - Pembroke:		
Margaret Allen's Charity -	209 13 8	Cons.
Marshfield. *See* Kelston.		
Martock - - Somerset:		
Mary Leach's Charity - -	325 19 0	Cons.
Marton in Cleveland - - York:		
Poor's Land Charity - -	627 4 9	Cons.
Meon (East) - - Southampton:		
Forbes Almshouses - -	10 7 3	New.
Middle - - - Salop:		
Charities of Thomas Watkins, Richard Watkins, and John Mansell - - -	66 6 0	Cons.
Middle Chinnock - - Somerset:		
Gifts of Sir John Strangway's and Richard Clark - -	43 18 8	Cons.
Middleton Cheney - Northampton:		
Horton Almshouses - -	227 6 8	Red.
Middlezoy - - Somerset:		
Thomas Bailey's Charity -	602 5 2	New.
Millbrook in Maker - - Devon:		
John Little's Charities -	148 3 0	Cons.
Ann Tom's Charity - -	100 0 0	New.
Sarah Lugger's Charity - -	59 4 5	New.
Milnthorpe. *See* Heversham.		
Missenden (Little) - Buckingham:		
Charlotte Raine's Bequest -	2,000 0 0	Shares in the Lambeth Waterworks Company.
Morden College - - -	4,077 2 8	Cons.
More - - - Salop:		
Cicely Ann Male's Gift - -	105 19 2	Cons.
William Starr's Charity - -	52 19 5	Cons.
Olivia More's Charity - -	96 15 6	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Moreton - - - Essex:		
Church Lands - -	3 4 4	Cons.
Morley - - - Derby:		
Jacinth Sacheverell's Charity -	1,200 0 0	Cons.
Morley. *See* Smalley.		
Morton Morrell - - Warwick:		
Charities of Thomas Harbidge and Edward Slade - -	55 17 3	Red.
Moulton - - - Lincoln:		
Endowed School - -	42 19 9	Cons.
Mount Sorrell, (Christ Church) - - Leicester:		
Sarah Brinton's Charity (Repair Fund) - - -	45 7 8	Red.
Neot's (St.) - - Huntingdon:		
John Dryden's Charity -	67 0 0	Cons.
Nettleham - - - Lincoln:		
National School - - -	52 14 9	Cons.
Newark-upon-Trent - Nottingham:		
Mary Ann Wagstaffe's Bequest for Hospital - - -	333 12 6	Cons.
Newdigate - - Surrey:		
Endowed School and subsidiary endowments - - -	500 0 0	New.
Newland - - Gloucester:		
Edward Bell's Charity - -	421 1 1	Cons.
Newport Pagnell - - Buckingham:		
John Revis's Charity - -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Newton (St. Loe) - - Somerset:		
Jane Cathcart Clemens' Charity -	166 13 4	Cons.
Henry Cassamajor's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
William Harrington's Charity -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Northampton (Boro'):		
Matthew Sillesby's Charity -	482 17 3	Cons.
Northenden - - Chester:		
Sharston School Charities -	402 1 5	New.
	243 17 11	New.
Norton - - - Derby:		
Robert Newton and Richard Rose's Charity - -	414 14 9	Cons.
John Storie's Charity - -	150 0 0	Cons.
Norton - - - Durham:		
Grammar School - -	301 18 6	Cons.
John Thompson's Charity -	47 14 6	Cons.
Norton Brize - - Oxford:		
Widow's Money - -	15 9 9	Cons.
Norwich (City):		
Girls' Hospital - - -	768 8 5	Cons.
Joan Smyth's Charity - -	210 10 6	Cons.
Great Hospital - - -	50 8 0	Cons.
Offord D'Arcy - - Huntingdon:		
John Bowyer's Charity - -	319 3 0	New.
Oldham. *See* Ashton-under-Lyne.		
Old Swinford - - Worcester:		
Frances Dovey's Charity -	219 3 5	New.
Iddin's Charities - -	167 12 10	Cons.
	257 17 9	New.
Hospital founded by Thomas Foley - - -	405 6 0	Cons.
Otterington (North) - - York:		
Ann Turner's Charity - -	189 4 6	Cons.
Otterton - - - Devon:		
Charities of Henry Austin, Richard Duke, and others -	201 9 9	Cons.
Ottery (St. Mary) - - Devon:		
Feoffee Charity - -	306 13 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Overton and Bradley in Frodsham - - } Chester:		
James Harrison's Charity -	106 4 10	New.
Overton and Southington - - } Southampton:		
Charities of Thomas Streatwell and Mary Streatwell - -	195 8 7	New.
Oving - - - - Sussex:		
Stephen Challen's Charity -	131 11 7	Cons.
Oxford (St. Mary the Virgin):		
Church and Poor's Charity -	695 7 7	Cons.
Pennington - - - Lancaster:		
James Fell's Charity - -	158 3 5	Cons.
Pentney - - - - Norfolk:		
Fuel Allotment - - - -	249 10 9	Cons.
Peter (St.) - - - Hertford:		
Church School - - -	400 0 0	Cons.
Cross Keys Charity - -	1,008 17 11	New.
Catherine Thompson's Charity -	666 13 4	Cons.
Pilton - - - - Devon:		
Poor's Land Charity - -	1,376 19 0	Cons.
Plymouth - - - - Devon:		
Joan Bennett's Charity - -	36 19 4	Cons.
Hospital of Orphans' Aid -	391 7 9	Cons.
Martha Wyatt's Gift to Do. -	8 3 0	Cons.
Plympton (St. Mary) - Devon:		
Maudlyn Charity - -	1,086 9 8	Cons.
,, (St. Maurice):		
Henry Hele Treby's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Pontefract - - - York:		
Perfect's Hospital - - -	674 15 3	Cons.
Portsmouth - - Southampton:		
High Street Chapel Charities -	1,320 0 0	N. 2½.
William Pike's Charity - -	440 0 0	N. 2½.
Poughill - - - Devon:		
Ward's Charity - - -	200 0 0	Cons.
Prees - - - Salop:		
John Dicken's Charity - -	96 2 6	New.
Preston Richard - Westmorland:		
Thomas Philipson's Bequest for education of three poor children at Crosscrake School - -	189 9 6	Cons.
Prestwich and Heaton (Great and Little) - } Lancaster:		
Thomas, Earl of Wilton's Charity	1,117 15 10	New.
Puddington - - - Devon:		
George Davey's Charity -	22 3 9	E. I. Stk.
Peter Blagdon's Endowment for School - - -	651 18 5	E. I. Stk.
Queenborough - - - Kent:		
Charities of Joseph Shield, George Evan Baker, and Shipwrecked Gentlemen - - - -	2 5 1	Cons.
Radnor (Old) - - Radnor:		
Unknown Donor's Charity -	690 8 3	Cons.
Reading - - - Berks:		
Aldworth's Charity - -	52 19 5	Cons.
Grammar School - -	39 6 6	Cons.
Consolidated Municipal Educational Charities - - -	158 6 3	Cons.
,, (St. Giles, St. Mary St. Lawrence):		
Mary Kendrick's Charity -	11 2 3	Cons.
Retford (West) - - Nottingham:		
Church and Poor's Charity -	13 14 7	Cons.
Riccall - - - - York:		
Poor's Estate - - - -	105 5 3	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Ringwood - - Southampton:		
William Clark's Almshouses (Endowment Fund)	2,401 6 1	Cons.
Ditto (Repairing Fund)	231 9 9	Cons.
William Clark's Charity for the Minister, Poor, Organist, and School of Chapel - -	2,304 18 3	Cons.
William Clark's Charity: Old Ringwood Friendly Society	477 9 1	Cons.
Rochdale - - Lancaster:		
Charities of Mary Shephard and James Holt - - - -	31 3 6	Cons.
Rock - - - - Worcester:		
Mary Mence's Charity - -	59 18 4	Cons.
Rodmarton - - - Gloucester:		
John and Charles Cox's Charities	137 8 0	Cons.
Rookhope in Stanhope - Durham:		
Boys' and Girls' Schools, Charity of Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Barrington, late Bishop of Durham - - -	591 9 11	Cons.
Rothwell - - Northampton:		
Agnes Hill's Charity - -	158 6 3	Cons.
Rugeley - - - - Stafford:		
Free Grammar School - -	96 2 2	Cons.
Ruthin - - - - Denbigh:		
Edward Lloyd's Foundation at Grammar School - -	20 6 2	Cons.
Sadberge in Haughton le Skerne - - - } Durham:		
James Pallister's Charity for School - - -	101 3 5	New.
Saddleworth. *See* Ashton-under-Lyne.		
Saffron Walden - - - Essex:		
Edmund Turner's Charity - -	681 9 1	Cons.
Saint. *See* next Word.		
Salisbury, Winchester, and Bath Infirmary Fund:		
"William Clark's Charity" -	283 2 0	Cons.
Sampford Arundell - Somerset:		
Amelia Were's Charity - -	30 12 6	Cons.
Sandall. *See* Bretton.		
Sapcote - - - - Leicester:		
John Frewen Turner's Charity -	57 1 6	Cons.
Sarum (New) - - - Wilts:		
Thos. Brown's Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Scarborough - - - York:		
Church Lands - - -	1,263 14 8	Cons.
Sedbergh - - - York:		
Mary Rowlandson's Charity -	323 17 8	Cons.
Sedgefield - - Durham:		
John Lamb's Charity - -	454 9 9	Cons.
Sevenoaks - - - Kent:		
Free Grammar School and Almshouses of Queen Elizabeth -	23 19 5	Cons.
Shaftesbury - - - Wilts:		
Free Grammar School - -	15 3 5	Cons.
Gift of Richard Marquess of Westminster, K.G., in aid of Chubb's Almshouse - -	2,153 8 8	Cons.
Sharrington - - Norfolk:		
Charities of Christopher Ringer and others - - -	60 5 6	Cons.
Sheffield - - - - York:		
William Birley's Charity - -	548 13 11	Cons.
Church Burgesses Trust -	274 1 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Shefford (West) - - Berks:		
Mary Linton's Charity - -	22 17 1	New.
Mary Foster's Charity - -	22 17 2	New.
Gabriel Fulbrook's Charity -	5 14 4	New.
John Fulbrook's Charities -	5 14 4	New.
	120 12 7	New.
Anthony Barrett's Charity -	100 0 0	New.
Shelve - - - Salop:		
Olivia More's Charity - -	96 15 6	Cons.
Sherborne - - - Dorset:		
Almshouse of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist - - -	168 8 5	Cons.
Sherfield-upon-Lodden, and Strathfieldsaye } Southampton:		
James Christmas's Charity -	3,333 13 4	Cons.
Sherston Magna - - Wilts:		
Church Lands - - -	76 12 2	Cons.
Shilton - - - Berks:		
Charities of Samuel Tawney and Mr. Chedwell - -	65 14 9	New.
Shinfield - - - Berks:		
Richard Piggatt's School Charity (Bequest of William Edward Francis Feilde) - -	313 14 6	New.
Richard Body's Charity - -	104 0 7	Cons.
Shoreditch (St. Leonard):		
Charles Pitt's Gift to Fuller's Hospital - - -	100 0 0	New.
Robert Leverington's Charity -	1,333 6 8	Red.
Shrewsbury (Boro'):		
Sarah Darby's Debtors' Fund -	167 7 5	Cons.
Do. Coal Fund -	183 12 8	Cons.
Skelmersdale in Ormskirk - - - } Lancaster:		
Evan Swift's Charity - -	20 15 2	Cons.
Skillington - - Lincoln:		
Constable Close Charity -	200 6 0	Red.
Skirwith - - Cumberland:		
William Parker's Charity -	537 12 8	Cons.
Smalley and Morley - Derby:		
School Charity - - -	78 19 0	Cons.
Smethcote - - - Salop:		
Rev. Henry Fletcher's Charity -	210 0 0	New.
Snodland, Halling, and Birling - - - } Kent:		
John May's School Charity -	1,993 5 10	Cons.
Soham - - - Cambridge:		
Elizabeth Cawthorne's Charity -	75 0 0	Cons.
Thos. Peachey's, or the Alms Row Charity - - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Sompting - - - Sussex:		
Captain John Strudwick Croft's Bounty Fund - - -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Southington. *See* Overton.		
Southwark - - - Surrey:		
St. Thomas Hospital - -	282 17 6	Cons.
„ (St. Saviour):		
Mrs. Newcomen's Charity, and College of Poor - -	184 4 3	Cons.
Sowerby in Halifax - - York:		
Rev. Paul Bairstow's Charity -	312 9 10	Cons.
Standon - - - Hertford:		
Thomas Fysher's Charity -	116 10 2	Red.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Stanhope and Eastgate in Stanhope - - } Durham:		
Boys' and Girls' School at Stanhope - - -		
Boys' School at Eastgate -		
Charity of Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Barrington late Bishop of Durham - - -	887 4 11	Cons.
Stanton Lacy - - Salop:		
Poor's Stock - - -	73 9 7	Cons.
Staplehurst - - - Kent:		
John Gybbon's Charity - -	1,346 13 4	Cons.
Stevenage - - Hertford:		
Charlotte Amelia Hinde Whittington's Charity (Poor) -	319 3 0	Red.
Do. (National School) -	106 7 8	Red.
Stockton-on-Tees - - Durham:		
Elizabeth Whitley's Charity -	321 10 1	Cons.
Stoke. *See* Lynn Regis.		
Stoke Poges - - Buckingham:		
School - - - -	130 0 4	Cons.
Mary Gardner's Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Rev. Arthur Bold's Bequest (Books) - - -	55 0 1	Red.
Mrs. Parker Sedding's Charity -	360 7 3	Cons.
Mary Wiseman's Charity -	54 1 0	Cons.
Stoneham, South (St. James) - } Southampton:		
Janet Hoye's Charity - -	109 17 9	Cons.
Stratford-upon-Avon - Warwick:		
Mary Newland's Charity (Poor) -	2,191 15 7	Cons.
Do. Almshouses -	2,212 5 9	Cons.
Do. (Repair Fund) -	227 11 11	Cons.
Strathfieldsaye. *See* Sherfield-upon-Lodden.		
Sudeley Manor and Winchcomb - - } Gloucester:		
Dent's School - - - -	1,155 10 6	Cons.
Do. Almshouses - - - -	5,240 7 11	Cons.
Sutton - - - Surrey:		
Charities of Devereux Wall for Congregational Chapel - -	470 15 8	Cons.
Sutton Bassett - Northampton:		
Jane Smith's Charity - -	27 4 9	Cons.
Sutton Coldfield - - Warwick:		
Free Grammar School - -	25 1 6	Cons.
Swanage - - - Dorset:		
Miss Dudley's Charity - -	47 13 4	Cons.
Mr. Toop's Charity - -	40 4 9	Cons.
Sywell - - Northampton:		
Owen Pell's Charity - -	142 9 7	New.
Tarporley - - - Chester:		
Consolidated and Poor's Charities	2,595 5 0	New.
Mary Ann Newton's Charity -	329 13 5	Cons.
Samuel Sandbach's Charity -	500 0 0	Cons.
John Shaw's Charity - -	53 11 0	Cons.
Taunton - - - Somerset:		
Harriet Badcock's Charity -	900 0 0	Cons.
Tempsford - - Bedford:		
Luke Addington's Charity -	327 8 5	Cons.
Tetbury - - Gloucester:		
Charity Estates - - -	53 0 7	Cons.
Tewkesbury - - Gloucester:		
Mary Terrett's Charity - -	225 0 8	Cons.
Tey (Little) - - Essex:		
Rev. George Pawson's Charity -	196 6 11	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Thompson's (William) Charity	1,666 13 4	Cons.
Torrington (Great) - Devon: John Partridge's Charity	110 0 0	Cons.
Trusham - - - Devon: Stooke's Almshouse or Merdon Estate Charity	150 1 4	Cons.
Twickenham - Middlesex Richard Moore's Charity	1,483 8 10	Cons.
Uckfield - - - Sussex: Dorothy Ellis's Charity	400 6 8	New.
Upwell. *See* Lynn Regis.		
Utkinton in Tarporley - Chester: Joseph Walker's Charity	472 2 11	Cons.
Vauxhall - - - Surrey: Robert Forest's Charities for Poor Women in Vauxhall Almshouses	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Wakefield - - - York: Leonard Bates' Almshouse Charity	1,059 12 1	Cons.
John Bromley's New Gift	959 18 6	Cons.
John Storie's University Gift	361 7 6	Cons.
Walden (St. Paul) - Hertford: Robert Fulwood's Charity	112 19 10	Cons.
Walham Green (St. John) Middlesex: Samuel Hull's Charity for National and Infant Schools	89 11 5	New.
Wallasey - - - Chester: Free School	527 14 1	Cons.
Walsingham (Little) - Norfolk: Bond's Free School	12 9 11	Cons.
Wandsworth - - Surrey: Viscount St. John's Charity	105 10 10	Cons.
Wareside - - - Hertford: Charles Brunton's Charity	109 17 10	Cons.
Warley in Halifax - - York: Dissenting Minister's Charity	424 19 4	Cons.
Weardale (St. John) in Stanhope - - } Durham: Boys' and Girls' School at Westgate, and School at St. John's, Charity of Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Barrington, late Bishop of Durham	887 4 11	Cons.
Weldon - - Northampton: John Clark's Charity	547 14 9	Cons.
Wellingborough - Northampton Church Land Charity	693 10 0	Cons.
Wells. *See* Lynn Regis.		
Wendover and Lee - Buckingham: Nicholas Almond's Charity	632 8 2	Cons.
Westminster (St. Margaret): Sarah, Duchess of Somerset's Charity	373 16 3	Cons.
Wessington. *See* Crich.		
Weston Zoyland - - Somerset: Elizabeth Axford's Charity	46 12 1	Red.
Wetheringsett - - Suffolk: Town Estate	99 0 9	Cons.
Whalley - Lancaster and elsewhere: John Read's Charities	559 10 4	New.
Wharton's Bible Charity	1,288 4 10	New 2½
Wheelwright's Charities	1,200 7 0	Cons.
Whitestone - - - Devon: Thomas Sowden's Charity	26 15 9	New.
Whittington - - Derby: "Webster's Whittington School Charity and Estates"	725 16 7	Cons.
Whittington - - Stafford: Rev. Richard Levett's Bequest for Free School	288 15 9	Cons.
Wickham (East) - - Kent: William Foster's Charity	10,751 9 11	Cons.
Wickwar - - Gloucester: Col. John Harvey Ollney's Charity	320 8 6	Cons.
Winchcombe. *See* Sudeley Manor.		
Winchester: Magdalen Hospital	14 11 10	Cons.
Windlesham - - Surrey: Poor's Allotments	10 17 10	Cons.
Windsor (Old) - - Berks: George Stevens' Charity	87 14 5	Cons.
Wingfield (North) - - Derby: Church Lands Charity	140 7 3	Cons.
Winkfield - - - Berks: Dorothy Patience Pilcher's Charity	1,738 14 8	Red.
Winscombe - - Somerset: Rev. Charles James Cobley's Charity	991 14 8	Cons.
Charlotte Knollis' Charity	200 0 0	Cons.
Winslow - - Buckingham: Church Houses and Land	31 15 0	Cons.
Withiel - - - Cornwall: Rev. Henry Vyvyan's Charity	106 10 11	New.
Witton-le-Wear - - Durham: John Cuthbert's Bequest for School	268 0 0	Cons.
Wokingham - - Berks: Fuel Allotments	158 10 5	Cons.
Wolsingham - - Durham: Ann Wilson's Charities	903 15 4	New.
Woodbridge - - Suffolk: William Bearman's Gift	157 8 1	Cons.
Woolhope - - Hereford: John Jones' Charity	316 12 6	Cons.
Wootton - - - Oxford: Church Lands Charity	66 13 4	Cons.
Worcester (City): Edward Corles' Bequest for Inmates of Almshouses	529 16 0	Cons.
Michael Wyatt's Almshouse Charity	393 19 7	Cons.
(St. Swithin) Church and Parish Lands Charity	391 4 2	Cons.
Worton - - - Wilts: Hezekiah Goodall's Charity	94 1 1	Cons.
Wotton - - Gloucester: United Hospital of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen	160 12 10	Cons.
Wrawby - - - Lincoln: Brigg Grammar School	27 18 8	Cons.
Wrockwardine - - Salop: The Clothing Charity	20 5 8	Red.
Cludde's Almshouses	10 19 8	Cons.
Wroxeter - - - Salop: William Clayton's Charity	113 10 0	Cons.
Rev. Roger Clayton's Charity	107 4 9	Cons.
Wye - - - Kent: Thomas Wood's Charity	120 11 0	Cons.
Yarmouth (Great) - - Norfolk: Old Meeting and Old Meeting School Trusts	1,423 17 1 880 5 6	New. N. 2½
York (St. Margaret Walmgate) City: Robert Winterscale's Charity	932 17 2	Cons.
York (St. Olave): Martha Bebb's Charity	529 2 0	New.

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET.
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1868.

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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. We, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, appointed under an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty this our Twenty-third Annual Report.

For some years past, in presenting our annual Reports to your Majesty, we have not thought it necessary to do more than state the number of our meetings, and explain the financial position of our accounts, and of the charities under our guardianship; but as, since our last Report to your Majesty, made on the 28th day of February, 1867, changes both extensive and important in the law which we administer have been made by an Act passed in the 30th and 31st years of your Majesty's reign, chapter 54, we deem it our duty on the present occasion to enter more fully into details, both in reference to the powers conferred on us by that Act, and our proceedings under it.

2. In the year 1866 a Bill was introduced into Parliament, the object of which was to extend to the charities of this country some of the safeguards already provided for charities in England and Wales by the "Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," and the subsequent Acts amending it.

3. A copy of that Bill having been transmitted to us by the Irish Government for our opinion, and its provisions, as well as the defects in the existing law, having been carefully considered by us at several of our meetings, we forwarded to the Right Honorable the Chief Secretary for Ireland a number of suggestions, prepared by our Secretaries, as the results of their daily experience, and we recommended the adoption of them as the basis for amendments in the law suitable to the circumstances of this country.

4. Short as the period is since this Act came into operation, the important and useful powers which it has conferred on us have already in many instances been resorted to; and we doubt not that when its provisions shall become more generally known and better understood by those interested in availing themselves of them, they will be very extensively used.

5. Under the second section we are enabled to give authoritative advice and directions to persons interested in the management of charities; and such advice has the effect of indemnifying from personal responsibility and loss all those who act in conformity with it. A further advantage is that it can be obtained without the necessity of resorting to professional aid, and with little or no expense to the funds of a charity. Already, in three cases, we have been enabled to give our advice with the most satisfactory results. Other applications for our advice are at present before us, and awaiting our decision, in all of which we hope to be able to confer similar advantages on charities in the same inexpensive manner.

6. Power is conferred on us by the third section to compromise, or authorize compromises of claims and demands on behalf of or against charities. We have been called upon to exercise this power in a few cases, and have been able to give effect to advantageous proposals which could not otherwise have been carried out.

7. The power is conferred on us by the seventh section of carrying out the intentions of a testator in a modified form, where, from altered circumstances, it may have become impracticable literally to fulfil his intentions. This power has been exercised by us in three charities with the best results. Our jurisdiction, however, is extremely limited in amount, but it has, nevertheless, enabled us to bring into active operation the charities to which we have referred, and will enable us successfully to deal with many others, the schemes for which are already in progress and awaiting our decision. From the want of this most necessary power a large number of charities, each small in amount, were lying for many years unadministered and unapplied, and, had applications been made in these cases to the Court of Chancery for a scheme, the expense of the proceeding would in most cases have absorbed the entire fund, and in all would have sensibly diminished it. In every case in which we have been called on to exercise this power, we have taken care to adhere as closely as possible to the original objects; and being well aware that this power, even in its most limited form, is one likely to excite feelings of apprehension, and, perhaps, of jealousy, we have made orders which will amply secure publicity to this portion of our proceedings. Hence, we have not confirmed, nor shall we hereafter confirm, any scheme for varying the administration of a charity until one month's notification has been made by public notice or advertisement, or both, in the locality in which the charity is to be administered, apprizing all parties interested of the nature of the proposed scheme, and inviting objections to it.

8. The provision contained in the 8th section, by which, in cases where charitable funds are small in amount but are beyond the limit of our jurisdiction under the 7th section, a scheme of administration under the sanction of the Court of Chancery can be obtained by a summary and comparatively inexpensive proceeding, will be found highly beneficial; and though but a single case has as yet arisen in which we have been called upon to put it into operation, we anticipate that when it is better known we shall frequently be asked to do so.

9. We regard the 9th section as one of the utmost importance to the protection of the charities of this country, inasmuch as it provides a means for preserving their funds by enabling donors to vest them in us by deed, testators to bequeath them directly to us, and trustees to transfer them to our guardianship. Already sums of various amounts and from various sources, amounting in the aggregate to about £3,757 6*s*. 9*d*., have been placed under our guardianship. The names of the charities and the amounts transferred in each case will be found in Schedule No. 8, in the Appendix to this Report. We have made orders in other cases accepting the funds, but in which they have not as yet been transferred. Other offers have been made to us of charity property, consisting of rents and rentcharges; but as these did not appear to fall within the section, we were obliged to decline them. From the disposition already evinced to place funds under our guardianship, we expect that the provisions of this section will be largely acted on.

10. The 11th section, enables trustees to place under our custody the deeds or muniments of charity property. We have caused to be erected a fire-proof repository for the reception of such muniments, and there is little doubt that in process of time a large number of them will be deposited in our charge.

11. We have already in several instances been applied to to exercise the powers conferred on us by sections 13, 14, 15, 17, and 18, which greatly facilitate the management of and dealings with charity property, by enabling us to give our sanction to leases, sales, surrenders, and exchanges of charity property under circumstances in which such transactions would otherwise have been invalid. In order to secure the safety of any fund which may be realized by transactions of this nature, we have, in all cases in which we have been called upon to exercise our jurisdiction, made it a part of our order that the money should be invested in Government securities and transferred to us. In one case a sum of £127 has been thus placed under our control, and another has been brought before us in which we have intimated our sanction to the sale of two small charity annuities to the owner of the lands on which they are charged. By having authorized these arrangements, under the peculiar circumstances in which such very small endowments were placed, we have secured for the charities property which would otherwise have been wholly wasted in costly litigation.

12. The provision in the 19th section, requiring executors and administrators to publish charitable bequests in newspapers circulating in the localities in which they are intended

to be administered, is one of great importance. Previously to the passing of the recent Act, executors were required to advertise in the *Dublin Gazette* only, an obligation frequently disregarded, and even when fulfilled, affording but little protection to charities. We consider that one great security, for the due and faithful performance of charitable trusts, is to be found in the nature and objects of those trusts being brought under the notice of the persons or institutions intended to be benefited, and of the localities in which they are directed to be administered. We have, therefore, taken pains to make known the provisions of this section to all executors and administrators, charged with the execution of wills containing charitable bequests, and we have expressed our determination to proceed for the recovery of penalties in all cases in which it shall appear to us that those provisions have been wilfully violated. To accomplish this result we have made an arrangement by which we obtain from the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate, as well as from each of the District Registries, a monthly return of the wills containing charitable bequests. We then cause to be transmitted to each executor or administrator a notice, signed by our Secretaries, calling attention to the obligation to publish the bequests, and to the penalties annexed to neglect.

13. The effect of this notice has been most beneficial : first, by apprising executors that the public department charged with the special duty of protecting charities has acquired official knowledge of the existence of the bequests, and will be ready to take cognizance of them should occasion for its interference ever arise ; and next, by taking away from executors desirous to conceal charitable bequests all pretence of excusing themselves from publishing on the ground of ignorance of the provision of the statute compelling them to do so. We are happy in being enabled to state, that in no single instance since the passing of the recent Statute have we been compelled to proceed against executors for wilful violation of this most useful provision. For the most part it has been cheerfully complied with, or, in cases in which it has not, explanations have been made by the executors or their solicitors, which have satisfied us that there was no desire to evade the law. In nearly all cases copies of the local newspapers, containing the advertisements of the bequests, have been forwarded to us, and we have caused them to be registered in a book kept in our office for the purpose.

14. Until the passing of the Act of last session no other remedy for recovering charity funds was open to us save a proceeding in the Court of Chancery, which was always attended with expense. The result was that many small bequests were withheld from their objects by persons who calculated on impunity by reason of the very smallness of the amount, and the costliness of the only remedy that could be resorted to against them. To remedy this defect we suggested to your Majesty's Government that we should be empowered to sue for certain amounts in the Civil Bill Court; and in accordance with that suggestion the 6th section of the Act was framed, with the object of conferring that power upon us. We regret, however, that, from the manner in which that section has been framed, it is doubtful whether we shall be able to avail ourselves of it save in the limited class of cases in which the amount of a bequest is due directly to ourselves, or to some other Trustee, and in which there is a direct personal liability on the part of the person making default. The difficulties to which we advert have arisen in three cases which have been brought before us ; and we fear that, with limitations such as these, coupled with the obligation which we are advised we are under of obtaining the sanction of your Majesty's Attorney-General before we can commence any proceeding, the provisions of the sixth section, intended to be so useful, will become practically inoperative. We would, therefore, humbly suggest that that section should be amended by empowering us, in our names as Plaintiffs, to proceed by Civil Bill, within certain limits, for the recovery of all charitable donations and bequests of small amount, concealed, withheld, or misapplied, and that we should be at liberty to do so without requiring the allowance of the Attorney-General, which would make the proceeding too costly, and also that for all purposes connected with proceedings instituted by us the Civil Bill Court should be invested with an equitable jusisdiction.

15. The object of the twelfth section of the Act is to protect funds eventually bequeathed for charitable purposes, but left to trustees or other persons for a life, or other limited interest. Our experience proved to us how much such a protection was needed for funds left in this manner, and previously to the passing of the late Act many cases were brought before us in which our intervention was pressingly solicited, but in which we were unable to interfere, on the ground that the fund was not "concealed," withheld, or "misapplied." In one case a sum of £1,000 stock was proved to have been sold out and

converted to the use of the person to whom the testator left it for a limited period, and, as the party had no property out of which it could be recovered, the fund was irretrievably lost. In another case we proceeded against the executor of a person who, having had a life interest in a sum of £4,000, bequeathed after her decease for charitable purposes, divided a large amount of it among her relations during her life. We failed to earmark the greater portion of the fund, and it was consequently lost. Many similar cases have occurred. The twelfth section now affords some sort of protection by requiring notice to be given to us before the security in which the fund is placed shall be varied or transposed, but we are of opinion that the provision of the section is insufficient as a protection.

16. Since the date of our last report to your Majesty we have held 31 meetings for the despatch of business, of which 10 were held before the passing of the late Act, and 21 since. At each of these we have caused minutes of our proceedings to be recorded, as required by the Act of the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign. In the 1st schedule hereto annexed will be found the names of the Commissioners present at each of those meetings, and the dates respectively at which they were held. We made orders in 209 cases, of which 55 were made before the passing of the late Act, and 154 since. All of these have been carried out by our Secretaries with regularity and accuracy.

17. It is with regret we have to state that out of 48 meetings, summoned since the date of our last report, 17 have failed to be effective from the want of the presence of five of our body, that being the number required by the 4th section of the Act of the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign to be in attendance before any business can be transacted. This has arisen in a great degree from causes over which we have no control.

18. To prevent, as far as possible, public inconvenience arising from these failures, we have made arrangements by which our Secretaries transact a large portion of the ordinary and routine business of our department. They are always in attendance, and the business to be transacted is of such a nature that by affording personal interviews to parties interested, and by conducting correspondence, very many cases are brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the interests of the various charities amply protected, without the necessity of having them brought before us for formal orders during their progress. They are, however, ultimately reported to us and recorded on our minutes, and we have taken care that all questions of difficulty, or involving important principles, shall be submitted for our consideration and decision.

19. We annex to this our Report, in Schedule No. 2, a copy of the Abstract of our Accounts in the several Charities under our administration, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December last; the details of which with their vouchers having been lodged as usual with Master Fitzgibbon for examination and audit, have been examined and passed, and a declared copy lodged in the Privy Council Office, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

20. That portion of our accounts, called our "Private Account," as distinguished from our "Charity Account," consisting of grants from the Treasury for the ordinary expenses of the Board, and the interest on a sum of £1,397 13*s.*, new 3 per cent. stock, called the "Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund," referred to more particularly in former Reports, is subject to the inspection of the Exchequer and Audit Department. We have since our last Report rendered Monthly Accounts, as required by that Department, and we annex in Schedule No. 3, Copy of Certificate, showing that the balance returned up to 31st March last was correct. The above-mentioned sum of £1,397 13*s.*, new 3 per cent. stock, and a balance due upon our Monthly Account to 1st April of £70 16*s.* 8*d.*, were the only sums under our control at that time not appropriated or belonging to any particular Charity Trust.

21. Since the 1st of April last our "Private Account" has been placed on an altered footing. Under the Act of the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, chapter 97, all costs and expenses of this department were defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund, but by the Act of the last Session, they have been made payable out of moneys to be voted by Parliament. Provision has, accordingly, been made for this purpose in the Estimates for 1868–9; and new forms for keeping and auditing these accounts have been adopted, under the directions of the Treasury, and in accordance with the provisions of the "Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866."

22. The total amount of the trust funds which were under our care and control in cash, and vested in Government and other securities on the 31st December last is set forth in the 4th, 5th and 6th Schedules, the particulars of which, together with the objects of each trust fund, will be found in Schedule No. 7.

23. The annual amount of rents and annuities under our guardianship at the same period specifying the particular amount of each, with the name of the testator or donor by whom created, the source from whence each is derived, and the object of each trust, is given in Schedule No. 8 ; and in Schedule No. 9 will be found a Return of Charity Funds standing to the credit of causes or matters in the Court of Chancery, in which the title of the Charity has been established by decree or order.

All which we submit as our Report to your Most Excellent Majesty, and in testimony thereof have caused our Corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this 2nd day of July, 1868.

Present when seal affixed,

THE RIGHT HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, *Chairman.*
THE REV. W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.
SIR JAMES POWER, BART., M.P.
RIGHT HON. MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD.
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL,
WM. GERNON,
} *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX TO THE TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

SCHEDULES.

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS AND ORDER AND DATE OF APPOINTMENT.

Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls,	*ex-officio*,	October, 1866.
Right Honorable the Lord Chief Baron,	*ex-officio*,	1 January, 1845.
Sir John Ennis, Bart., D.L.,		9 July, 1852.
Right Honorable John Hatchell,		10 June, 1854.
The Honorable Baron Hughes,		14 August, 1854.
Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald,		14 February, 1861.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.,		21 March, 1862.
The Very Reverend J. West, Dean of St. Patrick's,		16 January, 1863.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.,		17 January, 1863.
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin,		12 January, 1865.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.,		12 January, 1865.
Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan,		1 June, 1866.
Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.,		25 May, 1867.

Appendix.

Schedule No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 21st February, 1867.

RETURN of the Meetings of the Commissioners since the 21st February, 1867, the dates thereof, and the Commissioners present at each Meeting up to the *present* time.

28th February, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

21st March, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

11th April, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

18th April, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.

9th May, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

16th May, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 21st February, 1867.

23rd May, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

30th May, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

6th June, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

13th June, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

20th June, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

27th June, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

4th July, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

11th July, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

18th July, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

24th October, 1867.

The Right Honourable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

31*st October*, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

7th November, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

14th November, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

21st November, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

28th November, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

5th December, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

12th December, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

19th December, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
Sir James Power, Bart, M.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

9th January, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

16th January, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.

23rd January, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of CharitableDonations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 21st February, 1867.

30th January, 1868.

The Right Honorable John Hatchell in the Chair, which was subsequently taken by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.

6th February, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

13th February, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend William B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

20th February, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

27th February, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend William B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.

5th March, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend William B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

12th March, 1868.

*** *Summonses for a Board Meeting were issued for this day, but the Secretaries having ascertained that, on account of the number of Commissioners absent from Dublin, it would be impossible to form a quorum, were obliged to countermand the summonses.*

19th March, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.

26th March, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

2nd April, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

9th April, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.

23rd April, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

30th April, 1868.

The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

7th May, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

14th May, 1868.

The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

21st May, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

28th May, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

4th June, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day,*

11th June, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

18th June, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

25th June, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND

1st January to 31st

THE CHARGE.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Government Stock and Debentures to credit of the Commissioners on 1st day of January, 1867, as per last Account rendered, ...	207,735	15	8
To amount of Government Stock received from 1st day of January to 31st December, 1867, per Schedules A, B, ...	2,518	6	8
	£210,254	2	4

CASH

		£	s.	d.
January 1, 1867.	To amount due to Charities, per last account audited and declared,	1,178	10	4
31st December.	To amount received from Rents and Annuities, Schedule C, .	949	14	7
„	To do. do. from Interest on Stock and Debentures, Schedule E, ...	6,337	17	7
„	To do. do. from Sale of Stock, Schedule A & B, .	66	3	6
„	To do. do. from other sources, Schedule D, . .	1,369	1	1
„	To do. do. advanced to Charities, Schedule G, .	88	3	2
		£9,989	10	3

STATE OF BALANCE.

			£	s.	d.
Advances, as above, ...			88	3	2
In Bank, per certificate, ...	£808	5 5			
Less outstanding Drafts of 1859, £1 11*s.* 3*d.*; of 1867, No. 1553, £1 10*s.* 10*d.*; 1564, £1 17*s.* 5*d.*; 1578, £1 11*s.* 3*d.*; 1583, £1 10*s.* 10*d.*; 1585, 13*s.* 10*d*; 1588, 18*s.* 6*d.*, . .	9 13	11			
			798	11	6
Sums disallowed in former accounts, being embezzlements of E. W. Mathews, .			387	9	8
Due by Private account, ...			0	14	0
			£1,274	18	4

Present when Seal affixed, this 20th day of February, 1868.

THE RIGHT HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, *Chairman*,
THE RIGHT HON. JOHN HATCHELL,
REV. W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.,
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S,
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
} *Commissioners.* SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL,
WILLIAM GERNON,
} *Secretaries.*

BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND, in the several Charities under their administration, from December, 1867.

THE DISCHARGE.

AND DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
By New 3 per Cents. sold or transferred, per Schedule,	71	2	10
By balance standing to the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland on the 31st December, 1867,	210,182	19	6
In Government Stock, £209,366 1 0			
In Debentures and Mortgage, 816 18 6			
	£210,182 19 6	£210,254	2 4

ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
31st December, 1867.	By amount paid under orders of Commissioners, the vouchers for which are numbered consecutively from No. 1 to No. 600,	7,203	1	8
„	By amount invested in (new) 3 per cent. Stock, Schedules A and B,	1,423	3	8
„	By do. do. 3 per cent. do., Schedules A and B,	24	15	2
„	By do. advanced to Charities in last year's account,	63	11	5
„	By balance due to Charities, Schedule F,	1,274	18	4
		£9,989	10	3

I, ROBERT MOLLOY, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that this, the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1867, rendered by me as their Accountant, is just and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

ROBERT MOLLOY,
Accountant to said Commissioners.

Declared before me, at Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of February, 1868,
JOHN L. O'FERRALL.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
Somerset House, London, W.C.

I hereby certify that the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, rendered by Robert Molloy, Esq., their Accountant, from 1st April, 1867, to 31st March, 1868, was signed and passed by me under the 38th section of the Act 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 39; and that the Charge and Discharge on the said Account are as follows:—

Charge, ...	£607 19 7
Discharge, ...	537 2 11

and that on the said Account the Accountant is indebted in the sum of £70 16*s.* 8*d.*

Given under my Hand, this 7th day of May, 1868.

W. DUNBAR, *Comptroller and Auditor-General.*

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Return of the Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, on 31st December, 1866.

Bank of Ireland, 4th February, 1868.

I certify that it appears by the Books of the Bank of Ireland, there remained a Balance of £124,169 9*s.* 3*d.*, new 3 per cent. Government Stock, and £85,196 11*s.* 9*d.*, Government 3 per cent. Consols, to the credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, on the 31st day of December, 1866.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. T. BRISCOE, *Stock Leger Keeper.* ROBERT ROBERTS, *Transfer Officer.*

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Return of Debentures, the Property of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Debentures deposited in the Bank of Ireland, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

Bank of Ireland, 4th February, 1868.

I certify that the following Debentures and Mortgage, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, have been deposited in the Bank of Ireland since the 26th March, 1848, except the last mentioned, which were deposited on 10th March, 1865:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
One Ballast Office Debenture for	92	6	2
A Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates for £184 12*s.* 3*d.*, bearing interest at 3 per cent. in place of — One Kinnegad Turnpike Debenture for	46	3	1
„ ditto, . . .	46	3	1
„ ditto, . . .	46	3	1
„ Dunleer Turnpike do. .	46	3	1
One Ballingarry Loan Fund Debenture for	100	0	0
Twenty ditto ditto for	440	0	0
	£816	18	6

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

P. DUBEDAT, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Return of Cash Balance in Bank to the credit of Commissioners.

RETURN of the Amount of Cash standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1867.

I certify that there remained a Balance of £808 5*s.* 5*d.* to the Credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests' "Charity Account," in the Books of the Bank, on the 31st day of December, 1867.

Dublin, 4th February, 1868.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. HODGES, *Accountant-General.*

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

SCHEDULE showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland are held, 31st day of December, 1867.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	*s.*	*d.*	Half-yearly Interest. £	*s.*	*d.*
Aghalee Union Fund, .	Poor of Aghalee, ...	172	9	11	2	11	10
Aldworth, St. Leger, .	„ Newmarket, ...	276	18	8	4	3	1
Aldworth, R. R. . .	„ do. . . .	102	19	10	1	10	11
Archbold, Mrs. . .	Derryaghy, purchase of spinning wheels, .	104	5	2	1	11	3
Belfast Fund, . .	Incorporated Charitable Society, . .	782	13	6	11	14	9
Boyle, Margaret, .	Coombe Lying-in Hospital, . .	387	3	11	5	16	3
Browne, Colonel R. .	Freshford Dispensary, . . .	112	19	0	1	13	10
Burgh Fund, . .	Poor of Naas, ...	361	2	7	5	8	4
Cavan Fund, . .	Cavan Sick Poor, . . .	903	4	2	13	10	11
Chapelliere, Louis, .	Kilkenny Marriage Portions, . .	426	12	11	6	8	0
Crawford, William, .	Kilwaugher Poor, . . .	48	15	0	0	14	8
Craven, Alice, . .	Limerick Poor Widows, . . .	714	16	6	10	14	6
Crone, John, . .	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan, .	895	8	1	13	8	8
Ditto, . . .	„ Ballingarry, . . .	1,116	11	5	16	15	0
Cunningham, Samuel, .	„ Killead, ...	114	8	2	1	14	4

Schedule—*continued.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Davis, Rev. Samuel,	Mendicity Association,	55	16	4	0	16	9
Disraeli, Benjamin,	School at Rathvilly,	3,137	16	9	47	1	4
Ditto,	Poor of ditto, in purchase of provisions, Christmas Eve,	503	16	4	7	11	1
Edwards, Hugh,	Castlederg School,	291	3	1	4	7	4
Erskine, William,	Cavan Fever Hospital,	154	1	10	2	6	3
Fairbrother, William,	Poor of Wicklow,	124	11	9	1	17	5
Fanning, Jas., and others,	Waterford Fanning Institution,	35,050	0	5	525	15	0
Fanning, James,	Kilkenny, Poor of Five Townlands in,	3,790	3	10	56	17	1
Fox, Mrs.	Poor of St. John's Parish, Dublin,	54	17	4	0	16	6
Frost, Edward,	„ Dunganstown,	116	6	10	1	14	11
Goold, Michael,	„ Gurrane,	310	14	11	4	13	2
Graves, Dr. H. M.	„ Templemore,	54	13	11	0	16	5
Hall, Dr. J.	Alms-house and School, Limerick,	569	4	5	8	10	9
Hall, Rowley,	Poor of Lisburn,	113	14	1	1	14	3
Ditto,	Lancasterian School in Lisburn,	61	10	10	0	18	5
Hamilton, General,	The Minister of Holy Cross,	331	6	7	4	19	5
Hanrahan, Thomas,	Poor of Tuam,	201	15	11	3	0	6
Hodgens, Thomas,	Alms-house, Kildalkey,	35	4	9	0	10	5
Hore, Rev. Thomas,	Poor of Roscarberry,	274	6	7	4	2	3
Ditto,	Rossnacreina School,	4	2	11	0	1	3
Jackson, Margaret,	Hibernian Bible Society,	57	6	6	0	17	2
Ditto,	Poor of Monaghan,	607	2	8	9	2	1
Jacobs, Rev. R. S.	Protestant Poor of Killenaule,	69	12	6	1	0	11
Johnston, Mary,	Poor of Drumcree,	100	2	6	1	10	0
Julianstown Fund,	„ Julianstown,	126	18	11	1	18	1
Keatinge, R. S.	„ Drumcolloher,	153	10	11	2	6	2
Kennedy, John,	„ Hollywood,	216	14	11	3	5	0
Lawder, James,	„ Kilmore,	133	5	0	2	0	0
Lombard, Rev. G.	Six Poor People of Kilshannig,	228	5	10	3	8	6
Lowe, Robert,	Poor of Clonmel and Cashel,	24	0	9	0	7	2
Massey, Miss F.	„ St. Multose, Kinsale,	200	2	2	3	0	0
Masterson, J. J.	Manorhamilton School,	900	0	0	13	10	0
Mills, John,	Dinner on Christmas Day to Inmates of Wicklow Gaol,	117	8	1	1	15	3
M'Kenny, Elizabeth,	Poor of Slough,	56	14	10	0	17	0
Ditto,	„ Lisburn,	200	8	8	3	0	1
Molyneux, Sir Capel,	After death of Schoolmaster and Wife, to Poor of Loughgall,	666	13	4	10	0	0
M'Cluney, Robert,	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Surgical „	123	3	7	1	17	0
M'Cluney, Mrs. C.	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	51	14	10	0	15	6
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	51	14	10	0	15	6
Ditto,	Surgical „	82	1	4	1	4	7
Ditto,	Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution,	51	14	9	0	15	6
Newman, Mrs. E.	Poor of Kilshannig,	186	7	6	2	15	10
Northumberland Fund,	Mendicity Association,	5,180	18	10	77	14	4
Power, Rev. John,	Poor of Cahir,	656	0	10	9	16	10
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	2,487	1	11	37	6	2
Ditto,	Convent Children, do.	1,658	1	4	24	17	6
Ditto,	Poor Boys, do.	829	0	7	12	8	9
Quinn, Alice,	School and Poor of Waterford and Tramore,	1,141	17	4	17	2	7
Sandes, George,	Poor of Rosinallis,	207	14	1	3	2	3
Sinclair, Thomas,	„ Hollywood,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	Belfast Fever Hospital,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	„ Poorhouse,	49	10	7	0	14	11
Shanks, John,	Poor of Lisburn,	1,389	11	0	20	16	11
Smith, Bishop,	Pious charitable uses as the Bishop of Limerick, for time being, should direct,	903	7	0	13	11	0
Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas,	Parishes of Annahilt and Magheralin,	50	0	0	0	15	0
Southwell, Rev. Dr.	Poor Protestants of Castlemartyr,	63	13	7	0	19	1
Southwell, Sir R.	Alms-house, Kinsale,	99	13	3	1	9	11
Stewart, Dr. William,	Poor of Lisburn,	56	11	7	0	16	11
Stopford, Bishop,	„ Kintennel,	199	12	9	2	19	11
Simpson, John,	„ St. Anne's, Shandon,	1,119	13	2	16	15	11
Swanzy, John,	Poor Protestants of Clontibret,	214	0	5	3	4	2
Tate, William,	Bread for Wexford Poor,	1,567	13	8	23	10	3
Thompson, Thomas,	Muckamore Abbey School,	274	6	11	4	2	5
Thomas, General Lewis,	Poor of Naas,	636	15	8	9	11	1
Trail, Archdeacon,	„ Lisburn,	58	18	4	0	17	8
Ditto,	„ Billy,	91	2	6	1	7	4

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Tuthill, Barbara, . .	Roman Catholic Magdalen Asylum, Protestant Blind Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, Protestant Penitentiary, Poor Debtors in Gaols, Blanket and Fuel Fund, Limerick, .	898	1	7	13	9	4
Ditto, . . .	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick, .	88	1	5	1	6	5
Verner, Thomas, . .	Sunday-school at Donaghmore, . .	143	3	10	2	3	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia, .	Poor of Ballyculter, . . .	2,876	11	6	43	2	10
Ditto, . . .	Mendicity Association, Dublin, . .	283	8	3	4	5	0
Ward, Right Hon. Robt.	School at Bangor, County Down, . .	2,023	9	6	30	7	0
Warren, William, .	Poor of Rathconnel, . . .	329	4	0	4	18	9
Williams, Henry, .	Hospital for Incurables, Dublin, . .	322	11	0	4	16	9
Ditto, . . .	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin, .	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto, . . .	Molyneux Blind Asylum, „ .	161	5	2	2	8	5
Ditto, . . .	Old Man's Asylum, „ .	161	5	2	2	8	5
Ditto, . . .	Deaf and Dumb, Claremont, „ .	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto, . . .	Protestant Orphan Society, „ .	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto, . . .	Methodist Widow, „ .	107	9	10	1	12	3
Wyse, James, . .	Waterford Poor Men's Asylum, . .	1,161	9	5	17	8	5
Ditto, . . .	Coals for Poor of Waterford, . .	501	10	5	7	10	6
Wright, Joseph, . .	Poor of Monasteroris, . . .	70	13	9	1	1	3
Waterhouse, William, .	Fever Hospital, Waterford, . .	7	19	8	0	2	4
	Total, .	£85,196	11	9	1,277	18	11

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Adair, Rev. Dr. . .	Fermoy School, ...	1,237	9	0	18	11	2
Allen, Joseph, . .	Poor of Gorey, ...	200	0	0	3	0	0
Aldworth, St. Leger, .	Poor Annuitants of New Market, .	327	8	2	4	18	2
Audoen's, St., Parish, .	St. Audoen's Alms-house, . .	184	16	3	2	15	6
Banks, Anne, . .	Protestant Orphan Society, Limerick, .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	Lying-in Hospital, „ .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	Clergy Widows' Fund, „ .	1,230	8	7	18	9	2
Ditto, . . .	Barrington's Hospital, „ .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	County Infirmary, „ .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	Fever Hospital, „ .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	Female Blind Asylum, „ .	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto, . . .	Magdalen Asylum, „ .	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto, . . .	Female Blind and Magdalen Asylum, .	421	0	2	6	6	4
Barrett, Rev. Dr. .	Sick & Indigent St. Michan's Parish, Dublin,	105	13	0	1	11	8
Batchelor, John, . .	„ St. Audoen's „ „	205	17	8	3	1	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. George's „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto, . . .	„ St. John's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Luke's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	10
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Mary's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Michael's „ „	200	0	0	3	0	0
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Michan's „ „	209	2	0	3	2	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Nicholas in „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Nicholas out „ „	210	3	0	3	3	0
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Paul's „ „	212	13	9	3	3	10
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Thomas's „ „	212	10	6	3	3	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Werburgh's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	10
Bellew, Bishop, . .	Schools at Killala, . . .	2,000	0	0	30	0	0
Belvidere, Lady, .	The Bethesda School, Dublin, . .	300	10	4	4	10	1
Ditto, . . .	St. George's Parish School, „ . .	289	4	1	4	6	9
Bennett, George, . .	Poor of Templemore, . . .	234	7	0	3	10	4
Benton, Dr. John, .	Poor of Drumard, . . .	254	0	6	3	16	2
Bertrand, Peter, . .	Alms House, Dublin, . . .	873	1	2	13	1	10
Blennerhassett, William,	Schools at Killorglin, County Kerry, .	790	5	7	11	17	1
Bryan, Jane and Mary,	Poor Widows, St. Mary's, Shandon, .	108	2	5	1	12	5
Board's private fund, .	Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund, .	1,397	13	0	20	19	2
Brereton, Rev. G. .	Sick Poor of Rahan, . . .	200	11	10	3	0	2
Brett, John, . .	Bread and Mutton on Christmas Eve to Poor Roomkeepers in Downpatrick, .	296	7	10	4	8	11
Burrowes, Eleanor, .	Cavan Fever Hospital, . . .	287	18	8	4	6	4
Cliffe, Anthony, . .	Poor of New Ross, . . .	457	8	0	6	17	2
Clarence School Fund,	Mendicity Association School, . .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Clendenning, George, .	Vicar, for Protestant Poor of Westport, .	204	4	1	4	1	8
Connell, William, .	Poor of Clonfert, . . .	68	0	0	1	0	5
Crofton, M. A. . .	School, County Cork, . . .	509	8	3	7	12	10
Cunningham, George, .	Sick Poor Institution, New Ross; or, that failing, the Friends of Education, .	1,382	0	2	20	14	8
Darcy, Nicholas, . .	Poor of Loughrea, . . .	1,858	11	10	27	17	7
Deane, Moses, . .	Parish of St. Nicholas, Cork, . .	5,559	17	8	83	8	0

Schedule—*continued.*

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Deane, Moses,	Parish of St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork,	2,001	2	8	30	0	4
Deane, Thomas,	Cork Alms-house and Schools,	1,015	11	3	15	4	8
Delacherois, Nicholas,	Poor of Lisburn,	464	11	5	6	19	5
Denvir, Rt. Rev. Bishop,	Masses in Glenavey,	817	19	6	12	5	5
Destournel, Eleanor,	Poor of Castlemacadam,	104	1	4	1	11	3
Ditto,	„ Dunganstown,	95	16	3	1	8	8
Donovan, Rev. Edward,	„ Ballymere,	95	13	7	1	8	8
Eaton, Catherine,	„ Wicklow,	734	9	3	11	0	4
Farrell, James,	Clonmel Surgical Hospital,	589	17	2	8	17	0
Faviere, Rev. Jos.	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	4,350	0	0	65	5	0
Felster, George,	Poor of German Church, Poolbeg-st., Dublin,	373	5	2	5	11	11
Fletcher, A. J.	Poor Housekeepers of Parish of Derryaghy, on Christmas Day, to be distributed by the Protestant Clergyman,	537	1	7	8	1	1
Freke, P. Evans,	Poor of Wexford,	12	4	1	0	3	7
Goff, Joseph,	School of St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	52	16	2	0	15	10
Green, Hannah,	Poor of Donnybrook,	115	7	0	1	14	9
Hamilton, Rev. J.	„ Killough,	714	8	3	10	14	4
Hall, Dr. Jeremiah,	Limerick Alms-house and School,	270	11	8	4	1	2
Hamilton, Quinton,	Poor of Glanmire,	551	11	0	8	5	5
Herron, Samuel,	„ Lisburn,	188	9	8	2	16	7
Higgins, Francis,	Debtors in Marshalsea, Dublin, at Christmas,	923	15	1	13	17	2
Hutchinson, Lady,	Curates' Widows, Ardagh,	1,008	19	5	15	2	8
Ditto,	„ Killala,	1,125	2	10	16	17	6
Ditto,	House of Refuge, Dublin,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Richmond Blind, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Shelter for Females, „	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Mercer's Hospital, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Meath Loan, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	House of Recovery, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Reception for Servants, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Molyneux Asylum, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Hibernian Bible Society, ditto,	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sunday School Society, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, do.	504	11	10	7	11	5
Hughes, Eleanor,	Orphans' Schools, Townsend-street,	896	8	11	13	8	11
Jackson, Myles,	Poor of Ballingarry,	1,212	3	4	18	3	7
Jackson, Margaret,	„ Clontibret and Cornibrook,	208	16	4	3	2	8
Ditto,	Church Missionary Society,	51	4	7	0	15	3
Keary, Michael,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Widows' House, Cork-street, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Asylum, Rainsford-street, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Education of Roman Catholic Children, St. James's Parish, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Clontarf, county Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Baldoyle, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Howth, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Killala Fund,	Killala Clergy Widows,	1,319	1	4	19	15	9
Kendall, Anne,	Poor of Athy,	1,237	16	10	18	11	2
Kerevan, Dr.	Charitable Society, Kilkenny,	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Benevolent, „ „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Walkin-st. Poorhouse, „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Female Orphan School, „	291	15	8	4	7	6
Ditto,	Chapel-lane, „ „	194	10	6	2	18	3
Kellett, Anne,	Schools, Meath and Dublin,	206	18	2	3	2	1
Leake, Surgeon,	Mendicity Association, Dublin,	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Lee, Jane,	Poor of Carrickfergus,	211	8	4	3	3	6
Leighs,	„ Lisburn,	268	4	0	4	0	5
Lett, Stephen,	„ Mulrankin, Kiltrastran, & Moyglass,	46	3	0	0	13	10
Lill, Dr.	Armagh Infirmary,	2,257	0	4	33	17	1
Lovett, J. H.	Poor of Lismore,	558	17	0	8	7	8
Lowe, Robert,	„ Clonmel and Cashel,	1,285	2	2	19	5	6
Ditto,	„ Fethard,	187	12	1	2	16	3
Macklin, Ralph,	School Building Fund of St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	362	1	2	5	8	7
Madden, James,	Poor of Kilcoleman,	213	5	9	3	4	0
Magan, Elizabeth,	St. George's Protestant Parochial School, Dublin,	502	19	5	7	10	10
Mahon, Bartholomew,	Poor of Bumlin, Kiltruton, and Liscanuffy,	969	18	7	14	11	0
M'Call, Samuel,	Presbyterian Congregation, Cork,	415	2	10	6	4	6
Ditto,	Poor of Glanmire,	393	0	1	5	18	0
M'Kiernan, John,	Protestant Poor, St. Michan's, Dublin,	51	7	6	0	15	5
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Poor, do. do.	102	15	1	1	10	10
Moira Parish Fund,	Poor of Moira,	479	1	7	7	3	8
Morris, Thomas,	„ Lisburn,	97	4	10	1	9	2
Moxley, William,	Poor Tradesmen, Bandon,	455	0	11	6	16	6

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Moxley, William,	Bible Society, Bandon,	113	15	2	1	14	2
Ditto,	Missionary, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2
Needham, Thomas,	Poor of St. Luke's, Dublin,	485	0	10	7	5	7
Newman, Henry,	Poor of Kilshannig,	53	8	0	0	16	1
O'Donnell, Mrs.	„ Burrishoole,	420	0	0	6	6	0
O'Neill, Hugh,	Apprenticing Fund, Dublin,	3,041	17	7	45	12	5
O'Neill, Mark Kerr,	Poor of Agherton,	287	9	5	4	6	1
Palmer, Roger,	Marriage Portions, Rush, county Dublin,	3,121	7	7	46	16	5
Ditto,	Mayo Schools,	325	4	3	4	17	7
Paul, Mrs. Urith,	Stokestown (county Wexford) School,	6,114	5	9	91	14	5
Persse, Parsons,	School at Illerton, county Galway,	232	1	2	3	9	7
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	1,175	17	6	17	12	11
Ditto,	Convent Children, „	1,019	7	3	15	5	9
Ditto,	Poor Boys, „	507	17	0	7	12	5
Power, William,	Gurteen Asylum, county Waterford,	7,416	15	8	111	4	10
Purcell, William,	Kilkenny Poor,	631	9	10	9	9	5
Rush, Judith,	Poor of Mullingar,	756	0	9	11	7	0
Ryan, Kennedy,	Charleville Roman Catholic Free School,	246	14	5	3	14	0
Smith, Henry,	Poor of Colpe,	193	16	0	2	18	2
Sproule, Andrew,	„ Urney,	717	19	0	10	15	4
St. Mark's Fund,	St. Mark's Hospital, Dublin,	845	17	3	12	13	10
St. Paul's Parish,	Coal Fund, do.	55	4	0	0	16	7
Stephenson, Dr. R.	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	946	14	11	14	4	0
Switzer, James,	Fever Hospital, Kilkenny,						
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, „						
Ditto,	Charitable „ „	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Ditto,	County Infirmary, „						
Ditto,	Bread for Poor, „	2,237	18	5	33	11	5
Tew, Rev. William,	Ballysax School,	184	10	10	2	15	4
Ditto,	Poor of Ballysax,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Raddanstown School,	615	14	5	9	4	8
Ditto,	Poor of Raddanstown,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	St. Werburgh's School, Dublin,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Kilcullen Hospital and Dispensary,	61	11	9	0	18	6
Thomas, Robert,	Poor of Tuam,	313	13	8	4	14	1
Tisdall, Allen,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	92	16	4	1	7	10
Ditto,	St. Audoen's Parish, do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Catherine's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Luke's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Michael's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Trail, Robert,	Poor of Lisburn,	97	4	11	1	9	2
Tuthill, Barbara,	Roman Catholic Magdalen Asylum, Protestant Blind Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, Protestant Penitentiary, Poor Debtors in Gaols, Blanket and Fuel Fund, Limerick,	2,183	6	9	32	15	0
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick,	70	11	8	1	1	2
Valentine, Rev. Thomas,	Killala Clergy Widows, and School at Frankford,	2,495	0	10	37	8	6
Verschoyle, Richard,	St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin,	526	2	4	7	17	10
Ditto,	St. Luke's „ do.	526	2	4	7	17	10
Waldron, Jeffrey,	Roman Catholic Schools, Denmark-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	„ Liffey-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Orphan School at Wicklow,	611	10	9	9	3	6
Ditto,	Indigent Roomkeepers, St. Mary's Parish, Dublin,	530	0	7	7	19	0
Ditto,	Female Penitents, Donnybrook, near Dublin,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Widows' House, Clarendon-street, Dublin,	276	18	6	4	3	2
Walker, Hamilton,	Poor of Inniskeel and Killybegs,	117	1	4	1	15	1
Ward, Judge,	Killough Schools and Poor,	767	18	2	11	10	5
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Mendicity Association,	1,723	12	9	25	17	1
Waring, Samuel,	Poor Housekeepers of Moira Parish,	104	5	8	1	11	3
Waterhouse, William,	Fever Hospital, Waterford,	202	6	11	3	0	9
Ditto,	Dispensary, „	50	13	2	0	15	4
Ward, Laurence,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	545	9	10	8	3	7
	Total,	124,169	9	3	1,862	10	10

MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURES.

	Amount.			Donor.	Object of Trust.
	£	s.	d.		
Ballast Office Debenture,	92	6	2	M. Boyle, . .	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
*Two Kinnegad „	92	6	2	Rev. Dr. Smith, .	Poor of Annahilt and Maralin.
*One „ „	46	3	1	—	St. Mark's Hospital.
*Dunleer Turnpike, „	46	3	1	M. Boyle, . .	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Ballingarry Loan Fund, .	540	0	0	John Crone, .	Poor of Ballingarry.
	816	18	6		

* The Debentures thus marked were given up and exchanged for a Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates executed by J. Prendergast, Esq., Commissioner appointed under Act of Parliament, the 18 & 19 of Vic., cap. 69.

SCHEDULE of Sums placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners since the passing of 30 & 31 Vict. chap. 54.

SCHEDULE No. 8.

Showing the Sums placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners since the passing of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 54.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock.		
		£	s.	
Fletcher, A. J. . . .	Poor of Derryaghy, ...	537	1	7
Burke, Joseph, . . .	Roman Catholic Blind Asylum, . . .	250	0	0
Ditto, ...	Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum, .	250	0	0
Ditto, ...	Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, . . .	500	0	0
Ditto, ...	St. Vincent's Hospital, ...	500	0	0
M'Crabb, Wm. . . .	Poor of Killea, ...	300	0	0
Barrett, Jacob, . . .	Poor of Armagh, ...	530	5	2
Atkinson, Edward, . . .	Poor of Kilmore (amount secured by a Mortgage), cash,	640	0	0
Roberts, Thomas, . . .	Protestant Church School of Mountmellick. Fifty Shares in Mountmellick Gas Company of £5 each, ... shares,	250	0	0

Schedule No. 9.

Return of Rents or Annuities under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by decree or order, showing by whom created, whence derived, and the object of the Trust, and showing the Head Rents affecting same, to 31st Dec., 1867.

By whom created.	Gross Amount. £ s. d.	Head Rent. £ s. d.	Whence derived.	The Trusts.	Observations.
Peter Bertrand,* .	924 1 10	191 5 4	Houses and lands at St. Sepulchre's in Dublin, .	Female Orphan School in Dublin.	* Since the 31st December last, all the remaining ground belonging to this Charity has been set for building, which will make an increase of £55 in the rental. A grant in perpetuity of the entire property has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but there remains due upon the loan referred to in former reports a sum of money, which yet prevents for a time the Charity being put into operation.
Cordelia Carey, .	356 4 7	64 10 8	Rents of lands and premises in Dublin and King's County, . . .	For Poor, for Schools, and several Charitable Institutions in Portarlington and Dublin.	
J. Crone, . .	64 12 3	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick, .	Poor of Ballingarry, county Limerick.	
John Crone, . .	64 12 4	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Cork, . .	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan, county Cork.	
S. Cunningham, .	23 12 2	8 0 7	Rent of lands in Killead, county Antrim, .	Poor of Killead, county Antrim.	
Thomas Deane, .	92 6 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Cork, . .	Alms-house and Schools in Cork.	
Hugh Edwards, .	27 13 10	—	Annuity payable out of lands in county Tyrone,	School at Castlederg, county Tyrone.	
M. Goold, . .	9 4 7	—	Annuity payable under will of testator, . .	Poor of Gurrane, county Cork.	
Captain Grenville, .	44 17 0	—	Tithe rent-charge of lands of Ballyvaloo, co. Wexford	Poor of Enniscorthy, county Wexford.	
Dr. J. Hall,† . .	201 8 3	12 8 11	Rent of premises in town of Limerick, . .	Alms-house and School in Limerick, . .	† These rents are received and administered locally; but, owing to some legal difficulties, a great portion of the fund can no longer be applied, and a scheme for its application has been prepared.
R. S. Keatinge, .	9 4 7	—	Annuity under testator's will, . . .	Poor of Drumcolliher, county Limerick.	
James Lawder, .	18 9 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in Kilmore, county Cavan,	Poor of Kilmore, county Leitrim.	
William Power, .	26 15 0	—	Rent of lands in Gurteen, county Waterford, .	Asylum at Gurteen, county Waterford.	
Parsons Persse, .	23 1 6	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Galway, . .	School at Ilerton, county Galway, . .	This rent is administered locally.
Sir Robert Southwell,	46 3 4	—	Rent-charge of lands in counties Cork and Limerick	Alms-house at Kinsale, county Kerry, . .	A portion of this rent-charge has not been received for some years.
B. Tuthill, . .	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick, .	Magdalen Blind, Protestant Orphan Asylums, Lying-in Hospital, Penitentiary, Gaol, Blanket and Fuel Fund, and Protestant Widows, Limerick.	
Judge Ward, .	80 8 4	—	Rent of lands in Bangor, county Down, . .	For Schools and Poor at Killough, county Down.	
Wm. Waterhouse, .	54 10 0	21 16 6	Rent of house in Waterford, . . .	Hospital, Dispensary, Fanning Institution, and Sick Poor, Waterford.	
Joseph Wright, .	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in King's County, .	Lying-in Hospital, Hibernian Marine Society, Dublin, King's County Infirmary, and Monasteroris Poor.	
Joseph Wright, .	9 4 7	—	Rent-charge of lands in the county Monaghan, .	Poor of Aghabog, county Monaghan.	
	2,214 18 10	298 2 0			

An annual gift of £200 heretofore made by the Hon. Sidney Herbert for the Parish Priests of Irishtown, Booterstown, and Bray, has been reduced by the Trustees of the Earl of Pembroke to £110, in consequence of the death of the Parish Priest of Booterstown, who received £90.

SCHEDULE No. 10.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 10.

Return of Charity Funds standing to the Credit of Causes and Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

RETURN of Charity Funds standing to the credit of Causes or Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against Francis Lill, John Stewart, and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, . . .	£4,399	3	1
Turnpike Debentures,*	2,500	0	0

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against the Rev. Edward St. Lawrence and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,† . . .	£3,891	10	8
Cash, ...	57	8	1

I certify that the foregoing sums remain in Bank to the credit of the matters above recited.

DIGBY P. STARKEY, *Accountant-General.*

Accountant-General's Office, Four Courts,
5th February, 1868.

* By letter received from Edward Clements, Esq., Turnpike Commissioner, dated 25th January, 1859, these debentures are stated to be totally valueless.

† These funds are held in Elizabeth Smith's Charity, and are to accumulate until they amount to £4,000; but they are subject to reduction in case the interest upon a fund in stock in the same charity should not be sufficient to pay two permanent Annuities with which such fund is charged.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[*Price 6d.*] 1868.

COPY of the TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

SIR, *Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission, December* 31, 1867.

WE have the honour of presenting the Twenty-sixth Report of our proceedings in that department of this Consolidated Commission which superintends the operation of the Copyhold Acts.

We have now completed eight thousand one hundred and eighteen enfranchisements and commutations, of which six hundred and eighty-three enfranchisements have been effected during the present year. The particulars of these last are stated in the schedule hereto annexed, and they amount to eighty-eight enfranchisements in clerical manors, fifty-five in collegiate manors, and five hundred and forty in lay manors.

Besides these enfranchisements we have received four hundred and ten applications, of which fifty-eight are under the voluntary, and three hundred and fifty-two under the compulsory powers of the Acts.

We have further to report, that in pursuance of the powers vested in us by "The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858," and "The Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860," we have authorized three hundred and fifty-seven sales, one hundred and thirty-one purchases, forty-seven enfranchisements, twenty-three exchanges, forty-one applications for raising money, and three transfers of trust.

Of these, sixty sales, twenty-seven purchases, three enfranchisements, two exchanges, six applications for raising money, and one transfer of trust, have been authorized during the present year.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
JAMES CAIRD.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c. &c.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

		Clerical.	Collegiate.	Lay.	Total.
Years	1841	1	—	—	1
	1842	9	—	3	12
	1843	15	1	13	29
	1844	24	—	15	39
	1845	44	—	12	56
	1846	49	—	7	56
	1847	38	1	13	52
	1848	16	1	8	25
	1849	19	1	10	30
	1850	27	1	9	37
	1851	31	2	31	64
	1852	31	—	13	44
	1853	36	6	16	58
	1854	59	11	61	131
	1855	42	32	146	220
	1856	46	23	162	231
	1857	52	21	230	303
	1858	32	13	159	204
	1859	52	11	308	371
	1860	74	57	583	714
	1861	93	59	634	786
	1862	101	72	505	678
	1863	90	47	383	520
	1864	97	26	787	910
	1865	88	48	903	1,039
	1866	100	40	685	825
	1867	88	55	540	683
Total		1,354	528	6,236	8,118

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

		No.	Consideration.		
			Payment in full.	Rentcharges.	Land.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.
Years	1841	1	8 14 0	—	—
	1842	12	594 19 0	120 0 0	—
	1843	29	4,815 7 2	17 0 0	—
	1844	39	9,572 0 0	138 19 5	—
	1845	56	10,651 3 4	763 5 6	—
	1846	56	13,162 18 6	286 0 0	97 3 6
	1847	52	12,158 14 8	474 15 0	—
	1848	25	3,091 17 7	56 19 1	—
	1849	30	3,929 6 10	144 7 6	—
	1850	37	7,530 6 3	88 0 1	798 2 2
	1851	64	22,723 4 8	273 13 0	—
	1852	44	16,699 17 9	116 12 0	313 1 25
	1853	58	15,299 19 9	157 15 9	—
	1854	131	30,732 10 3	150 6 5	—
	1855	220	44,874 14 8½	166 10 4½	13 1 15
	1856	231	53,408 4 2½	7 18 11½	—
	1857	303	55,879 17 6½	50 14 0	—
	1858	204	35,802 1 4	3 14 7	—
	1859	371	41,582 19 1	378 19 7	114 1 26
	1860	714	107,415 6 11	805 15 1	0 0 32
	1861	786	74,186 3 5	341 12 7	41 2 32
	1862	678	92,791 5 9¾	340 1 3¾	8 3 35
	1863	520	80,718 13 7	477 14 3¼	—
	1864	910	116,223 4 9¼	1,417 12 0½	—
	1865	1,039	118,514 8 0	1,380 8 3½	—
	1866	825	95,068 14 11	736 12 9¼	—
	1867	683	118,041 7 0	377 0 11¾	—
Total		8,118	1,185,478 1 0½	9,272 8 7	1,388 1 13

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Leighton Bussa[r]d otherwise Grovebury.	Bedford -	Henry Hanmer, Esquire - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 3*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; heriot 2*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 2*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Sandy Rectory - -	Ditto -	The Rev. John Richardson as Rector.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 1*s.*
Stotfold, The Rectory of -	Ditto -	The Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Hurst otherwise Whistley in Hurst.	Berks - -	The Right Honourable Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Steventon - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit rents.	Two thirds of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Warfield - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Bledlow, The Rectory of -	Bucks - -	The Right Honourable Lord Carington.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; heriot 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* 3*d.*
Farnham Royal - - -	Ditto -	The Duke of Leeds - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Horwood Great - -	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit rents 30 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Peterley Stone - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable Baron Dormer.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Tingewick - - -	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One year's annual value, including heriot; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*s.*
Bourn in Bourn - -	Cambridge -	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Buristead in Great Shelford	Cambridge	The Master or Keeper and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; minerals 19*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Feltons in Fordham	Ditto	The Master or Keeper, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Fordham Biggen	Ditto	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Fulbourn Zouches in Fulbourn.	Ditto	Charles Watson Townley, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-28 years, minerals 11*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Haslerton Chatteris and Lancaster and Barringtons.	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-six-tenths' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 40*l.*
Hogginton otherwise Oakington.	Ditto	The President or Master and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* quit-rents 28 years, minerals 9*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; five heriots 26*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 4*s.*
Maney (Isle of Ely)	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Rokeby.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon three-and-seven-tenths' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.*
Merton Hall	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford.	Copyhold for lives.	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Netherhall Wygorne	Ditto	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.*
Newhall and Uphall in Isleham.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Soham and Fordham (Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.* 5*s.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Soham and Fordham (Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster).	Cambridge	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 16*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 1*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Highhead	Cumberland	Edward Stanley Bagot Richmond Gale Braddyll, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award. (In this manor a fine is payable upon the death of the lord as well as upon the death or alienation of the tenant.)
Beaureper	Derby	The Reverend Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Duffield	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Iderichay within the Duffield Fee.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; minerals included.
Paington	Devon	James George John Templer, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	The land being suitable for building purposes, the consideration was agreed upon.
Piddletrenthide	Dorset	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, quit-rents 16 years, minerals included.
Wyke Regis and Elwell	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Ilchester.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Saint Andrew Haughton	Durham	The Reverend Edward Cheese as Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Baddow Great	Essex	John Archer Houblon, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Baddow Great	Essex	John Archer Houblon, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*l.*, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; three heriots 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 4*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; eight heriots 70*l.* 17*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 11*l.* 12*s.*, minerals 10*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 6*l.* 8*s.*, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 2*l.*, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
Beaulieu East otherwise New Hall, Honor of, and Boreham, Manor of.	Ditto	The Guardians of James Housen Parker, Esquire (a minor).	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Bemfleet South otherwise Bemfleet Hall.	Ditto	John Watlington Perry Watlington, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Bemfleet South and Jarvis Hall.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bentfieldbury	Ditto	Robert Gosling, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and 5 per cent. added for minerals and future improvements.
Black Notley with Gubbyons	Ditto	Daniel Bell Hanbury, Thomas Christy, Samuel Christy Miller, and Edmund Ashworth, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Boreby Hall with Newland in Pebmarsh.	Ditto	Ward Soane Braham and Farnham Flower, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 27*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bradwell near the Sea with Pilton Fee.	Essex	The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Bristol, and the President and Fellows, Governors of Sion College, London.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Brooke Walden	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Broxted Great otherwise Chawreth.	Ditto	Lady Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Burnells	Ditto	William Fuller Maitland, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value; minerals included.
Burnham with Mangapp	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Bursted Great, Whites, Gurnards, and Chalweeden.	Ditto	The Right Honble. Lord Petre.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*l.*
Chelmsford otherwise Bishops Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Chigwell and West Hatch	Ditto	James Mills, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto
Chipping Walden	Ditto	The Right Honble. Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chishill Little	Ditto	The Right Honble. Lord Strathnairn.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Customary freeholds.	Ditto Free rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit and free rents 28 years, minerals, 25*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Colchester Hall in Takeley	Ditto	Frederick Woodham Nash, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 40*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Costead	Essex	Christopher Tower, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Cowbridge	Ditto	The Right Honble. Lord Petre	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*l.*
Cressing Temple	Ditto	The Reverend Thomas Pym Bridges.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Duddenhoe Grange	Ditto	The Rev. Robert Wilkes	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Earls Colne	Ditto	Henry Holgate Carwardine, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Eiston Great otherwise Estaines at the Mount.	Ditto	Lady Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Fingringhoe	Ditto	Sir Robert Affleck, Bart.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value for fine, one quarter of a year's annual value for special custom that the Lord should have moiety of the rent of an infant's estate until he attain 15 years of age; and minerals 7*l.*
Fingrith Hall	Ditto	The Guardians of James Housen Parker, Esquire (a Minor).	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Flandens with Chiswick	Ditto	The Rev, Robert Wilkes	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ging Berners otherwise Ging Hospital otherwise Fryerning.	Ditto	The Warden, Fellows, and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ging Joy, Berd Laundry otherwise Blunts in Stock.	Ditto	The Right Honble. the Earl of Wicklow.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hockley otherwise Hockley Hall.	Ditto	Robert Bristow, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Holland Great	Ditto	Thomas Cree, junior, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Holland Great	Essex	Thomas Cree, junior, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; heriot 15*l.* quit-rents 28 years.
Layton otherwise Low Leighton otherwise Leighton Grange.	Ditto	John Pardoe, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Littlebury	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mersea West	Ditto	Isaac Green, Esquire, and Mrs. Mary Ann Ward.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Milton Hall otherwise Middleton Hall.	Ditto	Daniel Robert Scratton, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value; minerals included.
Moor Hall in Writtle	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Moulsham otherwise Moulsham Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Mountnegs and Dagworths otherwise Elmdonbury.	Essex -	The Reverend Robert Wilkes -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary - -	Four-and-three-quarter years' annual value; minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three- years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Nazeing - - -	Ditto -	Sir Herewald Wake, Bart. -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Overhall and Netherhall in Dedham.	Ditto -	Francis Smythies, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value for fines arbitrary; half a year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years.
Parrington Little otherwise Parndon.	Ditto -	Loftus Wigram Arkwright, Esq.	Ditto - - - Customary freeholds.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents, reliefs and free rents.	Four years' annual value; quit and free-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Priors Hall at Birchanger -	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*s.*
Priors Hall otherwise Stone Hall at Widdington.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto
Prittlewell Priory - -	Ditto -	Daniel Robert Scratton, Esquire	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	This land was required for a right of way, and one-third of the fee simple value was given for the enfranchisement.
Ramsden Barringtons - -	Ditto -	John Johnson, Esquire - -	Ditto - - - Customary freeholds -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit rents. Reliefs, heriots, and free rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 30*l.* for copyhold land; relief 2*l.* 13*s.*, two heriots 30*l.* for customary freehold land, quit and free-rents 28 years, timber 4*l.* 1*s.*, minerals 2*l.*
Rettendon otherwise Rottendon.	Ditto -	The Reverend Abraham William Bullen.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Rochford Hall - -	Ditto -	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto - - Customary freeholds -	Fines arbitrary heriots, and quit-rents. Reliefs and free rents.	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; two heriots 12*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*, four reliefs, free rents 28 years.
Rockells, Wiggpitts, and Coggeshalls.	Ditto -	The Rev. Robert Wilkes -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ruckholts	Essex	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*l.*, minerals 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*l.*, minerals 12*s.* 6*d.*
Southminster	Ditto	The Governors of the Hospital of King James founded in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and one-sixth years' annual value; heriot 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.* 4*s.*
Takely Saint Wallerice otherwise Warish Hall.	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; heriot 26*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Theydon Bois	Ditto	Robert Westley Hall Dare, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Thremhall Priory	Ditto	John Archer Houblon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wakering Great	Ditto	Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Waltham Holy Cross	Ditto	Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Walthamstow Toney and High Hall.	Ditto	Lady Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wanstead with Stone Hall	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-five-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Warley Great	Ditto	The Right Hon. Lord Headley	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Wendens	Ditto	The Right Honble. Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wethersfield	Ditto	Thomas George Graham White, Esquire.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Woodford	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Woodford	Essex	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines, arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; aptitude for building purposes 150*l.*, heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, timber 30*l.*, and minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Four fines, one year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Yeldham Little	Ditto	James Spalding Gardiner, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 16*s.* 10*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Cheltenham-cum-Membris	Gloucester	Robert Sole Lingwood, Esquire	Customary freeholds.	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Barton and Tupsley	Hereford	The Bishop of Hereford	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Seven years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Bosbury, Colwall, and Coddington.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bromyard and Bromyard Foreign.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Eigne, Prebend of	Ditto	The Right Honble. and Venble. Lord Saye and Sele, as Prebendary of the Prebend.	Ditto	Ditto	Seven years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Froome Bishop	Ditto	The Bishop of Hereford	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 15*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Preston-upon-Wye	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 10*s.* 6*d.*, minerals 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Abbots Langley otherwise Lees Langley.	Hertford	The President, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Oxford, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters' years' annual value; heriot 2*l.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Andrews and Le Motte otherwise Andrews Le Motte.	Hertford -	The Rev. Charles Erskine Mayo, as Committee of the Estate of William Herbert Mayo, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ashwell - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of London -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value, quit-rents 30 years.
Barkway, the Rectory of -	Ditto -	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter year's annual value; quit-quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Barwick - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Berksden otherwise Berkesden.	Ditto -	Sir Henry Lushington, Bart.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-quarter years annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 16*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 1*l.*
Biggin - - -	Ditto -	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*l.*
Bishops Stortford -	Ditto -	The Bishop of London -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 2*l.* 5*s.*
Cashio - - - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Essex.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Challers and Chamberlynes -	Ditto -	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Cheshunt - - -	Ditto -	Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Chipping Barnet and East Barnet.	Herts and Middlesex.	William Henry Richardson, Esquire.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Cockenhatch Great -	Herts.	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Croxley otherwise Croxley Hall.	Ditto -	The Master or Keeper and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary - -	About three years' annual value; minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 1*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 10*s.*, minerals 14*l.* 10*s.*
Hadleys - - -	Ditto -	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Hemel Hempsted with the Members.	Ditto -	Mrs. Sarah Moore Halsey -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value, quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hemel Hempsted with the Members.	Herts	Mrs. Sarah Moore Halsey	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value, quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 50*l.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 7*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Hitchin, the Rectory of	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-three-quarters' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Hormead Redewells otherwise Clarkes.	Ditto	Charles Eyre, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Much Hadham, the Rectory of.	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Randolph, as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-four-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
New Lane otherwise New Lane Squillers.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Earl Spencer.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Newsells	Ditto	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Northaw	Ditto	John Ashfordby Trenchard, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriots 82*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 200*l.*, minerals 75*l.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Nuthampstedbury - -	Herts - -	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Park - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Essex.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Rookey and Water Andrews	Ditto -	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Sandon with Luffnall and Cromer.	Ditto -	John George Fordham, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Stevenage - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of London - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Tittenhanger and Ridge -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Countess of Caledon.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Tring Great with the Members.	Ditto -	John Galsworthy and Christopher Peach Pemberton, Esquires; and Thomas Barnes, Esquire, and Ann his wife.	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Four fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Wallington and Monks -	Ditto -	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 5*l.* 5*s.*, minerals 10*s.*
Watford with the Members -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Essex.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 50*l.*, quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Whethampsted with Harpenden.	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 60 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; 12*l.* 5*s.* for prospective value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Whethampsted, the Rectory of.	Herts	The Reverend Owen William Davys, as Rector.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Windridge	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Verulam.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About one-fifth of the fee simple value; heriots, quit-rents, timber, and minerals included.
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Hunts	Thomas Cree, junior, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 2*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Neotts, Saint	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Stanground	Hunts and Cambridge.	Edward Westwood, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; three-quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Stanground	Hunts and Cambridge.	Edward Westwood, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines; three-quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; half a year's annual value of buildings; three-quarters of a year's annual value of land; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; three-quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Yelling	Hunts	George Onslow Newton, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Peckham, West	Kent	The Marquis Camden	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Reliefs and heriots 2*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 30 years.
Derby, West	Lancaster	The Marquis of Salisbury	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Burbage and Sketchley, with the Members.	Leicester	The Countess Cowper	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Earls Hall in Frampton, with its Members in Donington.	Lincoln	Samuel Henry Jebb, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Free rents	A nominal consideration was agreed upon.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Acton	Middlesex	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Barners otherwise Barnersbury in Isledon otherwise Islington.	Ditto	Edward Carleton Tuffnell and Thomas Robert Tuffnell, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	One-fifth of the fee simple value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Brownswood otherwise Brondeswood.	Ditto	Thomas Twining Wing, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chiswick	Ditto	Charles Marion Welstead and Charles Holt, Esquires, as Lessees holding under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Colkennington otherwise Kempton.	Ditto	Thomas Barnett and Henry William Birch, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; half a year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Colkennington otherwise Kempton.	Middlesex	Thomas Barnett and Henry William Birch, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines ; two-fifths of a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines ; half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.*
Cranford Saint John and Cranford-le-Mote.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Fitzhardinge.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ealing	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Earles Court, Kensington	Ditto	John Abraham Whittaker and Joseph Tatham, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Edgware and Kingsbury with its Members.	Ditto	The Warden and College of All Souls, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, timber 4*l.* 17*s.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Friern Barnet	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fulham	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-third of a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, heriots and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hampstead	Ditto	Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About five years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hanwell	Middlesex	The Bishop of London	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Harlington otherwise Hardington.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Fitzhardinge.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Harlington with Shepiston	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Harrow Rectory	Ditto	The Right Honble. Baron Northwick.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Four years' annual value, minerals included.
Harrow otherwise Sudbury	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value ; minerals 10*l*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Hendon	Ditto	Arthur Hyde Dendy, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Hornsey	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-fifths of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Isleworth Syon otherwise Syon Isleworth otherwise Thistleworth.	Ditto	The Duke and Earl of Northumberland.	Ditto	Ditto	About one year's annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one year's annual value; quit-rents included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About one-quarter of a year's annual value, heriot included ; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-quarters of a year's annual value, heriot and quit-rents included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one-third of a year's annual value, heriots, quit-rents, &c. included.
Knightsbridge with Westborn Green.	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value, quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ruislip	Middlesex	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge, and Francis Henry Deane and John Eldad Walters, Esquires, their Lessees.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Staines	Ditto	Richard Tayler, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Stanwell with its Members	Ditto	Sir John Gibbons, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary.	Three and three-quarters years' annual value; building value 1*l.* 10*s.*, minerals 3*l.* 3*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three and four-fifths years' annual value; building value 5*l.* per acre, quit-rents 25 years, timber 4*l.*, minerals one year's value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three and four-fifths years' annual value; building value 20*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, timber 28*l.*, minerals one year's value.
Stebunheath otherwise Stepney.	Ditto	Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by Award.
Sunbury	Ditto	John Cornelius Park, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Twickenham	Ditto	Thomas Wisden, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriots 5*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ashwood in Pentney	Norfolk	James Packe, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines, one-quarter of a year's annual va ue; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Aylsham on the part of Lancaster.	Ditto	The Marquis of Lothian	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; three heriots certain, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 36*l.* 5*s.*
Banham Marshalls, Beckhall and Grays.	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four and one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three and nine-tenths' years' annual value; quit-rents 31 years, minerals 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Boylands in Bressingham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Bressingham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary.	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-a third years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bressingham	Norfolk	The Duke of Norfolk	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*l.*
Broomholm in North Walsham.	Ditto	The Right Honble. Baron Suffield	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Burnham Windhams in Burnham.	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Buxton with the Members	Ditto	William Martin Hazard, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, and minerals 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Costessey	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Stafford.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Cressingham, Great, the Rectory of.	Ditto	The Reverend Charles Taylor, as Rector.	Ditto Customary freeholds.	Ditto Free rents.	Three years' annual value; quit and free-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Cringleford	Ditto	The Trustees of the Charity known as "The Great Hospital in the City of Norwich."	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Cromer Lancaster	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Suffield.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.*
Eccles	Ditto	Sir Thomas Branthwayt Beevor, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Forncett	Ditto	John Abel Smith, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 15*s.*
Gymingham Lancaster	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Suffield.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value for fines arbitrary; three fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 47*l.* 10*s.*
Hethersett Cromwells	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hethersett Cromwells.	Norfolk	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two fines; half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Customary freeholds.	Ditto Free rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; half a year's annual value; quit and free-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Hethersett Hacons	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Hethersett Woodhall	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Heywood	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 14*s.* 8*d.*
Hockham in Banham	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 15*s.*
Holbrooke otherwise Alburgh	Ditto	The Guardians of John Sancroft Holmes, Esquire (a minor).	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Howards in Terrington	Ditto	Francis Hay Gurney, Esquire, and The Reverend James Tooke Hales Tooke.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Kenninghall	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 17*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value, minerals 4*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value, minerals included, for fines certain; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value, for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 17*s.*

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Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Kenninghall	Norfolk	The Duke of Norfolk	Copyhold of inheritance	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value, for fines certain; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-two-thirds years' annual value, minerals 15*s.*, for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value, minerals included, for fines certain; quit-rents 30 years.
Lopham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 31*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
Martham	Ditto	Thomas Fraser Grove, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Matlaske	Ditto	William Martin Hazard, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 23*l.* 17*s.*
Mundesley	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Suffield.	Customary freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Three reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Newhall in Marham	Ditto	Sir Thomas Hare, Baronet	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Northall, Kipton, and Castle-acre in Weasenham on the part of Kipton.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Earl of Leicester.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Overstrond	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Suffield.	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Panworth Hall in Ashill	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Leicester.	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Rollesby	Ditto	Charles Peploe Smith Ensor, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Rollesby Bills	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Salhouse late Riddles and Rackheath.	Norfolk	Sir Henry Josias Stracey, Baronet	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Stratton Hall	Ditto	Randall Robert Burroughes, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Taverham Hall, with the Manors of Brodish, Bardolphs, otherwise Bardwells, and Whitefoots in Keswicke.	Ditto	The Reverend John Nathaniel Micklethwaite.	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Timworth in West Dereham with Batchcrofts in Bexwell.	Ditto	The Reverend Jermyn Pratt	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Weasenham East Hall	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Leicester.	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*s.* 9*d.*
West Somerton Butley	Ditto	Thomas Fraser Grove, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Whissonsett	Ditto	Mrs. Matilda Jones	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Winfarthing Insoken and Outsoken.	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle..	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years; minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
Wymondham of the Queen	Ditto	The Reverend Henry Lombe, junior.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Glinton with Peakirk	Northampton	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Weedon Beck	Ditto	The Provost and College Royal of the Blessed Mary of Eton, nigh Windsor.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Wellingborough	Ditto	Quintus Vivian, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Charlbury	Oxford	The Right Honourable Baron Churchill.	Customary freeholds	Reliefs and quit-rents	It being difficult to identify the copyhold from the freehold and leasehold, a consideration was agreed upon, including timber and all other manorial rights.
Headington with its Members	Ditto	John Smyth Egginton, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Beer otherwise Manorbier	Pembroke	The Reverend James Henry Alexander Philipps.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Oakham with Barleythorpe	Rutland	The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Barton (Isle of Wight)	Southampton	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold for 3 lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two years' annual value; heriots 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, quit-rents 18 years.
Bishops Sutton	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and heriots	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, minerals included.
Bishops Waltham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one quarter of a year's annual value of allotments, heriot 42*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bitterne	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Droxford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one quarter of a year's annual value of allotments, heriot 71*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Eastmeon	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; minerals included.
Ecchinswell	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 15*s.* per acre, minerals, &c., 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights on woodland 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, on open land 15*s.* per acre, and minerals 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 2*l.* 5*s.*, minerals 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, minerals 1*l.* 19*s* 7*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quitrents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals, &c. 131*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriots 775*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 336*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, other reserved rights, 91*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 10*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 15*s.* per acre, minerals 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; four heriots 100*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 46*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Fareham	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fareham Vicarage	Ditto	The Reverend Walter Scott Dumergue, as Vicar.	Copyhold for lives	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Purchase of commutation rent-charge and fine.
Hambledon	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value.
Hambledon	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six-and-a-half years' annual value of land, two-and-a-half years' annual value of houses; heriot 14*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Seven years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, quit-rents 23 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About eight years' annual value; heriot 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents about 23 years, minerals included.
Highclere and Burghclere	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Copyhold of inheritance	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot included, quit-rents 28 years, reserved rights 15*l.* 15*s.*
Meonstoke Parsonage	Ditto	The Reverend Charles John Hume, as Rector.	Copyhold for three lives	Ditto	Four-and-three quarters years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Merston (Isle of Wight)	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold of inheritance	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 12*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 21½ years, minerals included.
Overton	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Fines certain	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ropley	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Part copyhold for two lives, and part copyhold for three lives (no right of renewal).	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-and-a-quarter year's annual value; two heriots 5*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, quit-rents 15¼ years, for two lives' portion; seven-and-a-quarter years' annual value of land, one year's annual value of houses; three heriots 36*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 22¾ years for three lives' portion, minerals included.
Saint Cross (Isle of Wight)	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold for three lives (no right of renewal).	Ditto	Nine years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 24 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Saint Cross (Isle of Wight)	Southampton	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives (no right of renewal).	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 11 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; heriot 17*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents, 13½ years, minerals included.
Segenworth	Ditto	Henry Peter Delmé, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Swanwick	Ditto	William Hornby, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Titchfield	Ditto	Henry Peter Delmé, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Twyford	Ditto	Henry Bingham Mildmay, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Five fines; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Barton-under-Needwood	Stafford	Dame Anne Beatrix Wilmot Horton.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value.
Stowheath	Ditto	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland and Walter Peter Giffard, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Two years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-three-quarters years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold for three lives	Fines nominal upon leasehold, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Wednesbury	Ditto	Sir Edward William Dolman Scott, Baronet, and the Right Honourable Lady Emily Foley.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Wednesbury	Stafford	Sir Edward William Dolman Scott, Baronet, and the Right Honourable Lady Emily Foley.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Quit-rents	Ditto.
Aldeburgh	Suffolk	Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value of land; one year's annual value of cottage; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bacons	Ditto	Arthur Steward and George Lucas, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Brendhall	Ditto	Joseph Beaumont, Thomas Cree, junior, and Richard Stevens, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bridge Place in Coddenham	Ditto	Admiral Sir George Nathaniel Broke-Middleton, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Brome Hall	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber included, minerals 5*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*
Bungay Priory	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Bungay Soke	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, and one-third value of the timber.
Cockerfield Hall	Ditto	Miss Clarissa Peach Manning, Miss Elizabeth Adelaide Manning, and Miss Louisa Manning.	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years.
Columbyne Hall otherwise Thorney Columbers.	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Ashburnham.	Ditto	Ditto	Four and nineteen-twentieths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Davillers in Brome	Suffolk	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber included, minerals 1*l.*
Denham with Flimworth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre.
Dennies with Sackvilles, rents, Bunwalls, and others in Coddenham.	Ditto	Sir George Nathaniel Broke-Middleton, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three quarters years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Desning with its Members	Ditto	William Robert Gamul Farmer, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 32*l.* 8*s.*, minerals 130*l.*
Eye Hall otherwise Priory	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value quit-rents 25 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre.
Eye Sokemere	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Felixtow Priory	Ditto	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Framlingham at the Castle	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Pembroke College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Haspely with Newborne	Ditto	The Reverend George Henry Porter.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Kettleburgh	Ditto	Andrew Arcedeckne, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Kingshall	Ditto	Joseph Beaumont, Thomas Cree, junior, and Richard Stevens, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Martlesham with Newborne	Ditto	Sir Charles Rowley, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rousehall	Ditto	Joseph Beaumont, Thomas Cree, junior, and Richard Stevens, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Thorpe Hall	Ditto	Thomas George Corbett, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ufford with the Members	Suffolk	Jacob William Carey Whitbread, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Walsham	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Baden Powell	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Walton with Trimley	Ditto	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	The land was formerly waste of the manor, and a consideration of 50*l.* was agreed upon.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wascolies	Ditto	Joseph Beaumont, Thomas Cree, junior, and Richard Stevens, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wickham with its Members and Byng on the part of Wickham with its Members.	Ditto	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wissett and Le Roos	Ditto	Sir John William Cradock Hartopp, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-eighths' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Woodbridge late Priory	Ditto	Rolla Rouse and William Rouse, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Abinger otherwise Abingworth.	Surrey	William John Evelyn, Esquire	Customary freeholds	Free rents	Free rents 25 years.
Barnes	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Bisley	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; six heriots 80*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, timber 23*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 15*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, minerals included.
Bookham, Little	Ditto	Charles Lestock Boileau, Esquire (as Committee of the estate of John Douglas Boileau Pollen, Esquire).	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 47*l.* 10*s.* quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Burgham	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Customary freeholds	Heriots and quit-rents	Heriot 15*l.*; quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Chertsey Beomond -	Surrey -	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Chobham - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot certain 2*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Cobham otherwise Coveham	Ditto -	The Reverend Francis John Mount.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; heriot and quit-rents 11*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value; two heriots 37*l.* 10*s.* quit-rents 26 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; five heriots 53*l.* 15*s.* quit-rents and free rents 26 years, minerals included.
			Customary freeholds -	Heriots and free-rents -	
Dunsford - - - -	Ditto -	Robert Clark and Robert Clark, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value, five heriots 125*l.*; quit-rents 20 years, minerals included.
Ebbisham otherwise Epsom	Ditto -	John Ivatt Briscoe, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About one-fifth of the fee simple value; minerals included.
Farnham - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Winchester -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 100*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain - -	One-third of a year's annual value.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	One-third of a year's annual value; minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Half a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	One-quarter of a year's annual value, minerals 3*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five-sixths of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 87*l.* 10*s.* quit-rents 28 years, timber 51*l.* 3*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Farnham	Surrey	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, one fifth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriots 5*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Frimley	Ditto	James Fitchett Burrell, William Bracher Gater, and Thomas Hewett, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Gumshall Netley	Ditto	Reginald Bray, Esqnire	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	One relief; heriots 25*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, quit rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One relief; heriot 30*l.*, quit rents 25 years.
Gumshall Tower Hill	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Heriot 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 25 years, relief included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot, quit-rents and minerals included.
Horsley West	Ditto	The Guardians of Henry Mc Gregor Weston, Esquire (a minor).	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Kingston Canbury otherwise Canonbury.	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Dysart.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber.
Merrow otherwise Temple Court.	Ditto	The Right Honoroble the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-one sixth years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*; for fines arbitrary, two fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot certain 1*s.* for fines certain, quit-rents 28 years, timber 2*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* minerals included.
Paddingdean otherwise Paddington Pembroke.	Ditto	William John Evelyn, Esquire	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	One relief; two heriots 30*l.*, quit rents 25 years.
Paddington otherwise Paddingdean.	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance Customary freeholds	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents, reliefs, heriots, and free rents.	Five years' annual value for fines arbitrary; relief 14*s.*; three heriots 45*l.*; quit and free rents 25 years, one-half value of the timber, minerals 1*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*
Petersham	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Dysart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 30 years.
Pyrford	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Customary freeholds.	Heriots and quit-rents	Heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Pyrford	Surrey	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; three heriots certain, 8*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; two heriots certain 7*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ravensbury	Ditto	Alfred Mortimer, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ripley and Send	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto Customary freeholds.	Ditto Quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Sutton	Ditto	Philip William Lovett, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Wimbledon	Ditto	The Right Honourable Earl Spencer.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (on first admission) and fines certain (on subsequent admission of the same tenant), heriots and quit-rents.	Four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; deducting about one-fifth for special custom; heriot 2*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, licences to demise 20*l.*, forfeitures and relief 6*l.*, timber 3*l.*, minerals 25*l.*
Windlesham	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Customary freeholds.	Heriots and quit-rents	Three heriots 20*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Witley	Ditto	Robert Smith Webb, Esquire	Ditto	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half reliefs; three heriots 60*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 7*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Wokeing	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 6*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 19*s.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; two heriots 10*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; three heriots 15*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; three heriots 20*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Wokeing	Surrey	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Coyyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 86*l.*, minerals included.
Worplesdon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 3*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot certain 2*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; nineteen heriots 145*l.*, for fines arbitrary. Two fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; seven heriots 7*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, for fines certain, quit-rents 28 years, timber 280*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; two heriots 45*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 13*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, minerals included.
Amberley	Sussex	The Bishop of Chichester	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bepton	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*
Didlesfold	Ditto	George Baker, Esquire	Customary freeholds.	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two reliefs; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 30 years.
Ditcheling	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Abergavenny (with the Consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues).	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Eastbourne Gildredge	Ditto	The Guardians of Carew Davis Gilbert, Esquire (a Minor).	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Framfield - -	Sussex -	The Right Honourable Earl Delawarre.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Heriot 21*l.* ; quit-rents 28 years, reliefs, fines and all other incidents 10*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	One quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two reliefs; heriots 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Hova Villa et Hova Ecclesia	Ditto -	William Tanner, Esquire, and others, Lessees holding under the Prebendary of the Prebend of Hova Ecclesia.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Hurstperpoint - -	Ditto -	William John Campion, Esquire	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit rents.	Ditto.
Laughton - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Chichester.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Ditto.
Linchmere and Shulbred -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable Earl of Egmont.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-one-seventh years' annual value; seven heriots 257*l.* 5*s.*, one heriot certain and two capons 1*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, forfeiture, &c., 4*l.* 8*s.*
Maresfield - - -	Ditto -	The Honourable Viscount Gage -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Otham - - -	Ditto -	Egerton Vernon Harcourt, Esquire, the Right Honourable Earl Delawarre, the Right Honourable Earl of Zetland, and the Honourable Thomas Pryce Lloyd.	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Fine and heriot certain 8*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Fine and heriot certain 6*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Peakdean otherwise Peakthen.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Peakdean otherwise Peakthen.	Sussex -	Egerton Vernon Harcourt, Esquire, the Right Honourable Earl Delawarre, the Right Honourable Earl of Zetland, and the Houourable Thomas Pryce Lloyd.	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two reliefs; heriots 14*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Pinkhurst - -	Ditto -	The Duke of Norfolk - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one third of a year's annual value; heriot 15*s.*, quit-rents 28 years.
River - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Rotherfield - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl Abergavenny (with the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues).	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Customary freeholds -	Heriots and free-rents -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Copyhold of inheritance Customary freeholds -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. Reliefs and heriots.	Ditto.
Roughey - -	Ditto -	The Duke of Norfolk - -	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six reliefs; four heriots 30*l.*, quit-rents 25 years
Rustington East Court -	Ditto -	The Reverend George Archdall Gratwicke, and Jemima Elizabeth his Wife.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents	Five years' annual value; two heriots 22*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Rustington West Court -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	One-sixth of the fee-simple value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three years' annual value; heriot certain 10*s.*, quit-rents 30 years.
Sela - - -	Ditto -	The President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Three and one-third years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Selsey - - - -	Ditto -	The Honourable Caroline Mary Vernon Harcourt.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A rent-charge based upon a commutation of the lord's rights, subject to the increase by the sum of 5*s.* for every building erected.
Streatham - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Chichester -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Verdley - - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont.	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two heriots 52*l.* 14*s.*, quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Colerne	Wilts	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Copyhold for 2 lives (no right of renewal).	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Thirteen years' annual value; heriot 7*l.*, 10*s.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre, and 71*l.* 15*s.* extra for accommodation.
Coombissett	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold for 3 lives (no right of renewal).	Ditto	Six-and-three-quarters years' annual value of land, two-and-three-fifths years' annual value of buildings; heriots 7*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 23¼ years, timber 20*l.*, minerals included.
Downton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About six years' annual value of land, about two years' annual value of houses; heriot 50*l.*, quit-rents about 24 years, timber 75*l.* minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About eight-and-two-third years' annual value, heriot 30*l.*, quit-rents about 21 years, minerals included.
Ogborn Saint George and Ogborn Saint Andrew, otherwise Okebourne Saint George and Okebourne Saint Andrew.	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Customary freehold	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half reliefs; two-and-a-half heriots, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Dttto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Tardebigg	Worcester and Warwick.	The Baroness Windsor	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and heriots. (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Ditto.
Almondbury	York	Sir John William Ramsden, Baronet.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary.	Ditto.
Poppleton with the Members	Ditto	Andrew Montague, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.

COPY of the TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

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[*Price 3d.*] 1868.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WE have the honour to forward to you the Twenty-third Annual Report of our proceedings in the Inclosure Department of the Consolidated Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.

The number of applications of all kinds since the passing of the Acts has been 5,441.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 245.

The following is an Abstract of proceedings:

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Applications.	Prior to last Report.	In the present Year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Otherwise disposed of.	In progress.
Inclosures - - - -	1,155	14	1,169	777	211	181
Exchanges - - - -	3,751	217	3,968	3,271	415	282
Partitions - - - -	155	10	165	121	25	19
Conversions into regulated pastures - - - -	2	—	2	2	—	—
Division of intermixed lands -	31	4	35	25	5	5
In reference to Local Acts -	47	—	47	39	7	1
To define lost boundaries -	30	—	30	25	4	1
Application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts -	20	—	20	19	1	—
To apportion fixed rents -	5	—	5	4	1	—
Total	5,196	245	5,441	4,283	669	489

	Acres.
Acreage of inclosures confirmed - - - -	506,016
„ „ in progress - - - -	156,332

We have received the necessary consents to the following proposed inclosures, to which severally we have appended the grounds on which we are of opinion that they are expedient.

None of the lands proposed to be inclosed are situated within the distances named in the 14th section of the 8th and 9th Vict. cap. 118.

1. The waste lands in the grange of Gwyddgryg, in the parish of Llanfihangel-ar-arth, containing about 1,064 acres. The villages where the inhabitants reside are too far

1. Grange of Gwyddgryg, County of Carmarthen.

distant from the lands proposed to be inclosed to render it either useful or necessary to set out an exercise and recreation allotment, and the cottages in the parish have gardens annexed to them. Much of the land lies at a high elevation; but a large portion is capable of great improvement, and its productive power can be greatly increased. The inclosure will also put an end to depredations, (by parties who have no rights thereon,) which are detrimental and injurious to the common right owners.

2. Hunston, County of Sussex.

2. Hunston commons and common fields, in the parish of Hunston, containing about 78 acres. This land is not waste of a manor; it is subject to limited rights, and when divided in severalty may be turned to the most profitable account by being distributed into more convenient parcels for the several part owners of the soil, and of the limited rights now exercised.

3. Heyop, &c., County of Radnor.

3. The waste lands within the lordship or manor and borough of Knucklas, and within the township of Heyop in the lordship or manor of South Ugre, in the parishes of Heyop, Beguildy, and Llangunllo, containing about 1,500 acres. The inclosure will enable each common right owner to obtain the full benefit from the improvement of the land when divided in severalty. The exercise of the present rights is seriously harassed by trespassers.

4. Elsdon (Rochester), County of Northumberland.

4. Elishaw common, in the township of Rochester, in the parish of Elsdon, containing about 305 acres. The land is situated at such a distance from any population as would render public allotments useless; and they are unnecessary as that population is small and scattered. The few labourers who have cottages have gardens attached. The advantages of the proposed inclosure are the improvement of the land by drainage and giving to each person interested his due allotment. The draining and improvements can be profitably carried out.

5. East Stoke, County of Dorset.

5. Stockford plain and Binegar plain, in the parish of East Stoke, containing about 477 acres. A labouring poor's allotment is not required in this inclosure, as labourers' cottages are amply provided with gardens. The inclosure will lead to the improvement and increased productiveness of a large tract of land which now affords little profit to its owners.

6. South Clifton Marsh, County of Nottingham.

6. The South Town marsh, in the township of South Clifton, in the parish of North Clifton, containing about 49 acres. The rights over this land are limited both in time and number of stints.

7. Golden Mile Common, County of Glamorgan.

7. Golden Mile common, in the parish of Colwinstone, containing about 84 acres. This is a valuable tract of land, but in its present state produces comparatively very little benefit to its owners, being overspread with furze to the displacement of the better pasturage. It is also overstocked and surcharged. The inclosure will lead to the reclamation and conversion to profitable account of a tract of useful land which now lies in a very neglected state.

8. West Grinstead and Cowfold, County of Sussex.

8. Jolesfield common and Partridge green, and various strips of land on the side of the roads, and particularly between Jolesfield common and Conies, and Jolesfield common and Partridge green, or so much thereof as is waste of the manor of Bidlington and King's Barns, in the parishes of West Grinstead and Cowfold, containing about 105 acres. It has not been considered necessary to set out an allotment for labouring poor in this case as the cottages are already provided with gardens, and garden ground in an advantageous position has also been placed at their disposal but is not used by the cottagers. The inclosure will lead to the cultivation and increased productiveness of a useful tract of land. In its present state it yields little profit to the commoners.

9. Christchurch, County of Southampton.

9. Portfield, in the parish of Christchurch, containing about 287 acres. This land is not waste of any manor, but is subject to certain limited rights. Its value will in all

ways be materially increased by the inclosure, and great public advantage to the Town be derived therefrom.

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the Provisional Orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is £15 16*s.* 0*d.*

STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 27.	Itton Moor	Devon	185 0 0	1848 August 29			
„	Hesketh Marsh	Lancaster	494 0 0	„ September 14	1866 September 18		
15 Vict. c. 2.	Billinge	Lancaster	150 0 0	1852 May 18			
16 & 17 Vict. c. 120.	Old Storridge Common	Worcester	84 0 0	1853 September 27	1868 January 10		
17 Vict. c. 9.	Porlock	Somerset	1,866 0 0	1854 June 17	1864 March 18	1866 July 3	
„	Wootton Courtney	Somerset	1,334 0 0	„ June 19	1865 June 7		
19 Vict. c. 11.	Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead	Hertford	92 0 0	1856 May 15	„ December 4	„ June 15	
„	West Chiltington	Sussex	115 0 0	„ May 20	„ June 19	1867 June 14	
„	Llanteague Common	Pembroke	200 0 0	„ May 16	1864 November 5		
„	Hexton	Hertford	36 0 0	„ November 4			
19 & 20 Vict. c. 106.	Brixham	Devon	130 0 0	„ September 3	1865 October 7	„ October 4	
20 Vict. c. 5.	North Baddesley	Southampton	738 0 0	1857 April 21	1864 December 8	1866 August 7	1867 July 18
„	Chiltington Common	Sussex	115 0 0	„ April 29	1865 October 25	1867 June 14	
„	Chilworth Common	Southampton	12 0 0	„ April 28	„ March 3	1866 November 2	„ February 7
20 & 21 Vict. c. 20.	Hirwain Common	Glamorgan	3,318 0 0	„ September 8	1866 August 29	1867 October 2	
21 Vict. c. 8.	Soberton	Southampton	481 0 0	1858 April 27	1865 May 3	„ May 17	
21 & 22 Vict. c. 61.	Cornborough	York	26 0 0	„ September 13			
„	Draughton Moor	York	300 0 0	„ September 15	1864 December 13	„ May 4	
22 Vict. c. 3.	Kirkby Ireleth	Lancaster	300 0 0	1859 May 3	1866 May 17	1866 August 28	
„	Rhandirisa	Carmarthen	238 0 0	„ May 5	„ January 6	„ December 5	„ September 24
22 & 23 Vict. c. 47.	Crofton Manor	Southampton	10 0 0	„ September 26	1865 April 6	1867 April 4	„ August 15
„	Newland Manor	Southampton	12 0 0	„ September 26	„ April 6	„ April 4	„ August 15

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.				
23 Vict. c. 17.	Boughrood and Llanstephan	Radnor	800 0 0	1860 July 4	1864 January 4	1865 October 31	1867 April 17
23 & 24 Vict. c. 55.	Dorstone	Hereford	463 0 0	„ September 17	1867 May 10	1867 November 13	
„	Charlton in Wantage	Berks	1,346 0 0	„ September 18	1864 October 1	1866 February 13	
24 Vict. c. 1.	Amberley Manor	Sussex	200 0 0	1861 May 11			
„	Cannock	Stafford	2,917 0 0	„ May 11	1865 December 2	1867 February 26	
„	Newland Marsh, Shore Land	Southampton	10 0 0	„ May 11	„ April 6	„ April 4	„ August 15
„	Crofton Marsh, Shore Land	Southampton	31 0 0	„ May 11	„ April 6	„ April 4	„ August 15
„	Felsted	Essex	99 0 0	„ May 6	„ January 27	1866 December 18	„ November 7
„	Arley	Warwick	20 0 0	„ May 11	1866 February 8	„ December 13	„ May 9
„	Glassonby	Cumberland	937 0 0	„ May 8	1865 August 31	„ April 19	„ September 10
„	Ribbleton Moor	Lancaster	109 0 0	„ May 11	1864 November 9		
„	Lillingston Dayrell and Passenham.	Bucks and Northampton	54 0 0	1862 July 24			
„	Carlton in Craven	York	1,250 0 0	1861 May 7			
„	Longdon	Worcester	126 0 0	„ May 9			
24 & 25 Vict. c. 38.	Writtle and Roxwell	Essex	709 0 0	„ September 30			
„	Radnor Forest	Radnor	6,000 0 0	„ September 2	1865 June 9	„ February 7	„ May 2
25 & 26 Vict. c. 47.	Kirkoswald	Cumberland	2,500 0 0	1862 November 20			
„	Crane Mead and Amwell Marsh	Hertford	82 0 0	„ September 23	1866 April 14	1867 July 4	
„	Llanfechell Mountain	Anglesey	283 0 0	„ October 20	1867 March 14	„ September 6	
„	Thingwall	Chester	25 0 0	„ September 10	1866 May 5	„ January 21	
25 & 26 Vict. c. 94.	Ceulan-y-maes-mawr, and Lancynfelin	Cardigan	2,086 0 0	1863 January 30	1867 June 26		
„	Llanfihangel Geneurglyn	Cardigan	206 0 0	„ January 30	„ June 26		
„	Scyborycoed	Cardigan	244 0 0	„ January 30	„ June 26		
„	Swydd Neithon	Radnor	2,749 0 0	1862 September 8	„ August 2		
„	Iscoed	Radnor	630 0 0	„ September 8	1865 February 24	1866 April 24	„ May 2
„	Norton Canes	Stafford	994 0 0	„ September 9			
„	Great Burstead	Essex	75 0 0	„ October 7	„ May 19	„ June 19	„ February 14
„	Datchworth & Knebworth	Hertford	148 0 0	„ September 15	1866 February 26	„ December 19	„ March 7

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
26 Vict. c. 18.	Meliden	Flint	600	0	0	1863 June 15	1865 June 7	1867 September 20	
„	Bishop's Waltham	Southampton	157	0	0	„ June 26	1866 July 17		
„	East Clandon	Surrey	399	0	0	„ June 17	1865 August 31	1866 July 19	
„	Llysfaen	Carnarvon	283	0	0	„ August 17	1866 November 30		
„	Saint David's	Pembroke	234	0	0	„ June 18	1865 January 18	1865 December 14	
„	Grayrigg	Westmorland	1,022	0	0	„ June 25	„ November 28	1867 November 12	
„	Ockham	Surrey	405	0	0	„ June 18	1866 June 25		
„	Swaffham	Norfolk	4,293	0	0	„ June 15	1867 June 15		
26 & 27 Vict. c. 39.	North Nibley	Gloucester	118	0	0	„ September 1	1865 September 6	1866 August 28	1867 June 6
„	Cockfield Fell	Durham	620	0	0	„ September 2	1867 April 2	1867 November 26	
„	Albury	Hertford	302	0	0	„ September 3	1865 July 11	1866 July 18	
„	Cotherstone Moor	York	5,084	0	0	„ September 11	„ August 15	„ June 19	„ May 23
„	Baxterley Commons	Warwick	55	0	0	„ September 4	1867 January 21	1867 September 25	
„	Ywchcoed	Radnor	2,761	0	0	„ September 2			
„	Westhope Hill	Hereford	86	0	0	„ September 3			
„	Rhysllyn	Radnor	2,261	0	0	„ September 2			
„	Llangwm	Denbigh	3,455	0	0	„ October 27	1866 June 2	„ June 18	
„	Mosser	Cumberland	500	0	0	„ September 1	1865 May 5	1866 April 27	„ May 2
„	North Moor and South Moor	Somerset	50	0	0	„ September 12	„ December 14	„ October 11	„ February 21
„	Llanfihangel-glyn-Myfir	Denbigh and Merioneth	1,188	0	0	„ November 25	1866 June 1	1867 June 19	
„	Akeld and Humbleton	Northumberland	74	0	0	1864 July 18	„ September 21	„ May 7	„ September 10
„	Bisley	Gloucester	891	0	0	1863 October 20	1867 February 14		
„	Llandewi-brefi	Cardigan	17,278	0	0	„ October 29			
„	Holt	Wilts	9	0	0	„ September 1	1865 November 3	1866 November 23	„ May 9
„	Stanstead Marsh	Hertford	18	0	0	„ November 10			
„	The Rye Meads	Hertford	153	0	0	„ November 10			
„	Castle Mead or Causeway Mead	Hertford	17	0	0	„ November 10			
27 Vict. c. 1.	Wooler and Humbleton	Northumberland	531	0	0	1864 May 6	1866 October 5	1867 August 9	
„	Ford Common	Northumberland	219	0	0	„ May 6	1865 May 3	1866 August 7	„ July 30
„	Ayle Common	Northumberland	1,715	0	0	„ May 4	1867 May 10		

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued*.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
27 Vict. c. 1.	Ennerdale	Cumberland	11,000 0 0	1864 May 3	1866 September 5		
„	Nantwich Barony	Chester	34 0 0	„ June 8	1867 November 9		
„	Yearsley Moor	York	284 0 0	„ May 7	1865 May 5	1866 December 27	1867 June 13
„	Sandhurst, Norton and Wootton	Gloucester	466 0 0	„ May 4	„ September 13	„ June 1	„ March 14
„	Bedingfield	Suffolk	22 0 0	„ May 3			
„	Slindon	Sussex	862 0 0	„ May 5			
„	Earle and Wooler Common	Northumberland	130 0 0	„ May 6	1866 September 24	1867 May 7	„ October 11
„	Gammersgill	York	304 0 0	„ May 3	„ May 16	„ April 15	„ November 7
„	Lutton	Northampton	727 0 0	„ May 5	„ May 30	„ April 2	„ October 11
„	Blackwell	Worcester	820 0 0	„ May 3	1865 February 8	1866 April 4	
„	Briston	Norfolk	260 0 0	„ May 5			
„	Norton	Radnor	745 0 0	„ May 7	1866 August 11	1867 April 9	„ October 24
„	Berrington	Worcester	39 0 0	„ September 22	1867 September 14		
27 & 28 Vict. c. 66.	Faddiley	Chester	17 0 0	„ August 30	„ March 2	„ November 22	
„	Shiplake	Oxford	189 0 0	„ August 30	1866 February 19	1866 October 30	„ March 21
„	Hartleyburn	Northumberland	2,500 0 0	„ August 31	„ October 1	1867 July 17	
„	Ruffside	Durham	955 0 0	„ September 5			
„	Hillbeck Intake	Westmorland	418 0 0	„ August 31	1865 September 16	1866 September 25	„ May 30
„	Billingford Cow Common	Norfolk	52 0 0	„ September 1	1866 August 14	1867 May 15	„ September 10
„	Great Gidding	Huntingdon	1,777 0 0	„ October 26	„ March 2	„ February 12	
„	Whitton	Radnor	740 0 0	„ August 31	1867 May 28	„ November 19	
„	Eversley	Southampton	1,211 0 0	„ August 29	1865 November 9	1866 July 2	
„	Havant	Southampton	891 0 0	„ September 8			
„	Leake	York	140 0 0	„ October 17			
„	Lambley	Northumberland	450 0 0	„ September 6	1866 October 1	1867 October 3	
„	Greystone Heath and Doe Green	Lancaster	95 0 0	„ September 9	„ June 12	„ March 29	
„	Eltisley	Cambridge	1,473 0 0	„ September 7	„ September 10	„ October 18	
„	Avon Commons	Southampton	1,268 0 0	„ September 10	1867 October 1		
„	Ashley Heath	Southampton	2,641 0 0	„ September 10	„ October 28		
„	Rose Ash	Devon	452 0 0	„ November 14			
„	Combmartin	Devon	1,294 0 0	„ October 13	„ October 28		
„	Rugeley	Stafford	5,055 0 0	„ September 8			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
28 Vict. c. 20.	Maerbach Hill	Hereford	72 0 0	1865 June 22			
"	Elmley Lovett	Worcester	165 0 0	" June 20			
"	Helmsley Common	York	162 0 0	" June 23	1866 May 23	1867 December 10	
"	Asby Winderwath	Westmorland	1,700 0 0	" June 23			
"	Donhead St. Mary	Wilts	520 0 0	" July 17	" August 28	" May 10	1867 August 2
"	Gamblesby Fell	Cumberland	1,500 0 0	" June 21	" July 5	" July 16	
"	Elmbridge	Worcester	38 0 0	" June 20			
"	Reepham Moor	Lincoln	19 0 0	" June 20			
"	Epsom Common Fields	Surrey	535 0 0	" June 21			
"	Broad Heath Common or Hanley Heath	Worcester	92 0 0	" June 22			
"	Trumfleet	York	141 0 0	" June 23			
"	Llawrbante	Carmarthen	23 0 0	" June 20	" July 19	" May 29	
"	Abernant	Carmarthen	68 0 0	" June 20	" August 6	" May 28	
"	Fulmer Common	Buckingham	336 0 0	" June 22	" July 31	" April 8	" September 10
28 Vict. c. 39.	Llangeler, Pemboyr, and Kilrhedin	Carmarthen	2,526 0 0	" August 1			
"	Bradwell	Derby	45 0 0	" August 1			
"	East Knoyle	Wilts	350 0 0	" August 3	" October 27	" May 9	" August 15
"	Hartley Wintney	Southampton	32 0 0	" September 28	1867 February 21	" August 1	" November 1
"	Longsleddale	Westmorland	1,990 0 0	" August 2	1866 December 12	" August 2	
"	Longville Common	Salop	80 0 0	" August 1	" November 1	" June 12	
"	Selston	Nottingham	850 0 0	" December 12			
"	Brockcomb Common	Devon	446 0 0	" August 15	" June 1	" February 1	" June 20
"	Blagrove Moor	Devon	157 0 0	" August 15	" June 1	" February 1	" June 6
"	Chipping Wycombe	Buckingham	347 0 0	" August 9	1867 August 31		
"	Chidden Down	Southampton	339 0 0	" August 4			
"	Anthill Common	Southampton	87 0 0	" August 4			
"	Brumby Commons	Lincoln	817 0 0	" August 3			
"	Brumby Moors	Lincoln	612 0 0	" August 3			
"	Nuthurst	Sussex	36 0 0	" August 1	" May 27		
"	Stinchcombe	Gloucester	202 0 0	" August 1	" July 8		
"	Addingham	York	845 0 0	" August 3			
"	Bootle and Waberthwaite	Cumberland	950 0 0	" August 1	" June 28		
"	Cefnllys	Radnor	217 0 0	" September 5	1866 December 19	" July 5	

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.				
28 Vict. c. 39.	Gravenhunger Moss -	Salop - -	13 0 0	1865 August 1	1866 September 1	1867 July 16	6 January 3
,,	Roughton - -	Norfolk -	378 0 0	,, August 8			
,,	Bettws Gwerfil Goch -	Merioneth -	998 0 0	,, August 1	1867 March 14	,, September 10	
29 Vict. c. 29.	Walsall Wood - -	Stafford - -	400 0 0	1866 June 26			
,,	Bathford and Warleigh -	Somerset -	154 0 0	,, July 5	1868 January 17		
,,	Charing and Lenham -	Kent - -	72 0 0	,, June 28	1867 June 22		
,,	Preston Candover -	Southampton -	220 0 0	,, July 3			
,,	Warmwell - - -	Dorset - -	630 0 0	,, July 4	,, June 28	,, December 10	
,,	Ellergill High Cowbound	Westmorland -	46 0 0	,, June 26	1866 October 4	,, May 28	1867 June 27
,,	Chillington - -	Somerset -	27 0 0	,, July 6			
,,	Coaley - - -	Gloucester -	154 0 0	,, July 6			
,,	Cam - - -	Gloucester -	166 0 0	,, July 6			
,,	Minsterworth (No. 2.) -	Gloucester -	400 0 0	,, July 4			
,,	Southey - -	Southampton -	181 0 0	,, June 28			
,,	Hill - - -	Gloucester -	25 0 0	,, July 3	1867 May 27	,, December 11	
,,	Lockton - - -	York - -	2,868 0 0	,, July 4			
,,	Maisemore - -	Gloucester -	94 0 0	,, July 3	,, February 4	,, May 31	,, September 10
29 & 30 Vict. c. 94.	Saint Julliot - -	Cornwall -	440 0 0	,, September 17			
,,	Widdington - -	Essex -	820 0 0	,, September 20			
,,	Mynydd Bodafon -	Anglesey -	115 0 0	,, September 18			
,,	Coventry (No. 2.) -	Warwick -	52 0 0	,, October 3			
,,	Wainfleet - - -	Lincoln - -	100 0 0	,, September 19			
,,	Aspeden - -	Hertford -	375 0 0	,, September 18			
,,	Hopton Wafers - -	Salop - -	237 0 0	,, September 18	,, April 10	,, September 24	
,,	Throcking - -	Hertford -	106 0 0	,, September 20			
30 Vict. c. 20.	Chard - - -	Somerset - -	40 0 0	1867 August 15			
,,	Chippenham and Langley Burrell - -	Wilts - -	37 0 0	,, July 2	1868 January 8		

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.				
30 Vict. c. 20.	Colkirk	Norfolk	76 0 0	1867 July 3			
,,	Tatterford	Norfolk	75 0 0	,, July 2			
,,	Dawlish	Devon	177 0 0	,, September 23			
,,	Saint Pinnock	Cornwall	113 0 0	,, July 17			
,,	Manley	Chester	54 0 0	,, July 3			
,,	Greasby	Chester	21 0 0	,, July 1			
,,	Shap	Westmorland	308 0 0	,, July 2			
,,	Fakenham	Norfolk	163 0 0	,, July 3			
,,	Boughton	Nottingham	144 0 0	,, July 4			
,,	Crimscott and Whimpstone	Warwick	1,161 0 0	,, July 2			
30 & 31 Vict. c. 71.	Elham	Kent	33 0 0	,, September 10			
,,	Whitson	Monmouth	50 0 0	,, September 11			
,,	Shimpling and Burston	Norfolk	38 0 0	,, September 12			
,,	Elsdon (Troughend)	Northumberland	1,152 0 0	,, September 10			
,,	Foulk Stapleford	Chester	48 0 0	,, September 11			
			146,478 0 0				
		Less	21,123 0 0	Acreage of Inclosures confirmed since last Report.			
			125,355 0 0	In progress.			

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.

[The Cases marked P are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.]

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1854			A. R. P.				A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
April 8	Broxhead Common	Southampton	450 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
1855				1855	1855					
June 1	Withypool	Somerset	2,000 0 0	June 29	Nov. 8	1-16th - - -	2 0 0	4 0 0	- - -	,,
1856										
Nov. 29	Kingsmoor Common	Pembroke	162 0 0	Jan. 14	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
1857				1857						
April 16	Holcome Moor	Lancaster	1,344 0 0	May 27	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
1858										
March 12	Llangorse Common	Brecon	47 0 0	May 19	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
1859				1859	1859					
June 18	Ashill	Norfolk	39 0 0	July 26	Aug. 4	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
July 22	West Anstey	Devon	318 0 0	Aug. 23	1860 Jan. 26	1-16th - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
1861				1861						
April 3	Mathon and Evesbatch	Worcester and Hereford.	183 0 0	May 10	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
April 11	Acton	Middlesex	120 0 0	June 7	1861 Sept. 30	- - - -	- - -	3 0 0	- - -	,,
June 24	Cranberry Fen	Norfolk	80 0 0	July 31	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
June 27	Kilton Common	Somerset	105 0 0	Aug. 3	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
July 12	Westcote	Gloucester	475 0 0	Aug. 13	Nov. 14	15 acres - - -	Village Green	4 0 0	- - -	,,
1862				1862						
Feb. 24	Uldale Common	Cumberland	3,219 0 0	March 27	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
May 22	South Ugre	Radnor	2,000 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,
May 28	Mewith or Burn Moor	York	2,000 0 0	July 9	1862 Dec. 4	1-16th, exclusively -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,,

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1862				A. R. P.	1862			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
June 7		Wolsingham Manor	Durham	2,000 0 0	July 10						Abandoned.
June 11		West Wellow Common	Wilts	229 0 0	July 24						"
Aug. 23		Llanfairfechan	Carnarvon	2,056 0 0	Oct. 11	1863 Nov. 12	1-12th, exclusively				"
Nov. 24	P.	Heyhop	Radnor	1,500 0 0	1863 May 13	1867 July 10	85½ acres, exclusively	4 0 0	2 0 0	1867 Aug. 19	
1863											
April 2		Tooting Common	Surrey	59 0 0	May 26						"
April 18		Carlton Highdale	York	2,399 0 0	May 27						"
July 21		Cobham	Surrey	300 0 0	Aug. 26						"
October 19		Conwil Gaio	Carmarthen	3,253 0 0	Dec. 15						"
Dec. 17		Epsom Common	Surrey	444 0 0	1864 Jan. 13	1864 Nov. 17	1-16th	9 0 0	10 0 0	1864 Dec. 31	"
1864						1865					
March 15		Tir Abbot Ucha	Denbigh	2,550 0 0	April 19	June 15					
April 6		Carron	Cardigan	410 0 0	May 10	1864 July 4	1-14th, exclusively	3 0 0			"
April 12		Pelsall	Stafford	215 0 0							
April 20		Sageston	Pembroke	25 0 0							
April 21	P.	Grange of Gwyddgryg	Carmarthen	1,064 0 0	July 1	1866 March 8	1-16th, exclusively			1866 Nov. 14	
May 30		Biggleswade	Bedford	315 0 0							
May 28		Harpford	Devon	290 0 0	Aug. 10						"
June 22		Birtley Fell	Durham	335 0 0	Aug. 11						
Sept. 23		Woodham Walter	Essex	75 0 0	Nov. 3	1864 Dec. 16	1-4th	2 0 0	4 0 0		
Dec. 14	P.	South Clifton Marsh	Nottingham	49 0 0	1865 Jan. 24	1867 Dec. 12				1868 Jan. 15	

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1865				A. R. P.	1866			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
June 20		Kempsey	Worcester	507 0 0	March 21						
June 22		Aysgarth	York	36 0 0	1865 Sept. 5						Abandoned.
June 22	P.	Golden Mile Common	Glamorgan	84 0 0	July 31	1866 Feb. 15	20 acres, exclusively	4 0 0	2 0 0	1868 Jan. 18	
Aug. 18		Bulvan	Essex	223 0 0	Nov. 14	1865 Nov. 30	20 acres	2 0 0	3 0 0		
October 17		Withiel	Cornwall	129 0 0	Dec. 19	1866 Jan. 11					
1866					1866						
Jan. 19		Stuston Common	Suffolk	146 0 0	Feb. 20						
Feb. 13		Lydd	Kent	475 0 0							
April 4		Lakenheath	Suffolk	2,329 0 0	June 27						
April 28	P.	Hunston	Sussex	78 0 0	June 20	1867 July 8				1867 July 22	
July 9		Altarnun	Cornwall	135 0 0	Nov. 21						
Sept. 25		Alverstoke	Southampton	29 0 0							
October 31		Grasmere (Great Langdale)	Westmorland	5,067 0 0	Dec. 11						
1867					1867						
Jan. 5		Haworth (Stanbury)	York	1,000 0 0	March 8						
Feb. 2	P.	Elsdon (Rochester)	Northumberland	305 0 0	March 19	May 2	1-16th, exclusively			May 16	
March 8		Crosthwaite (Borrowdale)	Cumberland	800 0 0	April 23						
May 6		Llanganhafal	Denbigh	1,005 0 0	June 20						
May 24	P.	East Stoke	Dorset	477 0 0	Aug. 27	Sept. 10	1-15th	1 2 0		Dec. 31	

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1867			A. R. P.	1867			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
June 7	Sherfield upon Loddon -	Southampton -	18 0 0	July 20						
June 19	Holyhead (No. 2.) - -	Anglesey - -	192 0 0	Aug. 29						
June 24	Snodland - - -	Kent - -	100 0 0	Aug. 31						
August 1	P. Christchurch - -	Southampton -	287 0 0	Sept. 18	1867 Nov. 28	- - - -	- - -	- - -	1868 Jan. 28	
August 16	P. West Grinstead and Cowfold.	Sussex - -	105 0 0	Oct. 11	1868 Jan. 9	1-14th - - -	4 0 0	- - -	Jan. 28	
October 22	Widdial - -	Hertford - -	332 0 0	Dec. 19						
Dec. 5	Longhope - - -	Gloucester -	439 0 0							
Dec. 20	Layston - - -	Hertford - -	410 0 0	1868 Jan. 21						
1868										
January 4	Highbray - - -	Devon - -	177 0 0							
			54,995 0 0							
		Less -	24,018 0 0	Acreage of Inclosures abandoned since last Report.						
			30,977 0 0	In progress.						

Other Applications.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1853 July 6	For exchange	Sussex	-	-	Amended, fresh Application.
1860 June 5	„	Gloucester.			
„ June 27	„	Dorset.			
„ Sept. 6	„	York	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 6	„	Herts.			
„ Oct. 5	„	Kent.			
1861 Feb. 11	„	Middlesex	-	-	Written off.
„ April 19	„	Brecon	1861 June 20		
„ April 19	„	Brecon	„ June 20		
„ Sept. 4	„	Hereford.			
1862 Feb. 8	„	Leicester.			
„ Feb. 22	„	Somerset and Dorset.			
„ March 3	„	Herts	-	-	Abandoned.
„ April 23	„	Stafford.			
„ May 8	„	Anglesey.			
„ May 17	„	Essex.			
„ June 2	„	Cumberland	-	1862 Sept. 18	
„ July 5	„	Bucks	-	1866 Oct. 4	1867 April 11
„ July 19	„	Cumberland.			
„ Aug. 5	„	Stafford	-	1862 Sept. 1	
„ Aug. 18	„	Kent.			
„ Oct. 16	„	Bucks	-	1863 March 19	
„ Nov. 22	„	Cardigan.			
1863 Jan. 15	„	Bucks.			
„ Jan. 21	„	York.			
„ Jan. 21	„	York.			
„ Feb. 2	„	York	-	-	Abandoned.
„ April 14	„	Chester.			
„ May 13	„	Derby.			
„ July 8	„	Stafford	-	1867 Jan. 31	Aug. 15
„ July 18	„	Suffolk.			
„ Sept. 25	„	Brecon.			
„ Oct. 5	„	Dorset.			
„ Oct. 5	„	Norfolk.			
„ Oct. 6	„	Wilts & Essex	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Nov. 5	„	Bucks.			
„ Nov. 5	„	Bucks.			
„ Nov. 19	„	Hants	-	1865 Sept. 19	„ Feb. 21
„ Nov. 25	„	Devon.			
„ Nov. 28	„	Bucks.			
„ Dec. 5	„	York	-	1867 Nov. 14	
„ Dec. 5	„	Monmouth.			
„ Dec. 22	„	Devon.			
1864 Jan. 28	„	Lancaster.			
„ Feb. 3	„	Hereford.			
1864 Feb. 16	For exchange	Anglesey	-	1866 Mar. 8.	1867 Oct. 18	
„ Feb. 22	„	Kent.				
„ March 4	„	Oxford.				
„ March 8	„	Stafford.				
„ March 12	„	Hereford	-	1865 Nov. 9	„ June 13	
„ March 12	„	Hereford	-	„ Nov. 9	„ June 13	
„ March 12	„	Hereford	-	„ Nov. 9	„ June 13	
„ March 31	„	Surrey	-	1867 Feb. 7	„ Aug. 15	
„ April 5	„	Herts	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
„ April 25	„	Stafford	-	1865 Feb. 23		
„ May 2	„	Suffolk	-	-	-	-	Superseded.
„ May 26	„	Huntingdon	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
„ May 26	„	Glamorgan.				
„ June 1	„	Hants	-	1866 Nov. 22	„ June 6	
„ June 14	„	York.				
„ July 23	„	Northumberland	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Aug. 8	„	Monmouth and Gloucester.				
„ Aug. 29	„	Stafford	-	1864 Nov. 24		
„ Aug. 30	„	Dorset	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Oct. 19	„	Northumberland	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Oct. 20	„	Herts.				
„ Nov. 11	„	Worcester	-	1866 Sept. 6	„ Feb. 11	
„ Nov. 23	„	Devon.				
„ Dec. 3	„	Devon	-	1867 July 11	„ Dec. 23	
„ Dec. 12	„	Northumberland	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Dec. 19	„	Lancaster.				
1865 Jan. 10	„	York.				
„ Jan. 10	„	Chester	-	1866 Sept. 6	„ Feb. 21	
„ Jan. 19	„	Oxford	-	„ Sept. 13	„ April 4	
„ Feb. 2	„	Stafford	-	1867 Nov. 7		
„ Feb. 4	„	Lancaster	-	„ Nov. 7		
„ Feb. 11	„	Brecon	-	„ Aug. 2		
„ Feb. 14	„	Denbigh, Carnarvon, and Anglesey.		1866 Aug. 16	„ July 18	
„ March 2	„	Lancaster	-	-	-	-	One of the parties dead.
„ March 4	„	Cornwall	-	„ March 22	„ Feb. 28	
„ March 21	„	Wilts.				
„ March 22	„	Southampton	-	1867 June 20	„ Nov. 21	
„ April 19	„	Pembroke	-	1866 Sept. 6	„ April 25	
„ June 3	„	Cambridge.				
„ June 10	„	Somerset	-	1867 July 11	„ Nov. 28	
„ June 10	„	Lincoln	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
„ June 21	„	Chester	-	1865 Oct. 13	-	-	One of the parties dead.
„ June 22	„	Lincoln	-	1867 May 7	„ Oct. 11	

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Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1865 June 26	For exchange	Somerset - Lincoln.	1867 Dec. 5		
„ July 1	„	Brecon -	1866 Aug. 27	1867 March 28	
„ July 4	„	Southampton -	„ Sept. 20	„ Feb. 21	
„ July 18	„	Suffolk -	1865 Oct. 26	„ June 20	
„ July 20	„	Leicester -	1866 Dec. 13	„ July 4	
„ July 26	„	Northampton - Lancaster.	„ Nov. 22	„ May 16	
„ July 28	„	Chester -	1866 Aug. 26		
„ Aug. 1	„	Dorset - -	1867 May 1	„ Dec. 23	
„ Aug. 10	„	Sussex -	1866 Aug. 30	„ Feb. 21	
„ Aug. 12	„	Southampton - Dorset.	„ Feb. 1	„ July 18	
„ Aug. 17	„	Surrey -	- - -	- - -	Partition substituted.
„ Aug. 17	„	Devon -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Aug. 18	„	Chester - -	„ Nov. 1	„ April 11	
„ Aug. 24	„	Warwick -	„ Dec. 20	„ May 30	
„ Aug. 25	„	Norfolk -	„ June 28	„ Dec. 19	
„ Aug. 28	„	Hereford -	1867 May 1	„ Oct. 11	
„ Aug. 29	„	Southampton -	1866 Jan. 25		
„ Sept. 5	„	Lancaster -	1867 Jan. 24	„ July 30	
„ Sept. 12	„	Derby and Stafford.	„ Dec. 5		
„ Sept. 14	„	Suffolk - -	„ Feb. 7	„ Aug 15	
„ Sept. 15	„	Leicester.			
„ Sept. 30	„	Worcester -	„ Oct. 4		
„ Oct. 2	„	Warwick -	- - -	- - -	Amended, fresh application.
„ Oct. 3	„	Durham -	1866 June 14	„ March 21	
„ Oct. 28	„	Gloucester -	„ Feb. 22	„ Feb. 28	
„ Nov. 2	„	Suffolk - -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
„ Nov. 15	„	Suffolk -	1867 Feb. 7	„ Aug. 15	
„ Nov. 27	„	Dorset -	1866 Sept. 6	„ Feb. 14	
„ Nov. 28	„	Dorset -	„ Sept. 6	„ March 28	
„ Nov. 29	„	Rutland -	„ Dec. 13	„ June 6	
„ Nov. 29	„	Rutland -	„ Dec. 6	„ May 16	
„ Dec. 20	„	York and Lancaster.	„ Sept. 27		
„ Dec. 28	„	Kent - -	„ Sept. 6	„ April 14	
„ Dec. 28	„	Derby -	1867 April 25	„ Oct. 11	
1866 Jan. 2	„	Kent -	1866 July 12		
„ Jan. 3	„	Notts -	„ Oct. 4		
„ Jan. 8	„	Stafford -	1867 April 25	„ Oct. 11	
„ Jan. 12	„	Sussex - -	„ Sept. 26		
„ Jan. 15	„	Northampton & Southampton.			
„ Jan. 16	„	Warwick -	1866 Nov. 1	„ April 17	
„ Jan. 17	„				
„ Jan. 24	„				
1866 Jan. 25	For exchange	Southampton -	1867 April 17	1867 Sept. 23	
„ Jan. 26	„	Dorset -	1866 Sept. 27	„ March 14	
„ Jan. 26	„	Bucks and Northampton.	1867 June 27	„ Dec. 12	
„ Jan. 29	„	Herts -	„ Feb. 14		
„ Jan. 29	„	Kent -	1866 Aug. 27	„ March 14	
„ Feb. 8	„	Surrey.			
„ Feb. 8	„	Carnarvon -	„ Aug. 27	„ Feb. 7	
„ Feb. 14	„	Derby -	1867 Jan. 24	„ July 30	
„ Feb. 15	„	Warwick -	1866 Aug. 27	„ Feb. 14	
„ Feb. 15	„	Derby.			
„ Feb. 16	„	Hants -	„ Aug. 30	„ Aug. 22	
„ Feb. 20	„	Lincoln and Rutland.	„ Dec. 20	„ May 23	
„ March 2	„	Berks -	1867 June 20	„ Dec. 12	
„ March 6	„	Hants - -	1866 Dec. 13	„ May 23	
„ March 8	„	Essex -	1867 April 17	„ Sept. 23	
„ March 9	„	Herts - -	1866 June 14		
„ March 10	„	York -	„ Aug. 16	„ Aug. 22	
„ March 16	„	Surrey.			
„ March 16	„	Devon -	1867 Feb. 28	„ Aug. 15	
„ March 17	„	Essex -	1866 Sept. 6	„ Feb. 7	
„ March 17	„	Durham -	„ Sept. 20	„ March 7	
„ March 17	„	Denbigh -	„ Nov. 8	„ May 2	
„ March 23	„	Sussex -	1867 Jan. 16	„ July 4	
„ March 26	„	Cumberland -	1866 Sept. 20	„ May 30	
„ March 29	„	Hereford -	„ Dec. 6	„ May 30	
„ April 4	„	Derby -	„ June 28	„ Feb. 21	
„ April 4	„	York -	„ Dec. 13	„ May 16	
„ April 6	„	Salop and Wilts.	„ Nov. 8	„ April 11	
„ April 9	„	Chester - -	„ Sept. 6	„ March 21	
„ April 9	„	York - -	„ Sept. 20	„ April 11	
„ April 12	„	Lancaster -	„ Aug. 9	„ March 14	
„ April 13	„	Kent -	1867 Feb. 7		
„ April 13	„	Denbigh -	1866 Nov. 1	„ May 23	
„ April 13	„	Flint and Denbigh.	„ Nov. 8	„ May 9	
„ April 16	„	Devon -	„ Nov. 8	„ April 11	
„ April 20	„	Suffolk -	1868 Jan. 16		
„ April 21	„	Lancaster -	1866 Sept. 13	„ Feb. 28	
„ April 21	„	Chester -	1867 May 1	„ Sept. 23	
„ April 23	„	Bucks -	1866 Aug. 30	„ April 11	
„ April 24	„	Durham and York.	„ Dec. 13	- - -	Stopped.
„ April 25	„	Somerset.			
„ April 30	„	Somerset.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1866 April 30	For exchange	Chester	1866 Nov. 8	1867 June 20	
„ April 30	„	Chester	1867 May 9	„ Nov. 21	
„ May 3	„	Derby	1866 Sept. 20	„ May 9	
„ May 5	„	Brecon.			
„ May 8	„	Southampton	„ Sept. 20	„ July 30	
„ May 8	„	Salop	„ Nov. 8	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ May 10	„	Surrey	„ Dec. 6	„ May 16	
„ May 11	„	Brecon	„ Nov. 8	„ April 4	
„ May 14	„	Kent	„ Nov. 21	„ May 2	
„ May 18	„	Gloucester	1867 March 21	„ July 30	
„ May 19	„	Middlesex	„ Feb. 14	„ July 30	
„ May 25	„	Lincoln	1866 Oct. 25	„ May 16	
„ May 28	„	York	„ Dec. 13	„ June 6	
„ May 31	„	Salop	„ Nov. 22	„ May 9	
„ June 1	„	Devon	„ Sept. 13	„ Feb. 7	
„ June 2	„	Surrey	„ Aug. 9	„ June 27	
„ June 5	„	Gloucester.			
„ June 7	„	Monmouth	„ Dec. 13	„ July 18	
„ June 8	„	Hereford	1867 Jan. 24	„ July 30	
„ June 11	„	Middlesex	„ July 18	1868 Jan. 23	
„ June 11	„	Leicester	„ Sept. 26		
„ June 14	„	Bucks	1866 Dec. 13	1867 June 6	
„ June 15	„	Middlesex.			
„ June 16	„	Sussex.			
„ June 20	„	Norfolk	1867 Jan. 24	„ June 20	
„ June 23	„	Sussex	1866 Dec. 20	„ May 30	
„ June 25	„	Dorset	„ Nov. 8	„ Oct. 11	
„ June 26	„	Hants	„ Nov. 1	„ March 21	
„ June 27	„	York	1867 March 7	„ Aug. 22	
„ June 28	„	Northumberland	1866 Sept. 27	„ April 4	
„ June 28	„	Anglesey	1867 Jan. 24		
„ June 29	„	Somerset	„ Jan. 24	„ July 11	
„ June 29	„	Norfolk.			
„ June 30	„	Devon	1866 Aug. 30	„ Feb. 21	
„ June 30	„	Bucks	„ Dec. 20	„ June 27	
„ June 30	„	Hereford.			
„ July 3		Beds	1867 Feb. 28	- - -	Amended, fresh application.
„ July 3	„	Flint	„ March 7	„ Aug. 22	
„ July 5	„	Somerset	1866 Sept. 27	„ March 14	
„ July 9	„	Lincoln	„ Dec. 20	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ July 9	„	Sussex	1867 Feb. 7	„ Aug. 15	
„ July 9	„	Berks	„ Jan. 3	„ July 18	
„ July 11	„	Huntingdon	1866 Dec. 13	„ May 23	
„ July 11	„	Lincoln	1867 April 10	„ Sept. 23	
„ July 12	„	Herts	„ May 16	„ Oct. 18	
„ July 12	„	Herts	„ May 16	„ Oct. 18	
1866 July 16	For exchange	Lincoln	1867 Jan. 24	1867 Aug. 22	
„ July 16	„	Norfolk.			
„ July 18	„	Huntingdon and Beds.	„ April 10	„ Sept. 10	
„ July 18	„	Derby	1866 Nov. 22	„ April 17	
„ July 19	„	Stafford	1867 Jan. 24	„ July 30	
„ July 21	„	Notts	1866 Oct. 8	„ April 17	
„ July 21	„	Northumberland	„ Dec. 6	„ May 30	
„ July 25	„	Devon	1867 June 20	1868 Jan. 16	
„ July 26	„	Surrey.			
„ July 26	„	Devon	„ March 7	1867 Oct. 11	
„ July 26	„	Glamorgan	„ June 20	„ Dec. 5	
„ July 28	„	York and Lancaster.	„ Nov. 28		
„ July 30	„	Surrey	„ Jan 24	„ July 18	
„ July 31	„	Wilts	„ Feb. 28	„ Sept. 10	
„ Aug. 1	„	Notts	„ May 1	„ Oct. 11	
„ Aug. 1	„	Middlesex	1866 Oct. 25	„ March 8	
„ Aug. 2	„	Kent	„ Oct. 18	„ April 4	
„ Aug. 2	„	Somerset	1867 June 27	„ Dec. 23	
„ Aug. 3	„	Berks	„ Nov. 7		
„ Aug. 3	„	Oxford.			
„ Aug. 6	„	Somerset	1866 Nov. 22	„ April 11	
„ Aug. 6	„	Derby	1867 June 27	„ Nov. 28	
„ Aug. 10	„	Lancaster	„ July 11	„ Nov. 28	
„ Aug. 10	„	Flint	1866 Dec. 13	„ May 16	
„ Aug. 15	„	Chester	„ Nov. 22	„ May 16	
„ Aug. 17	„	Kent	1867 Jan. 17	„ June 20	
„ Aug. 17	„	Kent	„ Jan. 17	„ June 20	
„ Aug. 20	„	Lancaster	„ Jan. 24	„ July 18	
„ Aug. 28	„	York	„ Sept. 26		
„ Aug. 30	„	Radnor	„ Feb. 7	„ July 30	
„ Sept. 1	„	Cornwall	„ May 23	„ Oct. 11	
„ Sept. 3	„	Stafford	„ March 7		
„ Sept. 5	„	Berks	1866 Dec. 13	„ May 2	
„ Sept. 6	„	Beds	1867 Jan. 24	„ July 18	
„ Sept. 8	„	Wilts	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	
„ Sept. 10	„	Westmoreland	„ June 20	„ Nov. 28	
„ Sept. 11	„	Beds	„ March 7	„ Aug. 15	
„ Sept. 17	„	Beds	1866 Dec. 13	„ June 6	
„ Sept. 19	„	Durham	1867 April 10	„ Oct. 11	
„ Sept. 20	„	Chester	„ Feb. 7	„ July 30	
„ Sept. 21	„	Somerset and Wilts.	„ Jan. 10	„ April 27	
„ Sept. 25	„	Somerset	„ July 11		
„ Sept. 25	„	Hereford	„ June 10	„ Dec. 12	
„ Sept. 25	„	Kent	„ Jan. 24	„ July 30	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1866 Sept. 28	For exchange	Bucks	1867 Feb. 7	1867 July 30	
„ Sept. 29	„	Devon	„ April 10	„ Sept. 23	
„ Sept. 29	„	Monmouth	„ July 11	1868 Jan. 16	
„ Oct. 5	„	Essex	„ Feb. 7	1867 Aug. 2	
„ Oct. 11	„	Essex.			
„ Oct. 13	„	Merioneth.			
„ Oct. 13	„	York	„ Feb. 28	„ July 18	
„ Oct. 19	„	Hereford	„ Feb. 28	„ Aug. 22	
„ Oct. 20	„	Hants	„ Feb. 7	„ Sept. 10	
„ Oct. 22	„	Somerset	„ April 10	„ Oct. 18	
„ Oct. 24	„	Gloucester	„ May 9	„ Nov. 21	
„ Oct. 30	„	Devon	„ Jan. 3	„ June 20	
„ Oct. 30	„	Kent	„ April 11	„ Sept. 10	
„ Oct. 31	„	York	„ Feb. 28		
„ Nov. 1	„	Warwick	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	
„ Nov. 1	„	Hereford	„ Feb. 7	„ July 30	
„ Nov. 2	„	Salop	„ Feb. 7	„ Sept. 10	
„ Nov. 2	„	Dorset.			
„ Nov. 6	„	Gloucester	„ Feb. 28	„ July 30	
„ Nov. 6	„	Surrey	„ Feb. 7		
„ Nov. 7	„	Glamorgan	„ May 9	„ Nov. 14	
„ Nov. 7	„	York	„ Feb. 28	„ Sept. 10	
„ Nov. 8	„	Pembroke	„ Feb. 7	„ July 30	
„ Nov. 10	„	Derby	„ Jan. 24	„ July 18	
„ Nov. 10	„	Lancaster	„ May 9	„ Nov. 21	
„ Nov. 12	„	Pembroke	„ Feb. 7	„ July 30	
„ Nov. 14	„	Surrey	„ April 10	„ Sept. 23	
„ Nov. 16	„	Derby	„ May 30	„ Nov. 7	
„ Nov. 17	„	York	„ May 9	„ Oct. 24	
„ Nov. 19	„	Somerset	„ April 17	„ Sept. 10	
„ Nov. 20	„	Leicester.			
„ Nov. 21	„	Lancaster	„ Jan. 24	„ June 20	
„ Nov. 26	„	Gloucester	„ May 30	„ Oct. 11	
„ Nov. 27	„	Denbigh	„ July 11	„ Dec. 5	
„ Nov. 28	„	Sussex	„ April 11	„ Aug. 15	
„ Dec. 1	„	Leicester	„ July 11	„ Nov. 21	
„ Dec. 3	„	Herts	„ April 11	„ Sept. 10	
„ Dec. 3	„	Dorset	„ Jan. 24	„ Aug. 2	
„ Dec. 4	„	Somerset	„ May 9	„ Oct. 18	
„ Dec. 5	„	Sussex	„ May 16	„ Sept. 23	
„ Dec. 6	„	Herts	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	
„ Dec. 8	„	Essex	„ March 7	„ Aug. 2	
„ Dec. 13	„	Chester	„ Oct. 4		
„ Dec. 19	„	Hereford.			
„ Dec. 22	„	Stafford	„ Aug. 2	„ Dec. 19	
„ Dec. 22	„	Derby	„ May 23	„ Oct. 11	
„ Dec. 28	„	York	„ May 9	„ Oct. 24	
1866 Dec. 29	For exchange	Flint	1867 July 11	1867 Dec. 19	
„ Dec. 29	„	Salop	„ Sept. 4		
„ Dec. 29	„	Stafford	„ March 14	„ July 30	
1867 Jan. 2	„	Gloucester	„ Feb. 28	„ Aug. 15	
„ Jan. 4	„	York	„ May 1	„ Oct. 24	
„ Jan. 7	„	Cumberland	„ April 4	„ Sept. 23	
„ Jan. 8	„	Hereford	„ Feb. 14	„ July 30	
„ Jan. 11	„	Norfolk and Suffolk.	„ May 9	„ Sept. 10	
„ Jan. 11	„	Derby	„ Aug. 22	1868 Jan. 23	
„ Jan. 11	„	Pembroke	„ July 11	1867 Dec. 19	
„ Jan. 14	„	Somerset	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	
„ Jan. 14	„	Somerset	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	Abandoned.
„ Jan. 14	„	Somerset	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	
„ Jan. 15		Somerset and Wilts.	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	
„ Jan. 16	„	Gloucester	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	
„ Jan. 18	„	Middlesex	„ July 18	1868 Jan. 9	
„ Jan. 19	„	Herts.			
„ Jan. 19	„	Wilts	„ July 11	1867 Dec. 19	
„ Jan. 21	„	Radnor	„ July 4	„ Nov. 21	
„ Jan. 21	„	Salop	- - -	- - -	Not sanctioned
„ Jan. 26	„	Hereford.			
„ Jan. 26	„	Hereford.			
„ Jan. 29	„	Notts	„ July 11		
„ Jan. 31	„	Kent	„ July 11	„ Nov. 21	
„ Jan. 31	„	Derby	„ June 6	„ Nov. 28	
„ Feb. 1	„	Somerset	„ July 18	„ Dec. 12	
„ Feb. 1	„	Hereford.			
„ Feb. 4	„	York	„ June 20		
„ Feb. 5	„	Wilts	„ Nov. 21		
„ Feb. 5	„	Denbigh	„ Nov. 7		
„ Feb. 7	„	Gloucester	„ May 9	„ Oct. 11	
„ Feb. 7	„	Somerset	„ July 11	„ Nov. 28	
„ Feb. 7	„	Somerset	„ May 9	„ Dec. 12	
„ Feb. 8	„	Worcester	„ July 11	„ Nov. 21	
„ Feb. 9	„	Wilts and Somerset.	„ Sept. 26		
„ Feb. 11	„	Dorset	„ Nov. 6		
„ Feb. 13	„	Gloucester	„ Sept. 12		
„ Feb. 15	„	Derby and Stafford.	„ Aug. 22		
„ Feb. 18	„	Southampton	„ July 18	1868 Jan. 23	
„ Feb. 19	„	Chester	„ May 23	1867 Oct. 11	
„ Feb. 20	„	Somerset	„ Sept. 12		
„ Feb. 21	„	York	„ July 11	„ Nov. 14	
„ Feb. 25	„	Hereford	„ Nov. 28		

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1867 Feb. 28	For exchange	Bristol -	1867 June 20	1867 Nov. 21	
„ March 1	„	Devon -	„ Nov. 28		
„ March 4	„	Kent.			
„ March 5	„	Northampton -	„ April 25	„ Oct. 11	
„ March 5	„	Hereford -	„ June 20	„ Nov. 14	
„ March 7	„	Denbigh and Carnarvon.	„ Nov. 28		
„ March 11	„	Sussex.			
„ March 11	„	Somerset -	„ Aug. 22	1868 Jan. 23	
„ March 12	„	Leicester and Derby.			
„ March 13	„	Northampton -	„ June 27	1867 Nov. 14	
„ March 13	„	Sussex -	„ July 18	„ Nov. 21	
„ March 18	„	Sussex - -	„ April 25	„ Oct. 11	
„ March 14	„	Gloucester.			
„ March 20	„	Lincoln and Northampton.			
„ March 20	„	Lancaster -	„ July 11	„ Dec. 12	
„ March 21	„	Norfolk -	„ June 20	„ Nov. 28	
„ March 21	„	Dorset.			
„ March 21	„	Stafford.			
„ March 21	„	Southampton -	„ Sept. 26		
„ March 23	„	Essex.			
„ March 23	„	Durham -	„ Aug. 22	1868 Jan. 16	
„ April 2	„	Lincoln -	„ July 11	1867 Dec. 23	
„ April 3	„	Derby -	„ Aug. 29	1868 Jan. 16	
„ April 10	„	Gloucester -	„ Dec. 12		
„ April 12	„	Lincoln -	„ Aug. 22		
„ April 12	„	Kent - -	„ July 11	1867 Dec. 12	
„ April 15	„	Chester -	1868 Jan. 2		
„ April 16	„	Carmarthen -	1867 Sept. 10	1868 Jan. 16	
„ April 16	„	Gloucester -	„ Sept. 5		
„ April 17	„	Somerset -	„ July 25	1867 Dec. 12	
„ April 18	„	Herts -	„ July 18	„ Nov. 4	
„ April 24	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 28		
„ April 24	„	Merioneth -	„ Aug. 22		
„ April 24	„	Salop - -	„ July 11	1868 Jan. 16	
„ April 24	„	Salop -	„ Aug. 22	„ Jan. 23	
„ April 24	„	Oxford - -	„ Aug. 22	„ Jan. 16	
„ April 27	„	Salop - -	„ June 20	1867 Nov. 14	
„ April 29	„	Kent - -	„ July 25	„ Dec. 5	
„ April 30	„	Suffolk.			
„ April 30	„	Brecon -	1868 Jan. 2		
„ April 30	„	Herts.			
„ May 4	„	Essex.			
„ May 6	„	Sussex -	1867 Sept. 19	1868 Jan. 23	
1867 May 9	For exchange	York -	1867 Nov. 7		
„ May 9	„	Montgomery.			
„ May 17	„	Dorset -	„ Sept. 12	1868 Jan. 30	
„ May 18	„	York - -	„ Nov. 28		
„ May 21	„	Somerset.			
„ May 23	„	Kent - -	„ Sept. 26		
„ May 27	„	Leicester and Northampton.	„ Nov. 14		
„ May 28	„	Devon, Dorset, and Somerset.	„ Oct. 17		
„ May 29	„	Berks -	„ Sept. 19		
„ May 29	„	Berks -	„ Aug. 22	„ Jan. 23	
„ May 29	„	Berks -	„ Aug. 22	„ Jan. 23	
„ May 29	„	Norfolk -	„ Nov. 7		
„ May 29	„	Chester -	„ Oct. 4	„ Jan. 30	
„ May 31	„	Cornwall.			
„ June 1	„	York - -	„ Sept. 26		
„ June 3	„	Somerset -	„ Oct. 4		
„ June 3	„	Pembroke -	„ Nov. 6		
„ June 3	„	Pembroke	„ Nov. 21		
„ June 4	„	Northumberland	„ Nov. 14		
„ June 5	„	Kent - -	„ Oct. 4		
„ June 7	„	Northumberland.			
„ June 8	„	Carmarthen -	„ Sept. 5	„ Jan. 16	
„ June 12	„	Lincoln -	„ July 11	1867 Nov. 21	
„ June 17	„	Gloucester -	„ Dec. 12		
„ June 17	„	Kent - -	„ Nov. 21		
„ June 21	„	Herts -	„ Oct. 11		
„ June 21	„	Somerset -	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ June 29	„	Salop -	„ July 11	„ Nov. 21	
„ July 2	„	Berks -	„ Dec. 12		
„ July 2	„	Worcester -	1868 Jan. 2		
„ July 3	„	Anglesey.			
„ July 8	„	Norfolk -	1867 Nov. 21		
„ July 9	„	Gloucester -	„ Nov. 7		
„ July 9	„	Chester -	„ Sept. 12	1868 Jan. 16	
„ July 11	„	Suffolk - -	„ Nov. 7		
„ July 11	„	Wilts.			
„ July 12	„	Herts -	„ Dec. 19		
„ July 15	„	Norfolk.			
„ July 16	„	Salop.			
„ July 16	„	Southampton -	1868 Jan. 2		
„ July 19	„	Derby -	1867 Nov. 7		
„ July 20	„	Denbigh -	„ Sept. 19		
„ July 22	„	Somerset -	„ Oct. 24		
„ July 22	„	Somerset -	„ Oct. 24		

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1867 July 24	For exchange	Essex.			
„ July 25	„	Essex and Norfolk.			
„ July 27	„	Anglesey -	1867 Nov. 14		
„ July 29	„	Devon - -	„ Nov. 14		
„ Aug. 1	„	Southampton -	„ Oct. 4		
„ Aug. 1	„	Southampton -	„ Oct. 4		
„ Aug. 2	„	Surrey -	„ Nov. 14		
„ Aug. 3	„	Southampton -	1868 Jan. 2		
„ Aug. 6	„	Worcester -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
„ Aug. 6	„	Somerset - -	1867 Nov. 7		
„ Aug. 8	„	Lincoln -	„ Nov. 28		
„ Aug. 9	„	Somerset.			
„ Aug. 9	„	Middlesex.			
„ Aug. 9	„	Middlesex.			
„ Aug. 9	„	Durham -	„ Nov. 7		
„ Aug. 10	„	Sussex.			
„ Aug. 12	„	Bedford -	„ Oct. 11		
„ Aug. 13	„	Surrey -	1868 Jan. 2		
„ Aug. 13	„	Merioneth.			
„ Aug. 17	„	Stafford -	1867 Nov. 7		
„ Aug. 20	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 6		
„ Aug. 21	„	Essex - -	„ Dec. 19		
„ Aug. 23	„	Essex - -	1868 Jan. 16		
„ Aug. 24	„	Gloucester -	„ Jan. 9		
„ Aug. 24	„	Hants - -	„ Jan. 9		
„ Aug. 26	„	York.			
„ Aug. 31	„	Somerset -	1867 Nov. 21		
„ Aug. 31	„	Norfolk.			
„ Sept. 3	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 21		
„ Sept. 4	„	Kent - -	1868 Jan. 2		
„ Sept. 6	„	Anglesey -	„ Jan. 2		
„ Sept. 12	„	Worcester -	„ Jan. 8		
„ Sept. 12	„	Sussex.			
„ Sept. 16	„	Rutland.			
„ Sept. 16	„	Westmorland	1867 Dec. 23		
„ Sept. 24	„	Gloucester.			
„ Sept. 24	„	Flint.			
„ Sept. 26	„	Middlesex.			
„ Sept. 26	„	Kent.			
„ Sept. 27	„	Middlesex.			
„ Oct. 1	„	Chester -	1868 Jan. 8		
„ Oct. 2	„	Stafford -	1867 Nov. 28		
„ Oct. 3	„	Suffolk -	1868 Jan. 8		
„ Oct. 3	„	Stafford.			
„ Oct. 4	„	Chester - -	1867 Oct. 11		
„ Oct. 9	„	Essex.			
1867 Oct. 11	For exchange	Northampton.			
„ Oct. 16	„	Sussex.			
„ Oct. 17	„	Derby -	1868 Jan. 9		
„ Oct. 18	„	Pembroke.			
„ Oct. 21	„	Gloucester.			
„ Oct. 23	„	Essex.			
„ Oct. 23	„	Somerset.			
„ Oct. 23	„	Somerset.			
„ Oct. 26	„	Warwick.			
„ Oct. 26	„	Warwick.			
„ Oct. 30	„	Southampton.			
„ Oct. 30	„	Suffolk.			
„ Oct. 31	„	Suffolk.			
„ Oct. 31	„	Lincoln -	„ Jan. 9		
„ Nov. 1	„	York.			
„ Nov. 1	„	Dorset.			
„ Nov. 2	„	Norfolk.			
„ Nov. 2	„	Worcester -	„ Jan. 2		
„ Nov. 2	„	Derby.			
„ Nov. 8	„	Kent.			
„ Nov. 8	„	York.			
„ Nov. 9	„	York.			
„ Nov. 9	„	Worcester.			
„ Nov. 11	„	Oxford.			
„ Nov. 16	„	Somerset.			
„ Nov. 19	„	Hereford.			
„ Nov. 19	„	Gloucester.			
„ Nov. 21	„	Sussex.			
„ Nov. 22	„	Southampton.			
„ Nov. 23	„	York.			
„ Nov. 23	„	Devon.			
„ Nov. 23	„	Devon.			
„ Nov. 23	„	Somerset -	1867 Dec. 19		
„ Nov. 26	„	Somerset -	1868 Jan. 2		
„ Nov. 29	„	Essex.			
„ Dec. 2	„	Somerset -	„ Jan. 16		
„ Dec. 7	„	Hereford and Radnor.			
„ Dec. 10	„	Berks.			
„ Dec. 13	„	Salop.			
„ Dec. 13	„	Salop.			
„ Dec. 17	„	York.			
„ Dec. 19	„	Surrey.			
„ Dec. 19	„	York.			
„ Dec. 20	„	Warwick.			
„ Dec. 22	„	Derby.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1867 Dec. 30	For exchange	Dorset and Berks.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Dorset.			
„ Dec. 31	„	Suffolk.			
1868 Jan. 3	„	Suffolk.			
„ Jan. 6	„	Somerset.			
„ Jan. 8	„	Norfolk.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Gloucester.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Southampton.			
„ Jan. 11	„	Kent.			
„ Jan. 16	„	Gloucester.			
„ Jan. 18	„	York.			
„ Jan. 18	„	Hereford.			
„ Jan. 18	„	Dorset.			
„ Jan. 20	„	Gloucester.			
„ Jan. 21	„	Northumberland.			
„ Jan. 22	„	Southampton.			
„ Jan. 23	„	Southampton.			
„ Jan. 24	„	Kent.			
„ Jan. 27	„	York.			
„ Jan. 29	„	Dorset.			
„ Jan. 30	„	Salop.			
1860 April 20	For partition	Lancaster.			
1862 May 5	„	Sussex.			
„ May 12	„	Surrey and Sussex.	1867 Aug. 15		
1864 Jan. 7	„	Durham.			
1865 March 25	„	Cornwall.			
„ May 27	„	Northumberland	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
1866 Jan. 13	„	Northumberland.			
„ April 5	„	Lancaster -	„ March 28	1867 Sept. 23	
„ May 28	„	Cornwall.			
„ Oct. 18	„	Glamorgan.			
„ Nov. 15	„	Flint -	„ June 6	1868 Jan. 3	

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1866 Dec. 18	For partition	Northampton	1867 Sept. 12		
„ Dec. 28	„	Oxford -	„ Oct. 11		
1867 Jan. 5	„	Brecon.			
„ Jan. 9	„	Worcester -	„ May 9	1867 Oct. 11	
„ Jan. 9	„	Kent -	„ July 6	„ Nov. 28	
„ Feb. 11	„	Northumberland.			
„ Feb. 18	„	Southampton.			
„ March 26	„	Kent -	„ Aug. 22	1868 Jan. 23	
„ April 24	„	York -	„ Sept. 5	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ April 26	„	Leicester -	„ Nov. 7		
„ Aug. 2	„	Gloucester -	1868 Jan. 30		
„ Sept. 20	„	Herts -	„ Jan. 2		
„ Oct. 11	„	Devon.			
„ Nov. 6	„	Lincoln.			
„ Dec. 11	„	Surrey.			
1859 Dec. 7	For division of intermixed lands.	Surrey.			
1862 April 24	„	Hereford -	- - -	- -	Abandoned.
1866 Aug. 1	„	Gloucester.			
„ Aug. 28	„	Cornwall.			
1867 Feb. 22	„	Suffolk.			
„ Oct. 30	„	Hereford.			
„ Nov. 21	„	Hereford.			
„ Nov. 27	„	Middlesex.			
1860 June 16	Iver - -	Bucks - -	1860 July 19	- - -	Application under Local Inclosure Act.
1857 Oct. 13	To define lost boundaries.	Hertford.			
1865 Dec. 15	Banstead Downs.	Surrey -	1865 Dec. 21	1866 Aug. 17	For application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,
3, *St. James's Square,*
31*st January* 1868.

(Signed) G. DARBY,
G. RIDLEY,
JAMES CAIRD,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 1st February 1868, under the "Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Inclosure Commission, 3, *St. James' Square, London, S.W.*
1*st February* 1868.

"Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866," 29 & 30 Vict. c. 122.

SIR,

IN pursuance of the Provisions of the 20th Section of the above-named Act, we have the honour to report that during the year 1867 we received Applications in the three following cases:—

1. Wimbledon Common, including Wimbledon Green and Putney Heath, in the County of Surrey,
2. Hayes Common, County of Kent,
3. Mousehold Heath, County of Norfolk, referred to the Commissioners under the Provisions of a local Act entitled "The City of Norwich Act, 1867."

None of these cases have, however, as yet arrived at that stage which enables us to approve and certify a scheme as pointed out in the Act of Parliament.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
JAMES CAIRD.

The Right Honourable G. Hardy,
Home Office.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 1st February 1868 under the "Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1868.

20925.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

SINCE the presentation of our last Report the necessary consents have been received to the following proposed inclosures.

Where no allotments have been required for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, the grounds on which we have abstained from requiring such appropriation are stated.

None of the lands proposed to be inclosed are within the distances referred to in the 14th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118., except a portion of the Badgeworth Wastes.

May Hill Commons, Hopes Wood, and Barefoot Wood, in the parish of Longhope, containing about 440 acres. 1. Longhope, County of Gloucester.

The rights of the commoners on these lands in their present condition are almost worthless, but their value and the productiveness of the land will be greatly increased when allotments in severalty are set out.

Harpton and Wolfpits or Woolpits Common, in the township of Harpton and Wolfpits or Woolpits in the parish of Old Radnor, containing about 412 acres. 2. Old Radnor, County of Radnor.

The lands lie at too great a distance from any collection of inhabitants, and are too elevated and bleak, to render public allotments necessary or convenient;—they are at present in a waste and barren condition, but their value and productiveness are capable of being much increased by cultivation.

Grimstone Great and Little Commons, in the parish of Grimstone, containing about 460 acres. 3. Grimstone, County of Norfolk.

This is land subject to rights which are limited by numbers and stints.

Hayshaw Moor and Braithwaite Moor, in the township of Dacre in the parish of Ripon, containing about 1,638 acres. 4. Ripon (Dacre), County of York.

An allotment for labouring poor is not required in this case owing to the distance of the lands from any village; an allotment will be set out as an additional recreation ground and garden for the school at Braithwaite.

The inclosure will lead to the increased productiveness of the land and the useful employment of labour.

5. Chirbury (Priest Weston), County of Salop.

Weston Hill and Rudge Hill, in the township of Priest Weston in the parish of Chirbury, containing about 227 acres.

The land is not well suited for an allotment for the labouring poor, being on a very steep slope,—and the cottages are well supplied with gardens.

The pasturage of the land will be much improved when the furze which overspreads a considerable portion is cleared; at present it affords but little benefit to the owners.

6. Upottery, County of Devon.

Beacon Hill otherwise Langstone Corner otherwise Langstone Down, in the parish of Upottery, containing about 36 acres.

This land lies in an exposed situation and at some distance from the village, with a very steep ascent to it the whole way, and is not suited for public allotments; all the cottages have gardens attached to them. The whole is in a very neglected state, and very little profit is now derived from the pasturage, but the productiveness of the land can be much increased by clearing and cultivation.

7. Badgeworth, County of Gloucester.

The Commons and Waste Lands in the manor of Badgeworth, in the parish of Badgeworth, containing about 110 acres.

These lands are subject to rights which are limited both in respect of time and numbers. The inclosure will put an end to surcharges and encroachments, and give to each owner his fair proportion; the value and productiveness of the land can be much increased by planting and otherwise.

8. Badgeworth (Bentham), County of Gloucester.

The Commons and Waste Lands in the manor of Bentham, in the parish of Badgeworth, containing about 80 acres.

These lands are subject to limited rights as in the preceding case, and the beneficial effects of the inclosure will be similar to those last mentioned.

PROPOSED INCLOSURES.

Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.
		Acres.			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Longhope	Gloucester	440	1868, Mar. 5	$\frac{1}{14}$th of Waste	4 0 0	1 0 0	1868, Mar. 24.
Old Radnor	Radnor	412	1868, April 2	$\frac{1}{14}$th	- - -	- - -	1868, April 27.
Grimstone	Norfolk	460	1868, April 8	-	- - -	- - -	1868, April 29.
Ripon (Dacre)	York	1638	1868, April 30	$\frac{1}{14}$th	2½ acres for school.		1868, May 18.
Chirbury (Priest Weston).	Salop	227	1868, May 7	$\frac{1}{14}$th exclusive of minerals, &c.	1 0 0	- - -	1868, May 20.
Upottery	Devon	36	1868, May 14	$\frac{1}{15}$th	- - -	- - -	1868, May 21.
Badgeworth	Gloucester	110	1868, April 30	$\frac{1}{14}$th	- - -	- - -	1868, May 21.
Badgeworth (Bentham).	Gloucester	80	1868, April 30	$\frac{1}{14}$th	- - -	- - -	1868, May 22.

(Signed) G. DARBY,
G. RIDLEY,
JAMES CAIRD,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

Inclosure Commission,
3, *St. James's Square,*
22d May 1868.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

THIRTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT., CAP. 91,

FOR 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of the Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1867.	Number of Loans in 1867.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	15,784	2,407	327 14 11	275 8 11	–	52 6 0
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	15,084	2,411	317 3 0	250 6 8	–	66 16 4
Clare,	1	3,221	944	95 13 3	101 18 7	6 5 4	–
Cork,	9	22,313	7,190	723 0 11	706 11 5	141 13 0	158 2 6
Donegal,	5	40,785	8,342	1,214 16 9	972 19 7	–	241 17 2
Down,	1	20,770	2,433	424 8 2	374 10 1	–	49 18 1
Dublin,	2	760	159	41 0 11	126 9 6	85 8 7	–
Fermanagh,	7	58,000	9,986	1,675 9 1	1,168 0 3	9 6 5	516 15 3
Galway,	2	7,491	1,642	161 2 9	150 5 3	–	10 17 6
Kerry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	2	10,742	2,600	422 14 2	328 1 5	–	94 12 9
Kilkenny,	4	7,335	2,675	202 6 1	164 8 11	–	37 17 2
King's,	2	14,296	3,938	515 9 11	375 18 0	–	139 11 11
Leitrim,	1	4,411	1,266	95 0 6	93 13 6	–	1 7 0
Limerick,	5	25,552	5,369	607 6 5	490 1 9	2 19 1	120 3 9
Londonderry,	4	37,057	7,529	1,180 14 10	1,024 18 4	80 7 7	236 4 1
Longford,	1	4,964	1,066	153 16 3	138 18 5	–	14 17 10
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	1	3,583	867	121 18 1	142 8 2	20 10 1	–
Meath,	1	5,588	1,275	131 15 9	127 8 4	–	4 7 5
Monaghan,	1	4,668	1,596	103 7 7	105 13 2	2 5 7	–
Queen's,	6	43,256	11,747	1,279 6 1	1,170 17 9	20 14 2	129 2 6
Roscommon,	1	12,937	2,846	390 11 8	327 19 1	–	62 12 7
Sligo,	3	19,349	4,890	546 7 1	446 11 5	–	99 15 8
Tipperary,	7	56,161	16,692	1,639 0 6	1,250 6 7	–	388 13 11
Tyrone,	14	99,198	18,663	3,086 11 9	2,705 2 3	17 7 2	398 16 8
Waterford,	1	12,484	2,141	285 9 4	248 16 3	–	36 13 1
Westmeath,	3	12,519	3,340	372 14 10	307 3 10	0 5 7	65 16 7
Wexford,	3	14,695	4,076	534 0 6	478 13 0	43 14 2	99 1 8
Wicklow,	4	9,213	2,238	347 6 10	265 14 8	–	81 12 2
Total,	93	582,216	130,328	16,996 7 11	14,319 5 1	430 16 9	3,107 19 7

The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report:—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piété, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,397 8,194	1,778,591	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	789
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,992 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds,*	115	–	870,024	–	208,917	–	7,253
1855	Loan Funds,	113	–	883,321	–	208,655	–	8,037
1856	Loan Funds,	115	–	917,686	–	202,420	–	6,527
1857	Loan Funds,	111	–	929,653	–	204,394	–	7,816
1858	Loan Funds,	111	–	930,170	–	200,200	–	7,459
1859	Loan Funds,	112	–	936,217	–	201,807	–	6,769
1860	Loan Funds,	110	–	917,737	–	198,355	–	6,363
1861	Loan Funds,	105	–	826,774	–	182,067	–	5,682
1862	Loan Funds,	105	–	719,400	–	163,327	–	3,660
1863	Loan Funds,	104	–	692,951	–	155,067	–	2,075
1864	Loan Funds,	98	–	636,331	–	147,816	–	1,824
1865	Loan Funds,	97	–	615,786	–	141,051	–	1,818
1866	Loan Funds,	94	–	597,491	–	134,447	–	1,716
1867	Loan Funds,	93	–	582,216	–	130,328	–	3,108

The number of Loan Funds in existence in 1867 on Board's Register was 93, being one less than in the preceding year.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout the country connected with the Board in 1867 amounted to £582,216; it fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £15,275.

The capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1867 amounted to £150,850; it fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £5,442.

* From 1853 Monts de Piété ceased to exist connected with Loan Funds.

The number of loans made in 1867 was 130,328; it fell short of that of preceding year by 4,119.

The number of Notes sold by the Board in 1867, at 1*d.* each, was 125,500; it fell short of the number sold in 1866 by 13,200. The produce of the sale of Notes in 1867 was £522 18*s.* 4*d.*; showing a decrease, compared with that of 1866, of £55.

The number of Debentures sold in 1867, by the Board, at 1*s.* each, was 200; the produce of the sale of which was £10. There was a decrease in the number sold as compared with 1866, of 1, and in the produce of the sale of 1*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discounts, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1867, amounted to £16,996 7*s.* 11*d.*; they fell short of the amount derived from the same sources in 1866 by £245 8*s.* 1*d.*

The amount of Fines (one of the above-named items) in 1867 was £3,634 12*s.*; showing an increase as compared with same item in 1866, of £255 6*s.* 7*d.*

The amount of Surplus Profits applied to charitable or useful purposes in the several localities of Loan Funds, in 1867, was £2,299 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of such grants, in that year, as compared with that of 1866, of £583 13*s.* 9*d.*

The Board's Income in 1867, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue, was—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards,	£533	7	8
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock,	133	11	9
Total amount,	£666	19	5

The Ordinary Income of 1867 fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £57 19*s.* 11*d.*

The total of Board's Receipts from all sources in 1867, was—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards,	£533	7	8
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock,	133	11	9
Total,	£666	19	5

The Board's Expenditure in 1867 was £835 9*s.* 9*d.*; it was in excess of that of 1866 by the sum of £4 18*s.* 5*d.*

The Board's Expenditure in 1867 exceeded the income from all sources, by the sum of £168 10*s.* 4*d.*

The total Expenditure for 1867 being	£835	9	9
The total Income from all sources being	666	19	5
Left a deficiency of	£168	10	4

The continued falling off in Income of 1867 as compared with former years is to be ascribed to the decrease in the produce of the sale of Notes, bearing in mind the falling off of Income in the several preceding years from 1860.

To meet deficiency of Board's Assets in 1867 in aid of the expenditure of that year, stock had to be sold out of Board's Invested Funds on the 15th March, 1867, to the net amount of £200.

It is to be observed that in 1859 there was an increase in the Board's Income from sale of Notes and Debentures, over that of the previous year. Since that period to the present there has been a continued decrease.

In the year	1860	the decrease amounted to	£38	3	8
„	1861	„ „	76	16	9
„	1862	„ „	53	5	6
„	1863	„ „	38	4	11
„	1864	„ „	65	14	5
„	1865	„ „	14	13	4
„	1866	„ „	15	0	0
„	1867	„ „	55	0	0

It is to be observed that there has been a considerable falling off in 1867 in every item of Income of the several Loan Funds of Ireland, with exception of the amount of Fines levied on Defaulters in the recovery of Loans, notwithstanding the large decrease in the amount actually lent during the year.

(Signed) JOHN LENTAIGNE.
JAMES POWER, BART.
WM. JONES WESTBY.
DE VESCI.
GEO. H. LINDSAY.
W. H. F. COGAN, P.C., M.P.
ERNE.
WALTER SWEETMAN.

(Countersigned) R. R. MADDEN, *Secretary.*

March 13, 1868.

APPENDIX

Synoptical Table, exhibiting the Operations of the

Counties.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1867.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1867.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1867.	Total Amount Circulated in 1867.	Number of Loans issued in 1867.	Sum in Borrowers' hands, on 31st December, 1867, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands, on 31st December, 1867.	Amount of Discount received in 1867.	Amount of Fines received in 1867.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, .	1	4,810	4,789	15,784	2,407	3,960 9 0	843 18 10	263 1 4	26 17 9
Armagh, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . .	1	3,789	3,783	15,084	2,411	3,785 0 0	1 12 1	251 8 0	45 13 2
Clare, . .	1	804	767	3,221	944	704 13 0	93 15 10	79 11 1	8 4 10
Cork, . .	9	6,656	6,330	22,313	7,190	4,573 4 0	2,042 15 9	401 2 11	251 15 9
Donegal, .	5	11,115	10,599	40,785	8,342	10,003 15 0	922 14 3	902 4 10	250 9 9
Down, . .	1	4,970	4,946	20,770	2,433	4,330 0 0	636 5 3	346 3 4	48 8 0
Dublin, . .	2	443	441	760	159	115 11 0	326 13 1	17 1 1	12 18 2
Fermanagh, .	7	15,806	15,472	58,000	9,986	14,355 10 0	1,441 5 8	1,198 1 8	392 18 8
Galway, .	2	1,892	1,880	7,491	1,642	532 17 0	1,358 3 8	131 18 5	9 0 6
Kerry, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .	2	2,730	2,687	10,742	2,600	2,408 10 0	318 16 5	299 4 10	100 17 6
Kilkenny, .	4	1,784	1,628	7,335	2,675	1,598 11 0	185 4 1	122 5 0	64 0 3
King's, . .	2	3,790	3,784	14,296	3,938	3,310 12 0	246 1 8	321 6 10	167 10 11
Leitrim, .	1	1,186	1,142	4,411	1,266	1,186 4 0	—	73 10 4	10 19 2
Limerick, .	5	6,305	6,272	25,552	5,369	5,145 4 0	1,152 8 10	426 10 6	103 13 1
Londonderry,	4	9,852	9,280	37,057	7,529	9,422 6 0	421 5 6	850 0 3	266 1 8
Longford, .	1	1,368	1,367	4,964	1,066	1,366 11 0	0 18 1	134 15 4	8 18 7
Louth, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . .	1	120	49	3,583	867	88 9 0	18 5 11	59 14 4	54 19 3
Meath, . .	1	1,201	1,194	5,588	1,275	1,129 14 0	69 10 1	93 2 8	27 14 10
Monaghan, .	1	942	936	4,668	1,596	931 6 0	7 12 10	77 16 0	12 5 1
Queen's, .	6	10,548	10,430	43,256	11,747	9,373 3 0	1,162 11 3	802 19 10	300 13 2
Roscommon, .	1	3,685	3,659	12,937	2,846	3,341 5 0	341 7 5	296 10 0	66 4 5
Sligo, . .	3	4,574	4,532	19,349	4,890	4,320 4 0	252 9 0	398 4 10	106 6 7
Tipperary, .	7	14,403	14,241	56,161	16,692	11,830 19 0	2,457 5 4	1,123 11 6	371 8 7
Tyrone, .	14	30,230	27,704	99,198	18,663	27,475 13 0	2,413 5 2	2,329 8 9	555 3 4
Waterford, .	1	2,787	2,785	12,484	2,141	2,541 14 0	244 7 5	208 1 4	53 10 5
Westmeath, .	3	3,258	3,252	12,519	3,340	2,914 12 0	337 18 3	270 16 2	66 17 10
Wexford, .	3	5,032	4,416	14,695	4,076	4,395 10 0	633 19 9	308 6 0	165 15 1
Wicklow, .	4	2,512	2,485	9,213	2,238	2,147 2 0	357 17 1	243 15 10	85 5 8
Totals, .	93	156,592	150,850	582,216	130,328	137,288 8 0	18,288 8 6	12,030 13 0	3,634 12 0

(A) No. 1.

Loan Fund System during the Year 1867.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards or Application Papers, in 1867.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1867.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes, during 1867.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1867, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1867, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1867.	Amount actually expended for Charitable or useful Local Purposes in 1867.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
327 14 11	231 0 0	3	275 8 11	—	—	—	52 6 0	—	65 17 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
317 3 0	110 0 0	3	132 3 4	118 3 4	11	—	66 16 4	—	—
95 13 3	53 0 0	2	64 18 7	37 0 0	6	6 5 4	—	—	—
723 0 11	451 10 4	19	573 11 7	105 3 10	53	141 13 0	158 2 6	27 16 0	92 6 6
1,214 16 9	437 10 0	11	586 16 1	386 3 6	147	—	241 17 2	—	25 0 0
424 8 2	130 1 0	3	160 15 11	213 14 2	44	—	49 18 1	—	145 8 11
41 0 11	49 8 6	4	79 14 2	16 8 5	8	85 8 7	—	30 6 11	—
1,675 9 1	577 0 0	20	701 4 3	466 16 0	93	9 6 5	516 15 3	—	373 2 11
161 2 9	52 2 4	3	76 1 1	74 4 2	5	—	10 17 6	—	40 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
422 14 2	166 10 6	8	231 3 7	96 17 10	25	—	94 12 9	—	72 8 0
202 6 1	87 5 0	7	110 14 2	53 14 9	10	—	37 17 2	—	22 7 3
515 9 11	192 0 0	7	270 6 8	102 11 4	28	—	139 11 11	3 0 0	253 2 6
95 0 6	50 0 0	2	58 1 10	35 11 8	15	—	1 7 0	—	26 14 0
607 6 5	333 2 0	12	431 13 10	56 2 11	21	2 19 1	120 3 9	2 5 0	60 0 0
1,180 14 10	497 13 0	11	597 17 11	333 0 5	67	80 7 7	236 4 1	94 0 0	88 0 0
153 16 3	74 0 0	3	84 4 11	54 13 6	18	—	14 17 10	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121 18 1	72 0 0	2	83 1 6	59 6 8	1	20 10 1	—	—	—
131 15 9	58 0 0	3	68 13 4	58 15 0	9	—	4 7 5	—	—
103 7 7	56 0 0	2	66 13 2	39 0 0	4	2 5 7	—	—	—
1,279 6 1	573 17 6	16	743 16 0	416 8 9	79	20 14 2	129 2 6	10 13 0	113 5 0
390 11 8	169 0 0	4	197 14 8	130 4 5	50	—	62 12 7	—	—
546 7 1	204 0 0	9	256 7 5	186 15 0	37	—	99 15 8	3 9 0	50 17 11
1,639 0 6	732 5 0	19	897 4 6	348 18 1	108	—	388 13 11	4 4 0	300 0 0
3,086 11 9	1,261 13 4	39	1,600 5 3	1,104 17 0	216	17 7 2	398 16 8	—	311 0 0
285 9 4	120 0 0	3	147 11 3	101 5 0	22	—	36 13 1	—	23 0 0
372 14 10	170 0 0	6	212 9 2	94 14 8	41	0 5 7	65 16 7	—	25 0 0
534 0 6	276 0 0	7	357 1 7	121 11 5	41	43 14 2	99 1 8	—	47 16 11
347 6 10	148 10 0	11	190 0 4	75 14 4	67	—	81 12 2	—	164 8 10
16,996 7 11	7,333 8 6	239	9,255 15 0	4,887 16 2	1,226	430 16 9	3,107 19 7	175 13 11	2,299 16 6

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year ending

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1867, or have been

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1867.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1867.	Total Amount Circulated in 1867.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1867.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1867, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1867.	Amount of Discount received in 1867.	Amount of Fines received in 1867.
ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	4,810	4,810	4,789	15,784	15,784	2,407	6 10 9	2 3	3,960 9 0	843 18 10	263 1 4	26 17 9
CAVAN.												
Ballyjamesduff,	3,789	1,289	3,783	15,084	15,084	2,411	6 5 2	1 1	3,785 0 0	1 12 1	251 8 0	45 13 2
CLARE.												
Miltown Malbay,	804	64	767	3,221	1,774	944	3 8 2	1 4	704 13 0	93 15 10	79 11 1	8 4 10
CORK.												
Aghada,	387	387	386	1,476	–	988	1 10 0	0 5	313 19 0	72 6 0	24 12 0	19 10 8
Bandon,	300	300	270	982	–	347	2 16 7	1 2	201 5 0	68 17 11	16 7 4	2 14 10
Cork Charitable (New)	1,397	1,397	1,169	2,261	–	579	3 18 1	7 0	410 0 0	985 7 9	37 13 8	55 14 1
Fermoy,	993	152	967	5,679	500	1,521	3 14 8	0 10	904 10 0	86 11 5	101 18 10	7 18 3
Kanturk,	1,165	345	1,152	4,528	1,509	1,786	2 10 8	0 8	1,069 19 0	91 6 1	97 9 5	53 15 2
Kinsale,	1,150	1,150	1,128	3,791	–	963	3 18 9	1 11	716 17 0	432 13 6	63 3 8	71 6 10
Knockmourne,	256	79	253	986	–	398	2 9 7	0 4	203 9 0	52 9 3	16 8 0	4 7 2
Newmarket,	499	99	498	1,570	–	386	4 1 4	2 5	298 5 0	200 13 8	26 3 4	21 16 1
Queenstown,	509	366	507	1,040	–	222	4 13 8	5 2	455 0 0	52 10 2	17 6 8	14 12 8
	6,656	4,275	6,330	22,313	2,009	7,190	–	–	4,573 4 0	2042 15 9	401 2 11	251 15 9
DONEGAL.												
Carndonagh,	2,443	–	2,171	8,044	7,007	1,890	4 5 0	0 9	2,112 11 0	158 5 2	236 5 0	34 5 8
Culdaff,	2,589	456	2,438	8,314	7,999	1,542	5 7 10	1 10	2,538 3 0	47 2 11	205 4 6	41 19 11
Letterkenny,	1,956	1,704	1,946	8,883	–	1,865	4 15 3	1 5	1,728 5 0	221 8 3	148 1 0	54 3 11
Moville,	1,924	174	1,861	6,982	6,438	1,587	4 8 0	1 4	1,919 10 0	–	170 0 4	61 19 11
Raphoe,	2,203	1,089	2,183	8,562	–	1,458	5 17 5	0 9	1,705 6 0	495 17 11	142 14 0	58 0 4
	11,115	3,423	10,599	40,785	21,444	8,342	–	–	10,003 15 0	922 14 3	902 4 10	250 9 9
DOWN.												
Hollywood,	4,970	693	4,946	20,770	–	2,433	8 10 8	1 4	4,330 0 0	636 5 3	346 3 4	48 8 0
DUBLIN.												
Johnstone Charitable,	396	396	396	399	399	66	6 1 0	7 2	115 11 0	280 16 1	6 13 0	3 13 9
Lucan,	47	47	45	361	301	93	3 7 7	11 10	–	45 17 0	10 8 1	9 4 5
	443	443	441	760	700	159	–	–	115 11 0	326 13 1	17 1 1	12 18 2
FERMANAGH.												
Crichton,	7,403	4,248	7,380	28,516	27,546	4,527	6 6 0	0 11	7,172 10 0	227 9 6	475 5 4	220 13 3
Enniskillen,	1,563	223	1,456	5,037	4,115	860	5 17 2	2 4	1,437 18 0	124 10 8	143 19 2	33 10 7
Irvinestown,	1,926	83	1,874	6,489	5,767	1,249	5 4 0	2 0	1,562 7 0	363 10 7	192 5 0	21 12 6
Kesh,	1,259	48	1,246	6,065	–	1,273	4 15 3	0 10	1,216 12 0	40 0 10	101 1 8	29 6 2
Lack,	1,542	861	1,453	5,187	4,169	760	6 16 6	2 6	1,188 17 0	351 9 10	147 4 11	36 12 7
Lisbellaw,	933	93	888	1,818	1,818	303	6 0 0	3 1	604 16 0	326 16 10	56 16 3	13 9 7
Tempo,	1,180	590	1,175	4,888	–	1,014	4 16 5	1 7	1,172 10 0	7 7 5	81 9 4	37 14 0
	15,806	6,146	15,472	58,000	43,415	9,986	–	–	14,355 10 0	1441 5 8	1198 1 8	392 18 8
GALWAY.												
Ballinasloe,	1,175	459	1,173	7,006	–	1,491	4 14 0	0 9	476 17 0	697 7 11	116 15 4	6 1 6
Loughrea,	717	717	707	485	485	151	3 4 3	2 3	56 0 0	660 15 9	15 3 1	2 19 0
	1,892	1,176	1,880	7,491	485	1,642	–	–	532 17 0	1358 3 8	131 18 5	9 0 6
KILDARE.												
Athy,	1,672	622	1,654	7,139	5,297	1,940	3 13 7	1 8	1,539 19 0	129 18 8	196 4 7	69 15 2
Fontstown,	1,058	191	1,033	3,603	2,946	660	5 9 2	2 0	868 11 0	188 17 9	103 0 3	31 2 4
	2,730	813	2,687	10,742	8,243	2,600	–	–	2,408 10 0	318 16 5	299 4 10	100 17 6

(A) No. 2.

31st December, 1867, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

wound up; those printed in Capitals have been closed, by order of the Board, on account of Irregularities in the Management.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1867.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1867.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1867.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1867 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1867 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1867.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1867.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
327 14 11	231 0 0	3	275 8 11	–	–	–	52 6 0	–	65 17 9	William J. Gwynn, Esq.
317 3 0	110 0 0	3	132 3 4	118 3 4	11	–	66 16 4	–	–	R. J. Cuming, Esq., J.P.
95 13 3	53 0 0	2	64 18 7	37 0 0	6	6 5 4	–	–	–	Fras. Moroney, Esq., J.P.
52 14 3	14 4 4	2	22 4 6	–	–	–	30 9 9	–	25 0 0	Rev. Francis Shortt.
22 8 6	20 0 0	1	21 7 0	–	–	–	1 1 6	–	–	Mr. John B. Scott.
117 13 11	154 8 4	3	201 10 2	–	–	83 16 3	–	–	–	G. J. Wycherly, Esq., M.D.
116 1 9	42 13 0	3	64 16 2	45 13 6	18	–	5 12 1	–	–	Miss C. Briscoe.
166 18 4	50 12 0	2	61 5 6	40 17 6	10	–	64 15 4	–	63 6 6	Very Rev. P. D. O'Regan, P.P.
138 15 10	75 0 0	3	91 11 6	–	–	–	47 4 4	–	–	Achilles Daunt, Esq.
24 1 6	5 0 0	1	6 5 0	8 17 0	12	–	8 19 6	–	4 0 0	Rev. R. D. Campion.
51 3 9	40 0 0	1	47 8 4	–	–	24 0 7	–	27 16 0	–	George Smith, Esq.
33 3 1	49 12 8	3	57 3 5	9 15 10	13	33 16 2	–	–	–	Mr. Joseph Fitzgerald.
723 0 11	451 10 4	19	573 11 7	105 3 10	53	141 13 0	158 2 6	27 16 0	92 6 6	
286 5 8	40 0 0	2	74 17 7	126 1 6	31	–	85 6 7	–	–	John Doherty, Esq.
261 12 7	110 0 0	3	141 12 0	104 2 0	26	–	15 18 7	–	–	Rev. John Canning.
214 17 8	94 0 0	2	134 2 2	18 12 11	8	–	62 2 7	–	25 0 0	John R. Boyd, Esq., D.L.
241 15 9	78 10 0	1	109 2 4	88 3 10	23	–	44 9 7	–	–	Wm. Haslet, Esq., J.P.
210 5 1	115 0 0	3	127 2 0	49 3 3	59	–	33 19 10	–	–	Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.
1,214 16 9	437 10 0	11	586 16 1	386 3 6	147	–	241 17 2	–	25 0 0	
424 8 2	130 1 0	3	160 15 11	213 14 2	44	–	49 18 1	–	145 8 11	James Jackson, Esq.
16 8 4	10 0 0	1	24 5 6	–	–	27 0 1	–	19 2 11	–	James C. Lowry, Esq.
24 12 7	39 8 6	3	55 8 8	16 8 5	8	58 8 6	–	11 4 0	–	Mr. Joseph Coley.
41 0 11	49 8 6	4	79 14 2	16 8 5	8	85 8 7	–	30 6 11	–	
740 6 5	172 0 0	6	207 19 10	154 19 0	14	–	377 7 7	–	339 14 11	Mr. Hugh Armstrong.
184 13 1	80 0 0	2	98 19 1	68 9 2	11	–	17 4 10	–	10 0 0	M. H. Morphy, Esq.
224 6 6	100 0 0	2	119 13 8	90 4 7	18	–	14 8 3	–	–	Mr. Andrew Aiken.
141 0 0	43 0 0	2	53 5 8	55 14 3	22	–	32 0 1	–	10 8 0	Wm. Archdall, Esq., J.P.
190 4 2	81 0 0	2	96 6 7	33 13 11	16	–	60 3 8	–	13 0 0	Edward Atthill, Esq., J.P.
71 11 1	36 0 0	3	46 12 5	34 5 1	5	9 6 5	–	–	–	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
123 7 10	65 0 0	3	78 7 0	29 10 0	7	–	15 10 10	–	–	Mr. John Gibson.
1,675 9 1	577 0 0	20	701 4 3	466 16 0	93	9 6 5	516 15 3	–	373 2 11	
135 12 3	40 2 4	2	58 4 6	74 4 2	5	–	3 3 7	–	–	John Lancaster, Esq.
25 10 6	12 0 0	1	17 16 7	–	–	–	7 13 11	–	40 0 0	Rev. John Sellars.
161 2 9	52 2 4	3	76 1 1	74 4 2	5	–	10 17 6	–	40 0 0	
281 1 0	117 10 6	5	163 1 6	63 19 9	7	–	53 19 9	–	51 16 0	Henry Hannon, Esq.
141 13 2	49 0 0	3	68 2 1	32 18 1	18	–	40 13 0	–	20 12 0	Rev. Richard W. Bagot.
422 14 2	166 10 6	8	231 3 7	96 17 10	25	–	94 12 9	–	72 8 0	

Appendix (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1867.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1867.	Total Amount Circulated in 1867.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1867.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1867, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1867.	Amount of Discount received in 1867.	Amount of Fines received in 1867.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kilkenny.												
Callan,	797	287	796	3,723	–	1,294	2 17 7	0 10	655 11 0	141 6 2	62 1 0	34 13 5
Fiddown,	166	166	40	607	–	240	2 10 7	1 3	148 2 0	17 13 4	10 2 4	4 17 10
Stoneyford,	375	–	346	1,572	–	601	2 12 4	0 6	348 18 0	26 4 7	26 4 0	3 18 6
Thomastown,	446	301	446	1,433	–	540	2 13 0	1 1	446 0 0	–	23 17 8	20 10 6
	1,784	754	1,628	7,335	–	2,675	–	–	1,598 11 0	185 4 1	122 5 0	64 0 3
King's Co.												
Clara,	2,431	724	2,427	10,143	6,646	2,448	4 3 0	1 3	2,205 0 0	224 3 5	252 2 6	78 0 11
Tullamore,	1,359	219	1,357	4,153	–	1,490	2 15 9	1 6	1,105 12 0	21 18 3	69 4 4	89 10 0
	3,790	943	3,784	14,296	6,646	3,938	–	–	3,310 12 0	246 1 8	321 6 10	167 10 11
Leitrim.												
Annaduff,	1,186	429	1,142	4,411	4,411	1,266	3 9 8	0 11	1,186 4 0	–	73 10 4	10 19 2
Limerick.												
Askeaton,	673	315	668	3,094	803	725	4 5 4	1 0	665 11 0	7 1 9	51 11 4	20 9 5
Ballingarry,	715	105	713	3,018	–	679	4 8 10	1 4	552 13 0	160 9 0	50 6 0	25 15 11
Galbally,	1,242	1,009	1,241	3,997	1,385	869	4 12 0	1 4	682 2 0	559 1 1	67 5 6	3 2 11
Limerick Industrial,	1,662	1,612	1,641	7,495	–	1,353	5 10 9	2 1	1,491 0 0	169 5 5	124 18 4	28 0 5
Limerick Pery and Jubilee,	2,013	2,013	2,009	7,948	–	1,743	4 11 2	1 8	1,753 18 0	256 11 7	132 9 4	26 4 5
	6,305	5,054	6,272	25,552	2,188	5,369	–	–	5,145 4 0	1152 8 10	426 10 6	103 13 1
Londonderry.												
Draperstown,	888	128	856	2,978	2,540	661	4 10 1	1 9	855 1 0	33 6 3	86 13 6	18 3 6
Kilrea,	2,776	685	2,754	9,650	9,260	1,625	5 18 9	1 5	2,470 19 0	300 10 9	238 0 0	63 11 8
Londonderry,	5,053	1,878	4,648	20,164	8,826	4,250	4 14 10	1 8	4,986 2 0	63 2 4	409 12 4	146 3 11
Maghera,	1,135	135	1,022	4,265	3,061	993	4 6 0	1 6	1,110 4 0	24 6 2	115 14 5	38 2 7
	9,852	2,826	9,280	37,057	23,687	7,529	–	–	9,422 6 0	421 5 6	850 0 3	266 1 8
Longford.												
Edgeworthstown,	1,368	338	1,367	4,964	3,568	1,066	4 13 2	1 7	1,366 11 0	0 18 1	134 15 4	8 18 7
Mayo.												
Swineford,	120	–	49	3,583	–	867	4 2 8	1 11	88 9 0	18 5 11	59 14 4	54 19 3
Meath.												
Kells,	1,201	51	1,194	5,588	–	1,275	4 7 8	1 1	1,129 14 0	69 10 1	93 2 8	27 14 10
Monaghan.												
Cornasoo,	942	132	936	4,668	–	1,596	2 18 6	0 10	931 6 0	7 12 10	77 16 0	12 5 1
Queen's Co.												
Abbeyleix,	1,435	435	1,422	5,952	3,324	1,459	4 1 7	2 3	1,362 16 0	70 2 10	126 18 0	18 17 7
Durrow,	2,275	730	2,259	8,860	6,531	2,255	3 18 7	1 7	2,008 0 0	263 16 8	202 1 10	76 14 9
Maryborough,	1,915	215	1,904	7,573	–	2,538	2 19 8	0 9	1,472 17 0	440 3 2	126 4 4	59 2 11
Mountrath,	2,210	510	2,206	9,761	–	2,153	4 10 8	1 2	2,188 0 0	18 4 2	162 13 8	15 18 0
Portarlington,	1,430	65	1,400	6,435	–	2,120	3 0 6	0 10	1,371 4 0	57 17 9	107 5 0	56 13 5
Timahoe,	1,283	433	1,239	4,675	–	1,222	3 16 6	1 6	970 6 0	312 6 8	77 17 0	73 6 6
	10,548	2,388	10,430	43,256	9,855	11,747	–	–	9,373 3 0	1,162 11 3	802 19 10	300 13 2

ending 31st December, 1867, as rendered to the LOAN FUND BOARD—*continued*.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1867.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1867.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1867.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1867 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1867 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1867.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1867.	HONORARY OFFICERS: TREASURERS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
102 2 3	42 0 0	2	51 5 10	27 18 4	4	–	22 18 1	–	12 7 3	W. R. Weld, Esq.
16 0 2	15 0 0	1	15 0 9	–	–	–	0 19 5	–	–	Rev. W. Gregory.
35 2 8	9 5 0	2	15 16 2	19 5 0	4	–	0 1 6	–	–	Mrs. Sarah Flood.
49 1 0	21 0 0	2	28 11 5	6 11 5	2	–	13 18 2	–	10 0 0	Ven. Archdn. Thacker.
202 6 1	87 5 0	7	110 14 2	53 14 9	10	–	37 17 2	–	22 7 3	
350 11 5	114 0 0	3	157 4 8	93 4 3	27	–	100 2 6	–	225 0 0	Edwd. Bewley, Esq., M.D.
164 18 6	78 0 0	4	113 2 0	9 7 1	1	–	39 9 5	3 0 0	28 2 6	Alex. M'Mullen, Esq.
515 9 11	192 0 0	7	270 6 8	102 11 4	28	–	139 11 11	3 0 0	253 2 6	
95 0 6	50 0 0	2	58 1 10	35 11 8	15	–	1 7 0	–	26 14 0	Mr. James Reynolds.
78 1 7	33 0 0	2	36 19 11	17 18 11	7	–	20 17 9	2 5 0	–	Rev. Geo. Maxwell.
83 17 0	40 0 0	2	56 2 9	30 13 4	3	2 19 1	–	–	10 0 0	Rev. H. R. Bayly.
75 0 6	48 0 0	3	56 13 3	6 19 0	9	–	11 8 3	–	50 0 0	R. D. Bolton Massy, Esq.
190 10 7	122 2 0	2	138 12 8	0 11 8	2	–	51 6 3	–	–	Very Rev. M. Fitzgerald.
179 16 9	90 0 0	3	143 5 3	–	–	–	36 11 6	–	–	Edward Fitt, Esq.
607 6 5	333 2 0	12	431 13 10	56 2 11	21	2 19 1	120 3 9	2 5 0	60 0 0	
110 7 2	40 0 0	2	57 7 5	39 7 4	11	80 7 7	–	94 0 0	–	Mr. Toal Mallon.
313 6 5	94 5 0	3	114 9 9	83 4 5	12	–	115 12 3	–	88 0 0	R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.
594 18 9	303 8 0	4	351 18 0	160 8 8	38	–	82 12 1	–	–	James Gilmore, Esq.
162 2 6	60 0 0	2	74 2 9	50 0 0	6	–	37 19 9	–	–	Mr. James Kerr.
1,180 14 10	497 13 0	11	597 17 11	333 0 5	67	80 7 7	236 4 1	94 0 0	88 0 0	
153 16 3	74 0 0	3	84 4 11	54 13 6	18	–	14 17 10	–	–	Rev. G. L. Horneck.
121 18 1	72 0 0	2	83 1 6	59 6 8	1	20 10 1	–	–	–	Rev. B. W. Eames.
131 15 9	58 0 0	3	68 13 4	58 15 0	9	–	4 7 5	–	–	Thomas Radcliffe, Esq.
103 7 7	56 0 0	2	66 13 2	39 0 0	4	2 5 7	–	–	–	Samuel Jamieson, Esq.
209 2 7	115 4 6	2	165 19 10	51 2 11	7	8 0 2	–	–	8 4 0	E. L. Swan, Esq.
295 12 3	140 0 0	3	180 7 2	85 13 8	18	–	29 11 5	–	60 1 0	Robert Rhodes, Esq.
216 3 3	74 0 0	3	92 10 9	85 0 0	20	–	27 19 6	10 13 0	10 0 0	Thomas Turpin, Esq.
199 1 2	110 0 0	2	126 15 2	85 0 0	11	12 14 0	–	–	–	William Roe, Esq.
182 0 8	73 13 0	3	83 12 10	67 2 2	14	–	31 5 8	–	15 0 0	Very Rev. J. Wolseley.
177 6 2	61 0 0	3	94 10 3	42 10 0	9	–	40 5 11	–	20 0 0	William Edge, Esq.
1,279 6 1	573 17 6	16	743 16 0	416 8 9	79	20 14 2	129 2 6	10 13 0	113 5 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1867.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1867.	Total Amount Circulated in 1867.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1867.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan in Money, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1867, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1867.	Amount of Discount received in 1867.	Amount of Fines received in 1867.
ROSCOMMON.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Athlone, . .	3,685	1,096	3,659	12,937	9,706	2,846	4 11 0	1 4	3,341 5 0	341 7 5	296 10 0	66 4 5
SLIGO.												
Bellaghy, . .	2,147	417	2,141	10,200	–	2,615	3 18 0	0 9	2,132 18 0	13 18 5	170 0 0	41 2 6
Drumcliff, . .	1,093	451	1,087	4,093	4,093	946	4 6 6	1 6	1,005 0 0	87 14 6	107 13 10	22 16 5
Sligo, . .	1,334	154	1,304	5,056	2,488	1,329	3 16 1	1 4	1,182 6 0	150 16 1	120 11 0	42 7 8
	4,574	1,022	4,532	19,349	6,581	4,890	–	–	4,320 4 0	252 9 0	398 4 10	106 6 7
TIPPERARY.												
Borrisokane, .	1,147	167	1,138	4,638	3,384	1,706	2 14 4	1 0	1,064 11 0	80 8 8	119 12 0	52 4 4
Cahir, . .	2,000	473	1,896	7,958	–	2,070	3 12 0	0 8	1,470 14 0	425 6 5	132 12 8	2 19 4
Cashel, . .	2,951	1,951	2,949	13,247	5,685	4,293	3 1 9	0 11	2,759 15 0	189 7 11	268 3 2	28 19 .1
Fethard, . .	1,198	546	1,183	4,909	–	1,917	2 11 2	1 0	996 3 0	201 15 3	81 16 4	70 9 7
Nenagh, . .	1,878	837	1,874	4,756	3,553	1,109	4 5 9	2 0	1,296 12 0	577 9 0	108 17 6	44 0 2
Roscrea, . .	3,540	1,314	3,537	13,129	8,193	3,667	3 11 7	1 2	2,891 12 0	647 14 5	287 1 10	113 11 4
Tipperary, . .	1,689	480	1,664	7,524	–	1,930	3 18 0	1 3	1,351 12 0	335 3 8	125 8 0	59 4 9
	14,403	5,768	14,241	56,161	20,815	16,692	–	–	11,830 19 0	2457 5 4	1123 11 6	371 8 7
TYRONE.												
Ballygawley, .	1,493	483	879	2,746	2,516	795	3 9 1	0 1	1,422 17 0	70 9 2	82 9 9	19 16 6
Castlederg, .	1,727	123	1,622	6,770	6,172	1,341	5 1 0	1 6	1,727 0 0	–	164 5 4	39 18 4
Coalisland, .	2,483	575	2,372	9,212	6,717	2,042	4 10 3	1 8	2,260 4 0	220 17 9	199 2 3	54 13 7
Cookstown, .	2,339	758	2,327	9,890	6,542	2,232	4 8 7	1 3	2,327 12 0	–	219 7 0	22 5 6
Dromore, . .	1,904	583	1,394	6,536	6,487	1,083	6 0 8	2 8	1,372 17 0	531 0 1	162 19 10	45 8 8
Drumaney, .	1,566	66	1,505	5,633	5,555	1,041	5 8 3	1 7	1,533 10 0	33 2 1	140 3 6	35 14 11
Drumbulgin, .	2,018	52	1,865	6,909	6,779	1,173	5 17 10	1 9	2,016 7 0	–	185 15 3	35 15 8
Drumquin, .	2,401	1,726	2,390	7,779	7,779	1,276	6 2 0	2 1	1,906 0 0	494 8 4	129 13 0	42 3 9
Kilskeery, . .	756	406	700	2,718	2,718	495	5 9 9	3 3	667 0 0	87 19 5	84 18 9	17 12 2
Newtownstewart,	4,845	1,448	4,812	15,389	15,389	2,267	6 15 9	1 8	4,342 4 0	499 10 3	256 9 8	110 12 8
Omagh (New), .	1,510	10	1,508	1,866	1,866	380	4 18 3	1 9	1,269 12 0	239 0 0	58 6 3	2 6 11
Pomeroy, . .	2,032	732	2,001	7,868	7,222	1,372	5 14 8	2 8	1,917 1 0	113 0 6	243 14 11	48 5 7
Stewartstown, .	3,304	612	2,621	8,951	7,952	1,735	5 3 2	1 7	2,883 0 0	106 2 8	215 9 0	28 9 1
Strabane, . .	1,852	102	1,708	6,931	4,882	1,431	4 16 10	1 5	1,830 9 0	17 14 11	186 14 3	52 0 0
	30,230	7,676	27,704	99,198	88,576	18,663	–	–	27,475 13 0	2413 5 2	2329 8 9	555 3 4
WATERFORD.												
Waterford, .	2,787	687	2,785	12,484	–	2,141	5 16 8	1 4	2,541 14 0	244 7 5	208 1 4	53 10 5
WESTMEATH.												
Mayne, . .	107	24	107	446	–	191	2 6 8	0 10	83 7 0	23 16 9	7 8 1	3 11 9
Moate, . .	779	188	778	3,405	1,081	948	3 11 10	1 7	710 18 0	67 6 9	72 10 3	15 18 10
St.Mary's,Athlone	2,372	1,133	2,367	8,668	5,571	2,201	3 18 9	1 2	2,120 7 0	246 14 9	190 17 10	47 7 3
	3,258	1,345	3,252	12,519	6,652	3,340	–	–	2,914 12 0	337 18 3	270 16 2	66 17 10
WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy, .	867	257	866	4,143	–	1,358	3 1 0	1 6	811 3 0	55 16 10	69 1 0	48 0 0
New Ross Benevolent, . .	2,689	1,114	2,442	8,319	5,360	2,197	3 15 8	1 1	2,686 15 0	–	183 6 4	84 16 11
New Ross National, . .	1,476	899	1,108	2,233	1,284	521	6 0 8	5 0	897 12 0	578 2 11	55 18 8	32 18 2
	5,032	2,270	4,416	14,695	6,644	4,076	–	–	4,395 10 0	633 19 9	308 6 0	165 15 1
WICKLOW.												
Baltinglass, .	494	107	493	1,988	1,192	621	3 4 0	1 4	462 15 0	31 1 4	50 10 4	13 13 2
Imaal, . .	828	229	814	2,740	1,672	554	4 18 11	2 6	652 0 0	173 11 0	70 1 0	31 9 2
Kiltegan, . .	589	382	585	2,154	1,620	529	4 1 5	1 6	525 14 0	60 4 3	59 10 6	25 14 7
Moyne, . .	601	194	593	2,331	1,704	534	4 7 4	1 5	506 13 0	93 0 6	63 14 0	14 8 9
	2,512	912	2,485	9,213	6,188	2,238	–	–	2,147 2 0	357 17 1	243 15 10	85 5 8

ending 31st December, 1867, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued*.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1867.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1867.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1867.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1867 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1867 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1867.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1867.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
390 11 8	169 0 0	4	197 14 8	130 4 5	50	–	62 12 7	–	–	John M'Donnell, Esq.
232 18 4	78 0 0	3	96 0 0	85 1 9	22	–	51 16 7	–	50 17 11	P. P. Colleran, Esq.
139 8 7	56 0 0	3	72 10 10	38 14 6	10	–	28 3 3	–	–	Thomas Yeates, Esq.
174 0 2	70 0 0	3	87 16 7	62 18 9	7	–	19 15 10	3 9 0	–	George Leech, Esq.
546 7 1	204 0 0	9	256 7 5	186 15 0	37	–	99 15 8	3 9 0	50 17 11	
186 1 8	65 6 0	2	85 1 8	54 2 6	10	–	46 17 6	–	20 0 0	Dr. M'Garvey.
152 4 8	46 0 0	2	68 15 1	39 2 8	47	–	44 6 11	–	–	Robert Proctor, Esq.
339 6 11	150 0 0	3	192 3 7	6 18 4	1	–	140 5 0	–	150 0 0	Mr. Matthew O'Ryan.
168 5 1	86 4 0	4	99 7 2	32 12 0	6	–	36 5 11	–	–	John M'Carthy, Esq.
162 3 4	84 5 0	2	111 13 9	42 18 6	13	–	3 7 1	4 4 0	–	Anthony Nolan, Esq.
417 13 6	183 0 0	3	217 4 8	110 4 3	9	–	90 4 7	–	100 0 0	Mr. John Large.
213 5 4	117 10 0	3	122 18 7	62 19 10	22	–	27 6 11	–	30 0 0	Mr. William O'Leary.
1,639 0 6	732 5 0	19	897 4 6	348 18 1	108	–	388 13 11	4 4 0	300 0 0	
116 3 6	–	–	3 17 11	50 10 0	3	–	61 15 7	–	–	Mervyn Stewart, Esq., J.P.
215 9 6	80 0 0	2	101 3 5	81 2 9	15	–	33 3 4	–	–	Joseph Scott, Esq., J.P.
272 3 2	132 0 0	3	166 11 11	93 0 1	25	–	12 11 2	–	12 0 0	Rev. W. Young.
264 15 2	95 0 0	3	134 18 7	72 2 6	12	–	57 14 1	–	120 0 0	J. M. Weir, Esq.
217 8 2	130 0 0	3	145 8 10	89 6 6	15	17 7 2	–	–	79 0 0	Mr. Robert Warnock.
185 3 6	70 0 0	2	82 9 6	75 0 0	6	–	27 14 0	–	–	Robert M'Guckin, Esq.
231 6 5	87 0 0	3	102 14 5	92 12 8	21	–	35 19 4	–	–	Mr. Joseph Anderson.
183 0 5	115 0 0	2	134 3 1	33 15 0	12	–	15 2 4	–	–	Edward Sproule, Esq.
106 17 3	70 0 0	3	81 16 5	15 12 8	5	–	9 8 2	–	–	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
391 19 1	155 0 0	5	188 7 8	166 14 6	32	–	36 16 11	–	100 0 0	John Rogers, Esq., J.P.
63 16 6	21 13 4	3	32 14 2	21 0 8	16	–	10 1 8	–	–	Mr. James Graham.
303 9 2	140 0 0	3	183 4 2	83 6 8	4	–	36 18 4	–	–	Robert Henry, Esq., M.D.
284 7 2	90 0 0	4	139 2 1	136 1 2	28	–	9 3 11	–	–	Dr. William B. Whittell.
250 12 9	76 0 0	3	103 13 1	94 11 10	22	–	52 7 10	–	–	Samuel Dunn, Esq.
3,086 11 9	1,261 13 4	39	1,600 5 3	1,104 17 0	216	17 7 2	398 16 8	–	311 0 0	
285 9 4	120 0 0	3	147 11 3	101 5 0	22	–	36 13 1	–	23 0 0	V. R. Delandre, Esq.
11 17 2	5 0 0	2	7 19 9	4 3 0	6	0 5 7	–	–	5 0 0	Miss E. Pakenham.
104 5 9	60 0 0	2	75 19 5	27 17 8	13	–	0 8 8	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
256 11 11	105 0 0	2	128 10 0	62 14 0	22	–	65 7 11	–	20 0 0	Mr. Francis Hughes.
372 14 10	170 0 0	6	212 9 2	94 14 8	41	0 5 7	65 16 7	–	25 0 0	
134 5 6	74 0 0	3	104 12 6	16 10 0	7	–	13 3 0	–	–	Edward J. Lett, Esq.
281 5 8	100 0 0	2	120 18 8	74 8 4	21	–	85 18 8	–	47 16 11	Rev. P. Crane.
118 9 4	102 0 0	2	131 10 5	30 13 1	13	43 14 2	–	–	–	Mrs. Glascott.
534 0 6	276 0 0	7	357 1 7	121 11 5	41	43 14 2	99 1 8	–	47 16 11	
69 7 0	37 10 0	2	41 14 7	19 5 10	28	–	8 6 7	–	–	Peter Douglas, Esq.
105 14 0	50 0 0	4	69 8 4	24 0 8	19	–	12 5 0	–	68 16 10	Michael Fenton, Esq., J.P.
89 13 3	36 0 0	3	40 4 2	10 7 0	8	–	39 2 1	–	25 12 0	Mr. Melvilla Keay.
82 12 7	25 0 0	2	38 13 3	22 0 10	12	–	21 18 6	–	70 0 0	Rev. T. O. Fetherstone H.
347 6 10	148 10 0	11	190 0 4	75 14 4	67	–	81 12 2	–	164 8 10	

APPENDIX (A) No. 3.

STATEMENT of LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED, by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Liabilities when Gazetted. £ s. d.	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors. £ s. d.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1866. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
Carlow,	Rathvilly,	8th January, 1847,	—	928 0 0	14s. 6½d. per pound,	290 0 0	—	Finally closed.
Cavan,	Kingscourt,	8th December, 1850,	—	784 0 0	4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., & 4s. 6d.; total, 18s. 6d. per pound.	58 16 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Cootehill,	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree,	451 0 0	10s. 6d. and 3s. per pound,	110 10 0	—	Do.
Cork,	Mitchelstown,	3rd April, 1855,	J. P. Forrest,	805 0 0	18s. and 2d. per pound,	114 14 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Cork Charitable,	18th October, 1856,	Peter Dillon,	2,215 13 0	Capital free. Nothing due to depositors.	—	—	Do. The whole capital of society was free, arising from a donation chiefly of Henry Sheares, Esq., in 1774. The total loss sustained by the frauds committed on this charity and the amount of charges incidental to winding up, legal proceedings, &c., was £1,341 4s. 6d., leaving available for the formation of a new society £874 8s. 6d., and in addition to that sum, £305 15s. 5d. derived from surplus assets of Cork No. 1 Society, closed. Total capital, £1,180 3s. 11d.
Fermanagh,	Lowtherstown,	3rd August, 1849,	A. Aikin,	260 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
Galway,	Loughrea,	5th January, 1850,	Richard O'Neill,	—	Do.,	—	—	Do. Assets of old fund derived from original charitable bequest £529 5s. 8d. transferred to newly-established society, which, with interest, when transferred in June, 1852, amounted to £587 4s. 11d.
Do.,	Mountshannon,	5th May, 1849,	William Mills,	1,621 0 4	3s. 8d. per pound,	1,324 0 0	—	Do. £300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to the depositors. Since payment of dividend £6 12s. 10d. has been received, which amount has been applied to Board's charges, and re-lodged.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	24th August, 1849,	J. Hackett,	216 1 8	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
King's,	Edenderry,	14th August, 1848,	John Gill,	155 0 0	Paid in full to all save Treasurer.	46 0 0	—	Do. Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do.,	Birr,	6th October, 1849,	J. Meara,	742 0 0	6s. 8d. and 9d. per pound,	463 5 11	—	Do.
Leitrim,	Cloone,	9th July, 1861,	John Soden,	2,603 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do. The total amount lodged to Board's credit, including £21 14s. 5d., interest allowed by Bank to 31st December, 1862, was £4,352 6s. 3d. The actual amount available, after paying all depositors in full, £2,603, and charges of collection, &c., £239 8s., was £1,509 18s. 3d. Out of above available assets Board ordered to be applied to the relief of urgent distress in the district, the same to be administered through the Resident Magistrate, C. De Gernon, Esq., the sum of £1,300, which was accordingly lodged in hands of Government for disposal by Mr. De Gernon, leaving a balance in Bank to Board's credit on the 31st December, 1862, of £209 18s. 3d., of which amount £200 up to 31st December, 1862, was applicable to charitable or useful purposes in Loan Fund district. Of that £209 18s. 3d., and assets realized since 31st of December, 1862, amounting to £49 18s. 11d., total, ... £259 17 2 The following payments were made:— Rent, ... £3 2 0 Law charges advanced by Board, 12 1 1 } 15 3 1 Leaving a balance available for charitable purposes of £244 14 1 The above-mentioned balance was distributed by C. De Gernon, Esq., Resident Magistrate, as the former amount had been.
Longford,	Killashee,	20th April, 1849,	Samuel Wilson,	473 0 0	10s. and 2s. 6d. per pound,	155 2 10	—	Do.
Monaghan,	Drumskelt,	25th March, 1848,	William Kerr,	750 0 0	6s. 8d. per pound,	493 8 11	—	Do.
Sligo,	Ballysumahan,	15th January, 1849,	W. Longhead,	627 0 0	Nil,	627 0 0	—	Do. A total loss of deposits.
Do.,	Coolaney,	21st April, 1849,	James Simpson,	497 0 0	1s. 5d. per pound,	462 13 9	—	Do.
Do.,	Lissadill,	28th May, 1852,	Geo. Somerville,	795 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.

Tipperary, .	Ballingarry, .	4th September, 1848,	J. Quinlan, .	995 0 0	4s. per pound, . .	797 17 7	—	Do.	
Do., .	Carrick-on-Suir, .	8th August, 1848, .	Thomas Long, .	262 0 0	20s. to depositors; 10s. to managers.	105 0 0	0 12 0	Do.	Loss in this case sustained by Managers.
Do., .	Moyglass, . .	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	835 0 0	2s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d. per pound.	670 12 6	—	Do.	
Do., .	Moyne, . .	20th January, 1850, .	J. Russell, .	384 0 0	Nil, . . .	384 0 0	—	Do.	The allowed claims in this case were £384; of this amount a portion has been recovered by depositors from Treasurer. The amount of disallowed claims was £351.
Do., .	ThurlesAgricultural	27th February, 1852,	—	952 19 0	5s., 1s. 1d., and 7s. 3d. per pound.	345 3 0	—	Do.	
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benj. Collins, .	773 0 0	8s. 8d., 5s. 4d., and 1s. 2¼d. per pound.	197 7 8	—		The first dividend paid to depositors was 8s. 8d. in the pound, amounting to £334 19s. 4d.; a second dividend of 5s. 4d. in the pound was paid 25th February, 1864, of £196 16s., making amount paid 14s. in the pound. Assets in Bank 1st January, 1864, were . . . . . £208 18 11 The 25th February, 1864, all depositors, except Mrs. E. Doyle (for claim, £9 6s. 8d.), said to be deceased, and unrepresented at meeting, were paid a second dividend of 5s. 4d. in the pound, amounting to £196 16 0 } 204 0 0 There were charges due to Board since payment of first dividend re-lodged to Board's credit in Bank of Ireland, . 2 8 6 Expenses of payment of second dividend, 4 15 6 Leaving a balance in Bank on 31st December, 1864, of £4 18 11 The balance due on Dr. Pyne's bond was paid on 10th April, 1865, ... 43 0 0 Leaving a balance in Bank 22nd June, 1865, of . £47 18 11 On the 22nd of June, 1865, a third and final dividend of 1s. 2¼d. in the pound was paid to all depositors, except Mrs. E. Doyle, deceased, who, having no representatives, the amount of her dividend was divided amongst the other depositors, ... £43 16 4 } 47 1 4 Expenses of paying third dividend, . 3 5 0 Leaving in Bank on the 9th of March, 1866, a balance of . . . . . 0 17 7 which has been applied to local charities in Waterford.
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852, .	Patrick Fagan, .	1,029 6 7	8s. and 10d. per pound, .	574 16 4	—	Do.	
Do., .	Mullingar, .	27th October, 1851, .	Edward Coffey,	1,266 5 6	8s. 6d. per pound, .	728 3 2	—	Do.	
Do., .	Killucan, . .	15th April, 1853, .	Richard Shaw, .	316 4 4	By the reduction of certain claims, and arrangements made with depositors, £219 was divided amongst them.	97 0 0	—	Do.	
Wexford, .	Clohamon, .	22nd January, 1847, .	J. Morrissey, .	1,768 0 0	10s. and 5s. per pound, .	445 0 0	—	Do.	
Do., .	Boro, . .	2nd January, 1852, .	—	1,116 0 0	15s. per pound, . .	279 0 0	—	Do.	
Do., .	Gorey, . .	15th May, 1852, .	James Floyde, .	480 12 0	15s. per pound, . .	120 3 0	—	Do.	
Do., .	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	3,225 0 0	7s. 9d. and 6½d. per pound,	1,888 0 0	—	Do.	
Do., .	NewRossCharitable	27th May, 1848, .	—	335 0 0	Nil, . . .	—	370 9 1	Do.	Free capital, lodged to Board's credit in the Bank of Ireland, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality, on the 31st December, 1864, was £370 9s. 1d.; total receipts from date of gazetting £421 9s. 10d.; payments made by Board on account of Society £51 0s. 9d., leaving an available balance in Bank of Ireland to Board's credit of £370 9s. 1d.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

RETURN of INSPECTIONS by BOARD'S OFFICER, during the year 1867.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1867.	Date of last preceding Inspection.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1867.	Date of last preceding Inspection.
Beragh (Special),	21st Jan.,	21st Dec., 1866.	Omagh (Special),	24th July,	22nd Jan., 1867.
Omagh (Special),	22nd Jan.,	20th Dec., 1866.	Stewartstown,	26th July,	3rd Sept., 1866.
Mayne,	28th Jan.,	15th Jan., 1866.	Drumbulgin,	27th July,	27th Aug., 1866.
Cornasoo,	29th Jan.,	6th Feb., 1865.	Loughrea,	12th Aug.,	28th June, 1865.
Irvinestown,	31st Jan.,	3rd Oct., 1865.	Ballinasloe,	14th Aug.,	3rd Aug., 1866.
Lack,	2nd Feb.,	4th Oct., 1865.	Athlone (co. Roscommon),	15th Aug.,	30th July, 1866.
Dromore,	4th Feb.,	31st July, 1865.	Athlone, St. Mary's,	17th Aug.,	1st Aug., 1866.
Letterkenny (Special),	5th Feb.,	7th Nov., 1866.	Tullamore,	27th Aug.,	31st March, 1866.
Johnstone Charitable,	13th Feb.,	20th March, 1865.	Clara,	29th Aug.,	29th March, 1866.
Edgeworthstown,	1st April,	21st June, 1865.	Moate,	31st Aug.,	28th July, 1866.
Annaduff,	3rd April,	28th Oct., 1865.	Kiltegan,	16th Sept.,	4th Jan., 1866.
Sligo,	5th April,	30th Oct., 1865.	Baltinglass,	17th Sept.,	6th Jan., 1866.
Drumcliff,	6th April,	31st Oct., 1865.	Imaal,	19th Sept.,	23rd Jan., 1866.
Tobercurry (Special),	8th April,	1st Nov., 1865.	Moyne,	21st Sept.,	26th Jan., 1866.
Swineford,	9th April,	6th Nov., 1865.	Athy,	26th Sept.,	18th July, 1866.
Bellaghy,	11th April,	3rd Nov., 1865.	Fontstown,	28th Sept.,	20th July, 1866.
Kilkelly (Proposed),	13th April,	—	Knockmourne,	15th Oct.,	17th April, 1866.
Kells,	1st May,	24th Oct., 1865.	Galbally,	17th Oct.,	6th Feb., 1866.
Ballyjamesduff,	3rd May,	26th Oct., 1865.	Tipperary,	19th Oct.,	8th Feb., 1866.
Queenstown,	20th May,	5th March, 1866.	Mountrath,	23rd Oct.,	5th May, 1866.
Queenstown (Special),	21st May,	5th March, 1866.	Maryborough,	24th Oct.,	9th May, 1866.
Aghada,	24th May,	2nd March, 1866.	Portarlington,	26th Oct.,	7th May, 1866.
Bandon,	25th May,	26th Feb., 1866.	Lucan (Special),	9th Nov.,	19th Jan., 1866.
Kinsale,	27th May,	27th Feb., 1866.	Omagh (Special),	11th Nov.,	24th July, 1867.
Cork Charitable,	28th May,	13th March, 1866.	Omagh (New),	12th Nov.,	—
Kanturk,	30th May,	12th April, 1866.	Dromore (Special),	13th Nov.,	4th Feb., 1867.
Newmarket,	31st May,	14th April, 1866.	Pomeroy,	15th Nov.,	22nd Dec., 1866.
Cork Charitable (Special),	19th June,	28th May, 1867.	Cookstown,	16th Nov.,	7th Sept., 1866.
Miltown Malbay,	21st June,	13th Oct., 1864.	Drumaney,	18th Nov.,	15th Aug., 1866.
Limerick Industrial,	24th June,	6th Dec., 1865.	Maghera,	20th Nov.,	11th Aug., 1866.
Askeaton,	26th June,	8th Dec., 1865.	Draperstown (Special),	22nd Nov.,	16th Aug., 1866.
Ballingarry,	28th June,	9th Dec., 1865.	Cashel,	9th Dec.,	10th Feb., 1866.
Limerick (Pery and Jubilee),	29th June,	4th Dec., 1865.	Cahir,	11th Dec.,	18th April, 1866.
Nenagh,	1st July,	30th Nov., 1865.	Fethard,	12th Dec.,	20th April, 1866.
Borrisokane,	3rd July,	2nd Dec., 1865.	Fiddown (Special),	14th Dec.,	21st April, 1866.
Roscrea,	5th July,	27th Nov., 1865.	Abbeyleix,	18th Dec.,	11th July, 1866.
Beragh (Special),	23rd July,	21st Jan., 1867.	Durrow,	20th Dec.,	14th July, 1866.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

AUDIT of the COMMITTEE of the NOTE and DEBENTURE ISSUE for 1867, and of RECEIPTS from all sources during the same year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 6th day of March, 1868, for that purpose.

Your Committee find there were, . . . 98,300
Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1867.
That on the 29th of March, 1867, were ordered, 100,000

Making to be accounted for, . . . 198,300
Of these were issued during 1867, . . 125,500

Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1868, . 72,800

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that £522 18*s.* 4*d.*, for the 125,500 notes issued at 1*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find that the number of last Debenture issued in the year 1867, was . 14,870
Deducting the number issued to the 31st December, 1866, ... 14,670

It will appear that 200
Debentures were issued in 1867.

It will be seen by the annexed account that £10 for the 200 Debentures, issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were . . 286
Deposit cards in Stock on 1st January, 1867.
Of these were issued during the year 1867, . 225

Leaving in Stock on the 1st January, 1868, . 61

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account 2,000 Cards ordered on 15th January, 1868, and also those issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 9*s.* 4*d.* for the 225 Cards issued at ½*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find the April and October dividends

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

on your Funded Stock have been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £133 11*s.* 9*d.*

According to Board's order of 1st March, 1867, £200 worth of Stock was sold out and lodged to your credit in the Bank.

These several sums give a total of £866 19*s.* 5*d.*

Your Committee find that drafts to the amount of £832 7*s.* 6*d.* were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.

	£	s.	d.
From the total, then, of . . .	866	19	5
Is to be deducted drafts for . .	832	7	6
Which should leave a balance in Bank, on 1st January, 1868, of .	34	11	11

Your Committee find the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

ACCOUNT of NOTE and DEBENTURE AUDIT, and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1867.

1867:		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1,	Balance in Bank, ...	—			Nil.		
	Lodgements for Notes, per Secretary, . . .	515	16	8			
	Do. do. direct, . . .	7	1	8			
					522	18	4
	Lodgements for Debentures, per Secretary, . .	10	0	0			
	Do. do. direct, . . .	—					
					10	0	0
	Lodgements for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .	0	9	4			
	Do. do. direct, . . .	—					
					0	9	4
April,	Dividend on Stock of £4,640 8*s.* 8*d.*, £69 12 2						
	Less Income Tax, . . 1 3 2						
		68	9	0			
Oct.,	Dividend on Stock of £4,416 0*s.* 10*d.*, £66 4 10						
	Less Income Tax, . . 1 2 1						
		65	2	9			
					133	11	9
	Amount of Stock sold by Board's Order, March, 1867,	—			200	0	0
	Total, . . .	—			866	19	5
	From which deduct Year's Drafts, . . .	—			832	7	6
	Balance in Bank 31st December, 1867, . .	—			34	11	11

(Signed) GEO. H. LINDSAY.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.
WM. JONES WESTBY.

AUDIT of the COMMITTEE on the GENERAL EXPENDITURE and PETTY EXPENSE ACCOUNTS for the Year 1867.

The Committee appointed to audit the General Expenditure and Petty Expense Accounts for the year 1867, met on the 13th day of March, 1868.

Your Committee report that they find a balance of £6 0*s.* 5*d.* was in the hands of Secretary for current Expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with this balance, and the sum of all the Drafts drawn in 1867, making together a sum of £838 7*s.* 11*d.*, as explained at foot.

Vouchers for all payments made, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

Your Committee find a balance in Secretary's hands of £2 18*s.* 2*d.* on 31st December, 1867, which is to be charged to him as the basis of next audit.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Secretary's hands 1st January, 1867, ...	6	0	5
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1867, . .	832	7	6
	838	7	11
Deduct Expenditure as per annexed account, ...	835	9	9
Balance in Secretary's hands 1st January, 1868, ...	2	18	2

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Reports, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Board's Officers, . . .	762	0	0
Printing of Promissory Notes, . .	44	2	4
Petty Expenses, ...	3	2	3
Law Charges (1866=£11 6*s.* 2*d.*; 1867=£6 2*s.* 2*d.*), ...	17	8	4
Inspector's Postage Account, . . .	1	16	10
Income Tax paid for Board's Officers to 20th March, 1867, ...	3	10	0
Coals for Offices, ...	3	10	0
	£835	9	9

(Signed) JOHN LENTAIGNE.
JAMES POWER BART.

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing Ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Board for 1866 and 1867.

1866.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Sources of Income.			
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	588	1	5
Dividends on Stock,	136	17	11
	£724	19	4
Ordinary Expenditure.			
Salaries,	£762	0	0
Printing,	52	18	10
Petty Expenses,	3	9	9
Inspector's Postage Account,	1	12	9
Extra Inspection Expenses,			
Coals for Offices,	3	10	0
Law Charges (deferred),		—	
	£823	11	4
Excess of Ordinary Expenditure over Ordinary Income for the year 1866,	£98	12	0

1867.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Sources of Income.			
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	533	7	8
Dividends on Stock,	133	11	9
	£666	19	5
Ordinary Expenditure.			
Salaries,	£762	0	0
Printing,	44	2	4
Petty Expenses,	3	2	3
Inspector's Postage Account,	1	16	10
Extra Inspection Expenses,		—	
Coals for Offices,	3	10	0
Law Charges,*	6	2	2
	£820	13	7
Excess of Ordinary Expenditure over Ordinary Income for the year 1867,	£153	14	2

* The Law Costs of 1866, amounting to £11 6*s.* 2*d.*, were paid in 1867 out of the Assets of that year.

APPENDIX (C).

A List of the Members of the Loan Fund Board, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the Sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

N.B.—The Board held 15 Sittings during the Year 1867.

Members' Names.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances
The Right Honorable the Earl of Fingal, K.P.,	2nd Jan., 1837.	—
The Right Honorable Fitzstephen French, M.P.,	„	—
Viscount De Vesci,	„	3
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.,	„	4
James O'Farrell, Esq.,	„	—
William Hodges, Esq.,	25th Oct., 1837.	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks, D.D.,	10th Feb., 1841.	—
John Lentaigne, Esq.,	„	11
The Right Honorable the Earl of Clancarty,	14th Jan., 1842.	—
The Right Honorable the Earl of Erne,	„	—
The Viscount Boyle,	„	—
James William Lennox Naper, Esq., V.L.,	„	—
The Right Honorable William Fownes Tighe,	„	—
Colonel Robert Owen, J.P.,	20th Jan., 1842.	—
John Barlow, Esq., J.P.,	9th Jan., 1843.	—
Sir John Ennis, Bart., J.P., D.L.,	„	4
John N. V. Vernon, Esq.,	„	—
The Very Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory,	9th Jan., 1843.	—
George H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	13th Jan., 1846.	12
Thomas Crosthwaite, Esq.,	„	—
Walter Sweetman, Esq.,	20th Jan., 1846.	2
The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Derry.	18th Feb., 1846.	—
The Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.,	30th Jan., 1851.	—
The Right Honorable Lord Talbot de Malahide,	28th Mar., 1854.	2
Lieut.-Col. George Gore Ouseley Higgins,	12th Sept., 1856.	—
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore,	14th April, 1858.	—
William Jones Westby, Esq., D.L.	15th June, 1859.	4
The Right Honorable W. H. F. Cogan, M.P.,	12th April, 1860.	1
Wm. Pollard-Urquhart, Esq., M.P.	6th Feb., 1861.	1
Counsel—Wm. O'Connor Morris, Esq., 1, Winton-road,	13th May, 1859.	—
Secretary—Rich. Robt. Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle,	19th Mar., 1850.	—

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1858).

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

PRESENTED BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT
TO PARLIAMENT,

ON THE

EXECUTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

(1st August 1867 to 1st August 1868.)

ALSO OF THE

SANITARY AND SEWAGE UTILIZATION ACTS, 1866 & 1867,
FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 21 & 22 *Vict. c.* 98.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1868.

494.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE following is a Summary of the Business transacted in the Local Government Act Office since the date of the last Annual Report; 1st of August 1867 to 1st of August 1868.

The Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted in the following places, and the notice of adoption has been gazetted in relation thereto:—

DISTRICT.	COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	COUNTY.
Allerton (Township)	Lancaster.	Kidsgrove (District)	Stafford.
Ashborne (Township).	Derby.	Luddenden Foot (District).	York.
Bampton (District)	Devon.		
Barrow-in-Furness (Borough).	Lancaster.	Mansfield Woodhouse (Parish).	Notts.
Benfieldside (District).	Durham.	Midsomer Norton (Parish).	Somerset.
Bournemouth (District).	Hants.	New Quay (District).	Cornwall.
Bowness (District)	Westmoreland.		
Brierfield (District)	Lancaster.	Stretford (Township).	Lancaster.
Chipping Wycombe (Parish).	Bucks.	Thurlstone (Township).	York.
Filey (Township)	York.	Twickenham (Parish).	Middlesex.
Felling (District)	Durham.		
Hinckley (Parish)	Leicester and Warwick.	Upper Mill (District).	York.
Hucknall Torkard (Parish).	Notts.		

The Local Government Act has been partially adopted in the following places, to complete Local Acts, and to meet local requirements:—

Place.	County.
Aberystwith (Town) - -	Cardigan.
Fleetwood (District) - -	Lancaster.
Gosport (Town) - - -	Hants.
Part of Hornsey (District) -	Middlesex.
Kingston-on-Thames (Borough)	Surrey.
Rochdale (Borough) - -	Lancaster.
Wath-upon-Dearne (District) -	York.

Inquiries have been made into the following Applications, Petitions, and Appeals, and report made thereon:

Aberystwith.—Petition for Provisional Order for alteration and partial repeal of Local Act.

Altrincham—Appeal from Trustees of Bridgwater Estate against bye-laws proposed to be made by Local Board.

Ashborne.—Petition for Provisional Order for extension of boundaries of district.

Bognor.—Petition for Provisional Order for extension of borrowing powers.

Bowness.—Petition for the Incorporation of the Kendal Turnpike-road within this district.

Bradford (*York*).—Petition for Provisional Order for increased borrowing powers, and compulsory power for street improvement.

Brierfield.—Petition from ratepayers for settlement of boundaries.

Bristol.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Burnham.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Burton-on-Trent.—Petition for Provisional Order for alteration of Local Act, and for other purposes.

Bury (*Lancaster*).—Appeal by agent of Lord Derby against bye-laws proposed to be made by Local Board.

Bury (*Lancaster*).—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Chippenham.—Petition for extension of boundaries of the district.

Cockermouth.—Petition for Provisional Order for the extension of borrowing powers.

Cottingham.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for taking of land for sewage irrigation.

Cowpen.— Petition for inclusion of the village of Newsham within the district.

Duffryn Upper.—Petition for settlement of boundaries.

Eton.—Petition for extension of boundaries.

Felling.—Petition for settlement of boundaries.

Gainsborough.—Petition for Provisional Order for the alteration of boundaries.

Grange.—Petition for settlement of boundaries.

Harrogate.—Petition for Provisional Order for repeal and alteration of the Harrogate Improvement Act, 1841.

Hipperholme.—Petition for settlement of boundaries.

Hornsey.—Petition for Provisional Order for repeal of Highgate Lighting and Watching Act.

Kendal.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers to take land for sewage irrigation.

Keswick.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for the purchase of land.

Layton-with-Warbrick.—Petition for Provisional Order for the extension of borrowing powers.

Llanelly.—Petition for extension of boundaries.

Lower Brixham.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for water supply.

Malvern.—Petition for Provisional Order for partial repeal and alteration of Local Act.

Margate.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Meltham.—Petition from Local Board for division of district into wards for election purposes.

Monks Coppenhall.—Application from Local Board for an outfall sewer beyond their district.

Newquay.—Petition for settlement of boundaries.

Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe.—Petition against validity of proceedings for adoption of Act.

Otley.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Radcliffe.—Petition for separation of Warth-fold from the Radcliffe district.

Reigate.—Petition against building, bye-laws proposed to be made by the Town Council.

Reigate.—Petition for sanction to loan for a public recreation ground, and other purposes.

Royton.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Sheffield.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Shirley.—Petition for separation of part of district.

Slough.—Appeal against surcharges made by Auditor on five members of this Local Board.

Southampton.—Petition for Provisional Order for extension of borrowing powers.

Southampton.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for an extension of the Local Board's rating district.

Staley.—Petition for Provisional Order for settlement of boundaries.

Stanbury.—Petitions for separation of district.

Sunderland.—Petition for Provisional Order for repeal and alteration of Local Act.

Tormoham.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Tunbridge Wells.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for the purchase of land for sewage irrigation, and for the alteration of the Tunbridge Water Act, 1865.

Upper Mill.—Petition for settlement of boundaries.

Wednesbury.—Petition for Provisional Order for an increase in the number of members of the Local Board.

Whitchurch.—Petition for Provisional Order for compulsory powers for street improvement.

Widnes.—Petition for alteration of Local Act, and for extension of borrowing powers.

Workington.—Petition for alteration of Local Act, and for extension of borrowing powers.

Wolborough.—Petition from Local Board with reference to the purchase of Newton Abbot Market.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS have been made in the following cases after Inquiry, and Report made thereon:

Alford - - -	(Approving resolution rescinding adoption of Act.)
Allerton - - -	(Approving adoption of Act.)
Ashborne - - -	(Ditto.)
Ditto - - -	(Dispensation to shareholders in gas company to vote.)
Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.	(Sanctioning division of this district into four wards.)
Benfieldside - -	(Declaring vote of adoption invalid.)

Birkdale - - - (Remitting surcharge.)
East Moulsey - - (Ditto.)
Ellesmere - - - (Ditto.)
Eye - - - - (Approving resolution rescinding adoption of Act.)
Filey - - - (Approving adoption of Act.)
Grange - - - (Dismissing petition for settlement of boundaries.)
Great Harwood - - (Remitting surcharge.)
Halstead - - - (Ditto.)
Harrogate - - - (Ditto.)
Holywell - - - (Ditto.)
Heap - - - - (Ditto.)
Hyde - - - - (Ditto.)
Hopwood - - - (Approving resolution rescinding adoption of Act.)
Hucknall Torkard - (Approving adoption of Act.)
Lower Sedgeley - - (Order as to costs.)
Mansfield Woodhouse (Approving adoption of Act.)
Mold Green - - (Remitting surcharge.)
New Eagley Mills and Estate. (Dismissing petition for separation from the district of the Astley Bridge Local Board.)
New Maldon - - (Remitting surcharge.)
Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe (Declaring vote of adoption invalid.)
Stretford - - - (Appointing summoning officer.)
Thurlstone - - (Approving adoption of Act.)
Wavertree - - - (Remitting surcharge.)
Wimbledon - - (Ditto.)
West Derby - - (Ditto.)

PETITIONS have been presented for the settlement of Boundaries, and Boundaries have been settled accordingly, in the following districts :—

Brierfield.
Chippenham.
Felling.
New Quay.
Stayley.
Upper Mill.

THE Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, has been adopted in the following Place, and due notice of adoption given :

Ripley.

THE Public House Closing Act has been adopted by the following Places and Districts, and notice thereof has been duly gazetted :

Farnworth.
Gainsborough.

SANCTIONS to Loans on Mortgage of Rates granted during the Year.

District.	County.	Amount Sanctioned. £.	s.	d.	Purpose of Loan.
Aldershott	Hants	1,300	–	–	Paving and draining.
Accrington	Lancaster	12,000	–	–	Market house.
Almondbury	York	2,000	–	–	Making a road.
Alton	Hants	1,800	–	–	Paving.
Astley Bridge	Lancaster	2,000	–	–	Renewing pavements.
Ashborne	Derby	1,500	–	–	Drainage.
Atherton	Lancaster	7,840	10	8	Paving.
Ditto	Ditto	8,161	9	4	Water supply and public offices.
Bacup	Lancaster	2,000	–	–	Market house and sewerage works.
Bingley	York	850	–	–	Drainage.
Ditto	Ditto	1,150	–	–	Paving, flagging, and gas-pipes.
Bognor	Sussex	1,855	–	–	"Purposes set out in application."
Bradford	York	50,000	–	–	Street improvement.
Ditto	Lancaster	1,000	–	–	Board room and public offices.
Brecon	Brecknock	2,000	–	–	Water supply.
Brighouse	York	3,000	–	–	Ditto.
Brynmawr	Brecon	300	–	–	Sewage utilization.
Ditto	Ditto	400	–	–	Water supply.
Builth	Ditto	670	–	–	Water supply and drainage.
Carlisle	Cumberland	2,136	–	–	Water supply.
Ditto	Ditto	1,300	–	–	Street improvement.
Ditto	Ditto	3,864	–	–	Extending water supply.
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1,500	–	–	Drainage and water supply.
Clevedon	Somerset	1,700	–	–	Market house, &c.
Ditto	Ditto	1,000	–	–	Drainage and slaughter-houses.
Cockermouth	Cumberland	850	–	–	Works of a permanent nature.
Croydon	Surrey	20,184	19	3	Water supply and drainage.
Crosby, Great	Lancaster	1,091	–	–	Drainage.
Derby	Derby	1,500	–	–	Paving.
Dolgelly	Merioneth	300	–	–	Drainage.
Dwygyfylchi	Carnarvon	700	–	–	Water supply.
Ealing	Middlesex	2,000	–	–	Drainage.
Eastbourne	Sussex	2,100	–	–	Paving.
Ditto	Ditto	1,700	–	–	Drainage.
Enfield	Middlesex	1,205	–	–	Water supply.
Eton	Bucks	1,500	–	–	Purchase of sewers.
Farnmouth	Lancaster	5,500	–	–	Drainage, flagging, &c.
Gloucester	Gloucester	20,000	–	–	Water supply.
Greetland	York	6,500	–	–	Drainage and water supply.
Guildford	Surrey	7,900	–	–	Street paving.
Ditto	Ditto	2,600	–	–	Water supply.
Guisborough	York	300	–	–	Drainage.

District.	County.	Amount Sanctioned. £. s. d.	Purpose of Loan.
Halliwell	Lancaster	6,000 – –	Street paving and drnage.
Harrow	Middlesex	1,200 –	Board room and offices.
Harrogate	York	7,000 – –	Main sewerage, &c.
Hanley	Stafford	10,000 – –	Street improvement.
Hastings	Sussex	1,030 – –	Drainage.
Haworth	York	600 – –	Water supply.
Heywood	Lancaster	6,300 – –	Drainage.
Ditto	Ditto	14,700 – –	Paving.
Ditto	Ditto	1,225 – –	Purchase of land.
Holm Cultram	Cumberland	700 – –	Road making.
Holyhead	Anglesey	1,750 – –	Drainage.
Horfield	Gloucester	250 – –	Making a road.
Horncastle	Lincoln	5,000 – –	Drainage.
Howdon	Northumberland	600 – –	Ditto.
Houghton-le-Spring.	Durham	1,000 – –	Water supply.
Ilkeston	Derby	2,500 – –	Drainage.
Keighley	York	3,000 – –	Ditto.
Kendal	Westmorland	800 – –	Slaughter-houses.
Lampeter	Cardigan	150 – –	Water mains.
Ditto	Ditto	400 – –	Slaughter-houses.
Layton, &c.	Lancaster	1,700 – –	Drainage.
Leamington	Warwick	4,000 – –	To pay off like sum.
Ditto	Ditto	2,000 – –	Permanent improvement works.
Ditto	Ditto	1,800 – –	Main drainage.
Leominster	Hereford	12,000 – –	Drainage and water supply.
Lillington	Warwick	200 – –	Water supply.
Litchurch	Derby	10,000 – –	Drainage.
Litherland	Lancaster	2,493 – –	Road improvement.
Llandilo	Carmarthen	120 – –	Drainage.
Llanelly	Ditto	3,000 – –	Completing market place.
Lockwood	York	3,000 – –	Street improvement.
Lower Brixham	Devon	600 – –	Drainage.
Lower Bebington	Chester	3,000 – –	Sewerage.
Luton	Bedford	15,000 – –	Market house and corn exchange.
Malvern	Worcester	3,500 – –	Lighting.
Ditto	Ditto	500 – –	Street improvement.
Margate	Kent	500 – –	Street improvement, &c.
Ditto	Ditto	800 – –	Ditto.
Meltham	York	400 – –	Public offices.
Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan	10,000 – –	Town hall.
Mold Green	York	3,000 – –	Drainage.
Morley	Ditto	4,000 – –	Ditto.
Monks Coppenhall	Chester	600 – –	Street improvement.
Moss-side	Lancaster	4,500 – –	Public offices.
Nottingham	Notts	5,000 – –	Drainage.
Okehampton	Devon	900 – –	Water supply.
Ditto	Ditto	250 – –	Street improvement.
Openshaw	Lancaster	10,000 – –	Private improvement works.
Oswestry	Salop	2,000 – –	Paving and street repair.
Otley	York	4,800 – –	Drainage.

District.	County.	Amount Sanctioned. £. s. d.	Purpose of Loan.
Penzance	Cornwall	1,500 – –	Building sea wall.
Portsmouth	Hants	70,000 – –	Drainage.
Prestwich	Lancaster	13,500 – –	Ditto.
Radcliffe	Ditto	15,400 – –	Sewerage.
Ditto	Ditto	10,800 – –	Paving, flagging, &c.
Reading	Berks	4,000 – –	Street improvement.
Reigate	Surrey	3,000 – –	Purchase of land.
Ditto	Ditto	1,000 – –	Fencing sewage irrigation farm.
Ditto	Ditto	1,200 – –	Works of sewage irrigation.
Ripon	York	1,000 – –	Water supply.
Rugby	Warwick	250 – –	Street improvement.
Rugeley	Stafford	3,000 – –	Drainage.
St. Helens	Lancaster	1,000 – –	Street improvement.
St. Thomas	Devon	750 – –	Water supply.
St. Columb	Cornwall	130 – –	Ditto.
Sandown	Hants	765 – –	Drainage.
Sandgate	Kent	500 – –	Paving and kerbing.
Sherborne	Dorset	3,000 – –	Water supply.
Shipley	York	650 – –	Ditto.
Sowerby Bridge	Ditto	1,200 – –	Slaughter-houses.
St. Mary Church	Devon	500 – –	Street improvement and water supply.
Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	3,000 – –	Paving.
Swansea	Glamorgan	12,652 – –	Water supply.
Swinton	Lancaster	1,000 – –	Lamps and street paving.
Tewkesbury	Gloucester	600 – –	Purchase of premises.
Ditto	Ditto	3,000 – –	Drainage.
Todmorden	York and Lancaster.	6,000 – –	Ditto.
Tottenham	Middlesex	1,000 – –	Engine house and boiler, &c.
Tranmere	Chester	2,000 – –	Water-supply.
Trawden	Lancaster	2,500 – –	Making a road.
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.	Ditto	4,827 – –	Street paving.
Ditto	Ditto	1,201 – –	Drainage and lighting.
Tunbridge Wells	Kent and Sussex	1,500 – –	Water supply.
Ventnor	Hants	4,000 – –	Sewerage.
Walker	Northumberland	1,445 – –	Street improvement.
Wallsend	Ditto	1,800 – –	Drainage.
Watford	Herts	3,000 – –	Water supply.
Welshpool	Montgomery	1,000 – –	Paving.
West Derby	Lancaster	1,200 – –	Drainage.
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	500 – –	Water supply.
Weymouth	Dorset	3,788 – –	Paving.
Ditto	Ditto	1,212 – –	Drainage.
Whitehaven	Cumberland	10,400 – –	Ditto.
Whitwick	Leicester	550 – –	Public recreation ground.
Widnes	Lancaster	15,000 – –	Water supply.
Wisbech	Cambridge	1,600 – –	Improving cattle market.
Witton-cum-Twambrookes.	Chester	350 – –	Relaying footways.
Worcester	Worcester	5,000 – –	Water supply.
	TOTAL £.	588,394 – –	

BYE-LAWS prepared by Local Boards of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, and by Local Boards constituted under the Local Government Act, 1858, for the following Places, have been confirmed by the Secretary of State, having been first examined and reported upon:—

Aberdare.
Acton.
Ashborne.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Bampton.
Barrow-in-Furness.
Bath.
Batley.
Barnsley.
Benfieldside.
Birkenshaw.
Birstal.
Bishop Auckland.
Bishop Stortford.
Blandford Forum
Bridgend.
Bromley.
Bromsgrove.
Bognor.
Boston.
Bradford (Lancashire).
Carlisle.
Chester.
Chilvers Coton.
Chipping Wycombe.
Cottingham.
Coventry.
Crompton.
Crumpsall.
Cwm-du.
Darlington.
Derby.
Dewsbury.
Dodworth.
Dolgelly.
Dover.
Dudley.
Durham.
Exeter.
Exmouth (Sanction refused).
Falmouth.
Farnham.
Flockton.
Gainsborough.
Grantham.
Guisborough.
Halstead.
Harrogate.
Harrow.
Hastings.
Hartlepool.
Heckmondwike.
Heywood.
Hinckley.
Hindley.
Horfield.
Holyhead.
Hornsea.
Hornsey.
Hucknall Torkard.
Hurst.
Hyde.
Ipswich.
Levenshulme.
Leyland.
Lincoln.
Little Gonerby.
Little Hampton.
Little Woolton.
Llandilo.
Longton.
Lower Mitton.
Lymington.
Lynton.
Malvern.
Marsden (Almondbury).
Marsden (Huddersfield).
Merthyr Tydfil.
Midgley.
Mistley.
Mold Green.
Nantwich.
Neston and Parkgate.
Newbury.
Newport.
Normanby.
North Bierley.
Northam.
Norwich.
Oldham.
Openshaw.
Ormesby.
Pennington.
Penzance.
Plymouth.
Portland.
Prescot.
Prestwich.
Queensbury.
Radcliffe.
Ramsbottom.
Ramsgate.
Ripley.
Ross.
Royton.
Romford.
Rugby.
Rusholme.
Ryde.
St. Thomas.
Sale.
Salford.
Sandown.
Selby.
Shanklin.
Sheerness.
Skelton-in-Cleveland.
Slough.
South Owram.
South Stockton.
Sowerby Bridge.
Soyland.
Stockton.
Stoke-on-Trent.
Stourbridge.
Sunderland.
Swindon, Old.
Swindon, New.
Teddington.
Tormoham.
Thornton.
Tottenham.
Tow Law.
Toxteth Park.
Tynemouth.

Tunstall.	Warrington.	Wheatley.
Todmorden.	Wath-upon-Dearne.	Whitwood.
Uxbridge.	Warminster.	Windsor.
Wakefield.	Warley.	Witney.
Wallasey.	Wednesbury.	Whitefield.
Wallsend.	Wednesfield.	Wrexham.
Ware.	West Derby.	York.
Wavertree.	Weston-super-Mare.	Yeadon.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS have been prepared in this Office for confirmation by Parliament, and confirmed accordingly, in the following cases :—

Workington.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Workington Local Board.

Walton-on-the-Hill.—Altering the Boundaries of the District of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the County of Lancaster, under the Local Government Act, 1858.

West Derby.—Extending the Boundaries of the District of West Derby, in the County of Lancaster, under the Local Government Act, 1858.

Eton.—Extending the Boundaries of the District of Eton, under the Local Government Act, 1858.

Llanelly.—Altering the Boundaries of the District, under the Local Government Act, 1858.

Oxenhope and Stanbury.—Separating the Hamlet of Stanbury from the District of Oxenhope and Stanbury.

Keighley.—Altering the Boundaries of the District, under the Local Government Act, 1858.

Southampton.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Local Board of Health.

Bradford (*Yorkshire*).—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Local Board of Health.

Bradford (*Yorkshire*).—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Whitchurch and Dodington.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase, otherwise than by Agreement, of Lands for Street Improvements.

Royton (*Lancashire*).—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase of Lands, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street and Road Improvements.

Kendal.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase of Land, otherwise than by Agreement, for Purposes of Drainage, &c.

Sunderland.—Altering certain Local Acts for Extension of Borrowing Powers.

Tunbridge Wells.—Partially repealing and altering Part of the Tunbridge Wells Water Act, 1865, in force within the District of the Board of Tunbridge Wells Improvement Commissioners, for the Purchase of Land otherwise than by Agreement, and for other Purposes in such Order stated and set forth.

Tormoham.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the district of Tormoham, for the Purchase of Lands by the Local Board of Health of the aforesaid District for Street Improvements.

Malvern.—Repealing Parts of and amending the Malvern Improvement Act, 1851, and for other Purposes, in pursuance of Section 77 of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Cowpen.—Altering the Boundaries of the District of Cowpen, in the County of Northumberland, under the Provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Bristol.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the District of the Bristol Local Board of Health, for the Purchase of Lands by the said Board for Street Improvements.

Sheffield.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the Sheffield Local Board District, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the said Board, otherwise than by Agreement, for Purposes of Street Improvements.

Margate.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the Borough of Margate, for the Purchase of Lands by the Local Board of the aforesaid Borough for Street Improvements.

Bognor.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Bognor Local Board.

Otley.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the Otley Local Board District (Yorkshire), for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the said Board otherwise than by Agreement.

Harrogate.—Altering and extending the Provisions of the Harrogate Improvement Act, 1841, in force within the District of Harrogate, in the County of York, under the Local Government Act, 1858, and authorizing the Erection of Reservoirs, Baths, and other Arrangements for the Supply of the Mineral Waters of Harrogate.

Layton-with-Warbrick.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Layton-with-Warbrick Local Board of Health.

Bury.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for Street Improvements.

Lower Brixham.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the District of the Lower Brixham Local Board for the Purchase of Lands by the said Board for Works of Water Supply.

Hexham.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Hexham Local Board of Health (Northumberland).

Tipton.—Altering the Order in Council applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the District of Tipton, in the County of Stafford.

Gainsborough.—Altering the Boundaries of the Paving and Lighting Area within the District of Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, under the Provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858, and for re-uniting the separated Parts of the District called the Town District and Township (beyond the Limits of the Town) District.

Worthing.—Repealing and altering Parts of Local Acts in force within the District of the Worthing Local Board of Health, and for other Purposes.

Worthing.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Worthing Local Board of Health.

Aberystwith.—Alteration and partial Repeal of the Aberystwith Improvement Act, 1835, in force within the District of the Aberystwith Local Board.

Cockermouth.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Cockermouth Local Board.

Burnham.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the District of Burnham, in the County of Somerset, for the Purchase of Lands by the Local Board of Health of the aforesaid District for Street Improvements, &c.

Wednesbury.—Altering the Provisional Order applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the District of Wednesbury, in the County of Stafford.

Burton-upon-Trent.—Altering Provisions of Burton-upon-Trent Local Act, and for other Purposes.

Hornsey.—Repeal of the Local Act (15 Geo. 3. cap. 43) in force within the District of the Hornsey Local Board.

Keswick.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the District of Keswick, for the Purchase of Lands, by the Local Board of Health of the aforesaid District, for Street Improvements.

The following BILLS have been prepared in this Office during the Year, and have passed through Parliament:—

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1868), (31 Vict. c. 10).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1868), (No. 2), (31 & 32 Vict. c. 84).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1868), (No. 3), (31 & 32 Vict. c. 152).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1868), (No. 4), (31 & 32 Vict. c. 85).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1868), (No. 5), (31 & 32 Vict. c. 86).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1868), (No. 6), (31 & 32 Vict. c. 153).

SANITARY AND SEWAGE ACTS.

INQUIRIES have been made, under the provisions of these Acts, by Inspectors of the Local Government Act Office in the following cases, and report thereon made to the Secretary of State:—

Arnold.—Memorial (under sec. 49 of Sanitary Act) against Local Board for default with respect to drainage and water supply.

The Brents (*Parish of Preston next Faversham*).—Memorial from ratepayers against boundary of special drainage district of the Brents, as formed by the vestry of Preston.

Brentwood.—Memorial by Billericay Guardians against vestry of Brentwood for default with respect to water supply.

Bolehall and Glascote.—Memorial by Tamworth Guardians against vestry of Bolehall for default with respect to drainage and water supply.

Chiswick and Acton.—Memorial against these local authorities for default with respect to sewage outfall.

East Stonehouse.—Memorial from ratepayers for modification of boundaries of the special drainage district.

East Stonehouse.—Memorial against the sewer authority for default in respect of drainage outfall.

Epping.—Memorial against this vestry for default in respect to sewage and water supply of Epping town.

Epping.—Memorial from ratepayers for settlement of boundaries of a special drainage district.

Failsworth.—Memorial against this Local Board for default of proper drainage of Mill Lane.

Farncombe.—Memorial from ratepayers against vestry of Godalming for default in respect of the drainage of Farncombe village.

Holbeach.—Memorial against this Local Board for default in respect of drainage.

Hurstpierpoint.—Memorial from ratepayers for modification of boundary of special drainage district.

Ingatestone and Fryconing.—Memorial against vestry for default in respect of the drainage of Ingatestone village.

Kirkheaton and Dalton.—Memorial against this Local Board for default in respect of drainage, whereby a well used by memorialists was polluted.

Maidenhead.—Memorial against town council for default in respect of the drainage of this borough.

Paignton.—Memorial against this Local Board for default in respect of drainage.

Paignton.—Memorial against this Local Board for default in respect of drainage.

Paxford.—Report on complaint against the committee of the special drainage district with respect to water supply.

Plymouth.—Memorial against this Local Board for default in respect of drainage.

Ramsgate.—Memorial against this Local Board for default in respect of drainage.

St Helens (*Isle of Wight*).—Memorial from inhabitants for division of this parish into four special drainage districts.

Seaford.—Two memorials against boundaries of special drainage district as formed by this parish.

Southborough.—Memorial from inhabitants for the settlement of boundaries of a special drainage district.

Southover.—Memorial against this sewer authority for default in respect of efficient drainage.

Stokenham.—Complaint by inhabitants of the hamlets of Beesands and Hallsands against this vestry for default in respect to water supply.

Tamworth.—Memorial against Town Council for default in respect to water supply and drainage.

Terling.—Inquiry into the sanitary state of this village.

Ulverstone.—Memorial by the Guardians of the Poor against this vestry for default in respect of drainage.

Ventnor.—Memorial to prevent this Local Board from carrying out works of drainage outfall.

Westbury-on-Trym.—Memorials from the inhabitants of the tythings of Westbury and Stokebishop praying for separation and formation into special drainage districts.

Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford.—Memorial against this vestry for default in respect of drainage and water supply.

Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford.—Memorial from ratepayers in the parish of Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, praying that the Order made by the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the preceding inquiry and memorial, be rescinded.

Whippingham.—Memorial from inhabitants for division of this parish into special drainage districts.

Wimbledon.—Memorial by ratepayers against this Local Board for default in respect to main sewerage and sewage outfall.

Witham.—Memorial by the Medical Department of the Privy Council against this Local Board as the Nuisance Authority for the Parish of Witham.

Witham.—Memorial by the Medical Department of the Privy Council against the Witham Poor Law Guardians as the Nuisance Authority for the Parish of Terling.

ORDERS, &c. under the Sanitary Act, 1866, and the Sewage Utilization Act, 1867, have been made in the following Places, and for the following Purposes:—

The Brents.—Annulling formation of special drainage district.

Epping.—Settling boundaries of special drainage district.

Hurstpierpoint.—Annulling formation of special drainage district, and settling a modified district instead thereof.

Paxford.—Order on sewer authority to perform certain works for the supply of water.

Saint Helens (*Isle of Wight*).—Division of parts of parish into special drainage districts.

Seaford.—Annulling formation of special drainage district, and settling a modified district instead thereof.

Southborough.—Order dividing parish into special drainage districts.

Westbury-on-Trym.—Order dividing parish into special drainage districts.

Whippingham.—Order dividing parish into special drainage districts.

Wimbledon.—Order on sewer authority to perform works of sewerage, &c.

REGULATIONS for Houses occupied by more than one Family (under the 35th Section of the Sanitary Act, 1866,) have been examined and approved by the Secretary of State in the following Places:—

Altrincham.
Bolton.
Bootle-cum-Linacre.
Dewsbury.
Folkestone.
Garston.
Hastings.
Leek.
Liverpool.
Merthyr Tydfil.
Mountain Ash.
Middlesborough.
Newcastle on-Tyne.
Poplar.
Plumstead,
Runcorn.
Southwick,
Southampton.
Sandbach.
St. George's (Southwark).
St. Leonard's (Shoreditch).
St. Giles.
South Hornsey.
Toxteth Park.
Wednesbury.
Widnes.
Wolverhampton.
York.

SANCTIONS have been given by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Sewage Utilization and Sanitary Acts, in the following Places, for the following Amounts and Purposes:—

District.	County.	Amount Sanctioned.	Purpose of Loan.
		£. s. d.	
Ambleside	Westmoreland	1,000 – –	Drainage.
Binstead	Hants	300 – –	Ditto.
Bourn	Lincoln	1,000 – –	Ditto.
Chorley	Lancaster	2,363 – –	River purification.
Didsbury	Ditto	2,000 – –	Drainage.
East Stonehouse	Devon	5,000 – –	Ditto.
Great Torrington	Ditto	200 – –	Ditto.
Haverhill	Essex and Suffolk.	1,200 – –	Ditto.
Leytonstone	Essex	3,000 – –	Main sewerage.
Lostwithiel	Cornwall	200 – –	Drainage.
Monkseaton	Northumberland	370 – –	Ditto.
North Preston, next Faversham.	Kent	300 – –	Ditto.
Norton	Durham	1,200 – –	Sewerage and outfall.
Saint Leonard's	Sussex	2,500 – –	Drainage.
Scawby-cum-Sturton.	Lincoln	195 – –	Ditto.
Seaford	Sussex	2,900 – –	Ditto.
Stanhope	Durham	1,000 – –	Water supply.
Terling	Essex	1,700 – –	Drainage and water supply.
Tetbury	Gloucester	3,000 – –	Drainage.
Tonbridge	Kent	4,500 – –	Main sewerage.
Washington	Durham	600 – –	Drainage.
Wolviston	Ditto	500 – –	Ditto.
	TOTAL £.	35,028 – –	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1858).

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

PRESENTED BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT
TO PARLIAMENT,

ON THE

EXECUTION

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

(1st August 1867 to 1st August 1868.)

ALSO OF THE

SANITARY AND SEWAGE UTILIZATION
ACTS, 1866 & 1867,

FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 98.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1868.

494.

Under 2 oz.

MINES.

REPORTS

OF

THE INSPECTORS OF MINES,

TO

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE,

For the Year 1867.

Mr. ATKINSON.	Mr. BAKER.
Mr. DICKINSON.	Mr. WALES.
Mr. HIGSON.	Mr. MOORE.
Mr. EVANS.	Mr. ALEXANDER.
Mr. WYNNE.	Mr. SOUTHERN.
Mr. BROUGH.	Mr. WARDELL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

21310.

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A RETURN,

SHOWING

The Number of Male Coal Miners Employed in and about the Coal Mines of Great Britain, the Number of Fatal Accidents and Lives Lost, the Quantity of Coal Raised, and the Proportion of Accidents and Lives Lost to the Number of Persons Employed and the Tons of Coal Raised.

Names of Districts.	Number of Male Coal Miners Employed as per Census 1861.	In the Year 1867.								
		As computed by each Inspector for his own District.		Separate Fatal Accidents.	Lives Lost by the Accidents.	Persons Employed per Separate Fatal Accident.	Persons Employed per Life Lost.	Tons of Coal Raised per Separate Fatal Accident.	Tons of Coal Raised per Life Lost.	Number of Collieries.
		Number of Male Persons Employed.	Quantity of Coal Raised.							
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	22,719	26,321	11,005,500	71	81	370	325	155,007	135,870	167
South Durham	30,805	37,000	15,442,000	74	77	500	481	208,676	200,545	169
North and East Lancashire	23,525	26,820	6,844,000	71	84	377	319	96,394	81,476	281
West Lancashire and North Wales	24,302	30,000	8,350,000	118	134	254	224	70,762	62,313	160
Yorkshire	31,938	37,000	9,850,000	84	90	440	411	117,261	109,444	434
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwickshire	23,434	27,000	7,600,000	59	64	457	422	128,814	118,750	200
North Stafford, Cheshire, and Shropshire	16,427	21,000	6,000,000	61	74	344	284	98,360	81,081	222
South Stafford and Worcestershire	25,235	27,100	10,268,000	95	111	285	244	108,084	92,504	540
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devonshire	21,762	26,000	6,500,000	69	71	377	366	94,203	91,549	228
South Wales	26,292	29,300	9,092,300	119	309	246	95	76,406	29,425	329
Scattered over other Counties	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,—England and Wales	246,587	283,041	90,951,800	821	1,095	—	—	—	—	—
East Scotland	18,091	29,000	7,897,368	51	60	568	483	154,851	131,622	254
West Scotland	17,795	21,075	6,228,575	35	35	602	602	177,959	177,959	211
Totals, Scotland	35,886	50,075	14,125,943	86	95	—	—	—	—	—
Totals and Averages, England, Wales, and Scotland	282,473	333,116	105,077,743	907	1,190	367	280	115,852	88,300	3,195

A 2

3

SUMMARIES.

SUMMARY of Separate FATAL ACCIDENTS in and about the COAL MINES of GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1867.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Explosions of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Total.
		Falls of Coal.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosion of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	–	7	24	31	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	13	4	–	4	21	–	–	11	11	71
South Durham	1	3	25	28	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	11	14	–	1	27	3	2	11	16	74
North and East Lancashire	8	9	21	30	2	–	4	3	–	1	–	–	10	6	1	–	–	6	3	2	1	19	2	–	2	4	71
West Lancashire and North Wales	8	7	46	53	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	–	15	5	–	–	2	8	10	1	–	26	–	–	16	16	118
Yorkshire	1	10	30	40	1	1	3	5	–	–	–	3	13	2	1	–	–	–	8	–	6	17	4	–	9	13	84
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	2	6	19	25	1	–	5	2	1	1	–	1	11	4	1	–	–	2	12	–	–	19	–	1	1	2	59
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	11	10	15	25	–	2	4	5	1	3	–	–	15	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	61
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	7	42	16	58	–	2	7	3	–	1	–	1	14	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	9	14	1	1	–	2	95
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	6	12	26	38	–	–	2	2	2	3	–	1	10	1	1	2	–	1	3	2	3	13	–	–	2	2	69
South Wales	4	19	46	65	2	–	6	3	2	–	–	1	14	2	3	–	1	6	12	–	–	24	1	–	11	12	119
Eastern District of Scotland	6	9	14	23	–	–	7	4	–	2	1	–	14	3	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	6	2	–	–	2	51
Western do.	2	11	13	24	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	35
Total Separate Fatal Accidents in 1867	56	145	295	440	10	9	46	32	7	16	4	8	132	28	9	3	3	51	73	5	25	197	14	4	64	82	907
Accidents in 1866	71	130	215	345	1	3	41	29	8	28	17	26	153	19	8	1	–	38	85	14	22	187	21	6	74	101	857
																									Increase, 1867		50

Summary of Deaths caused by the aforesaid Accidents in and about the Coal Mines of Great Britain during the Year 1867.

Names of Districts.	Explosion of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Total.
		Falls of Coal.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosion of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	–	7	24	31	13	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	13	4	–	4	21	–	–	11	11	81
South Durham	1	3	26	29	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	11	14	–	1	27	3	4	11	18	77
North and East Lancashire	18	9	21	30	2	–	6	3	–	1	–	–	12	7	1	–	–	6	3	2	1	20	2	–	2	4	84
West Lancashire and North Wales	23	7	46	53	1	3	2	3	1	3	3	–	16	5	–	–	2	8	10	1	–	26	–	–	16	16	134
Yorkshire	1	11	30	41	2	5	3	5	–	–	–	3	18	2	1	–	–	–	8	–	6	17	4	–	9	13	90
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	4	6	19	25	1	–	5	2	1	1	–	1	11	5	1	–	–	2	12	–	–	20	–	3	1	4	64
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	17	10	17	27	–	3	7	5	2	3	–	–	20	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	74
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	18	43	17	60	–	2	7	4	–	2	–	1	16	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	9	15	1	1	–	2	111
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	6	12	27	39	–	–	2	2	2	3	–	1	10	1	1	3	–	1	3	2	3	14	–	–	2	2	71
South Wales	185	19	48	67	3	–	6	3	2	–	–	1	15	2	9	–	1	6	12	–	–	30	1	–	11	12	309
Eastern District of Scotland	11	9	14	23	–	–	7	4	–	2	1	–	14	4	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	10	2	–	–	2	60
Western do.	2	11	13	24	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	35
Total Lives Lost in 1867	286	147	302	449	22	15	51	33	8	17	4	8	158	31	16	7	3	51	73	5	25	211	14	8	64	86	1190
Total Lives Lost in 1866	651	139	222	361	1	5	42	29	9	29	20	27	162	20	13	2	–	44	85	14	25	203	21	12	74	107	1484
																									Decrease, 1867		294

SUMMARY of Separate FATAL ACCIDENTS in and about the INSPECTED IRONSTONE MINES of GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1867.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Explosion of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Total.
		Falls of Ironstone.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosion of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total { Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Durham	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
North and East Lancashire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Lancashire and North Wales	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yorkshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	5
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	1	7	6	13	–	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	22
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	1	5	4	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	14
South Wales	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6
Eastern District of Scotland	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	6
Western do.	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Total Separate Fatal Accidents - in 1867	4	15	25	40	–	–	3	5	–	4	3	–	15	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	3	3	68
Total Separate Fatal Accidents - in 1866	3	17	25	42	1	–	4	5	–	3	4	1	18	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	9	3	–	5	8	80
																									Decrease, 1867 -		12

Summary of Deaths caused by the aforesaid Accidents in and about the Inspected Ironstone Mines of Great Britain during the Year 1867.

Names of Districts.	Explosion of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Total.
		Falls of Ironstone.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosion of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Durham	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
North and East Lancashire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Lancashire and North Wales	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yorkshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	5
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	1	8	6	14	–	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	23
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	1	5	4	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	14
South Wales	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6
Eastern District of Scotland	1	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	7
Western do.	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Total Lives Lost in 1867	4	16	25	41	–	–	4	5	–	4	3	–	16	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	3	3	70
Total Lives Lost in 1866	4	17	24	41	1	–	4	5	–	3	4	1	18	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	9	4	–	5	9	81
																									Decrease, 1867		11

Mr. Atkinson's Report.

REPORT on the INSPECTION of MINES in the SOUTH DURHAM INSPECTION DISTRICT, from the 31st December 1866 to the 31st December 1867.—By JOHN J. ATKINSON, Esq.

SIR, Chilton Moor, Fence Houses, February 28, 1868.

I have the honour, as Inspector of Mines for the South Durham Inspection District, to report to you, with reference to the operation of the Mines Inspection Acts during the year ending 31st December 1867.

The following Table shows the number of fatal accidents of different kinds, and the number of deaths that have resulted from them, in, at, and about the mines of the district, in each of the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867; the last being the year embraced by this Report.

	Number of Separate Accidents.					Number of Deaths resulting.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
EXPLOSIONS OF FIRE-DAMP	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	4	28	1
FALLS OF COAL AND STONE.										
Falls of coal	5	–	1	1	3	5	–	1	1	3
Falls of stone	35	30	20	22	25	35	30	21	22	26
Total falls in mine	40	30	21	23	28	40	30	22	23	29
IN SHAFTS.										
Overwinding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ropes or chains breaking	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	1
Whilst ascending or descending	3	–	5	3	1	6	–	5	3	1
Falling into shaft from top	1	3	2	–	–	1	3	2	–	–
Things falling from top of shaft	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	3	–
Falling from part way down	1	5	–	–	–	4	6	–	–	–
Things falling from part way down	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–
Sundries in shafts	1	5	2	4	–	1	5	2	4	–
Totals in shafts	7	15	10	11	2	14	16	10	12	2
MISCELLANEOUS UNDERGROUND.										
Explosions of gunpowder	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	1	–
Suffocation by gases	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Irruptions of water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falling into water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On incline and engine planes	9	5	9	11	11	9	5	9	15	11
By trams or tubs underground	11	16	7	19	14	11	16	7	19	14
By machinery do.	–	2	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	–
Sundries underground	–	1	3	4	1	–	1	6	4	1
Total miscellaneous underground	20	24	22	36	27	20	24	25	40	27
Total underground	68	71	55	72	58	75	73	61	103	59
ON SURFACE.										
By machinery on surface	3	3	4	1	3	3	3	4	1	3
By boilers bursting on surface	–	2	–	1	2	–	6	–	1	4
By sundries on surface	10	7	17	10	11	10	7	17	10	11
Total on surface	13	12	21	12	16	13	16	21	12	18
GROSS TOTALS	81	83	76	84	74	88	89	82	115	77

There are very few ironstone mines under the Inspection Act in this district, and only one fatal accident, causing the death of one person, has been reported as occuring amongst them during the past year. This accident was caused by a fall of roof or stone.

By referring to the preceding tabular statement it may be observed that only one death has been caused by explosion of fire-damp, in the coal mines of the district, during the past year; but there have been several small explosions of fire-damp, causing personal injury, during the year.

The number of deaths which have resulted from falls of stone and coal, in the collieries of the district, during the past year, it will be seen, by a reference to the table, amount to 29, which is about the average number of deaths per year, during the preceding four years embraced by the table.

During the past year only two deaths have resulted from shaft accidents in the collieries of the district, compared with an average number of 13 deaths per year during the preceding four years embraced by the table.

Although this sudden, and perhaps unprecedented, reduction to less than one-sixth of the average number of lives lost by shaft accidents, is too great in amount to permit me to indulge in the expectation that it can be maintained over a series of years; yet, when it is considered that safety-gates are now adopted at the tops of a large proportion of the working shafts of the districts, that other kinds of safety apparatus are so generally employed at the upper hangings-on, or mouthings situated above the bottoms of shafts, and that the extra amount of shaft-sinking which has recently been necessary to comply with the requirements of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. c. 79, at existing mines, has been completed, I am far from being without a well grounded hope that some less considerable reduction in the number of this particular class of accidents may be permanently maintained. I shall offer some suggestions calculated to conduce to a result so desirable, and at the same time apparently attainable, when I remark upon the two deaths that have resulted from this class of accidents in the district, during the past year.

The deaths that have resulted from accidents of a miscellaneous character, in the mines of the district, during the past year, have been 27 in number, which is considerably fewer than those that resulted from the same class of accidents during the preceding year, 1866, when they amounted to 40. The number for the past year is about the average of the numbers for the four preceding years embraced by the Table. This class of accidents consists chiefly of crushes by trams and tubs in the mines; a large proportion of them occurring in this district in the extensive engine and self-acting planes along which the coals are led to the shafts; such planes generally being also the ordinary travelling ways used by the miners in passing to and from their working places at the extremities of the working parts of the mine.

On the whole, the deaths that have resulted from underground accidents in the mines of the district during the past year have only amounted to 59, compared with an average of 78 per year, during the preceding four years embraced by the Table, being a reduction of upwards of twenty-four per cent.

By referring to the table it may be observed that during the past year the deaths that have resulted from accidents on the surface, at and about the coal mines of the district, have been 18 in number, compared with a yearly average of between 15 and 16 deaths during the preceding four years embraced by the table, being a small increase in deaths from this particular class of accidents.

Only two of the accidents have resulted in the death of more than one person; one of which, a boiler explosion at Willington Colliery, caused the deaths of three persons; and the other, a fall of stone in the mine at Byer's Green Colliery, caused the deaths of two persons; so that by these two accidents, five persons lost their lives.

On the whole the deaths that have ensued from accidents in the mines of the district and on the surface, in connexion with them, during the past year, have amounted to 77; while, on the average of the preceding four years embraced by the table, the yearly number of deaths from such accidents had amounted to $93\frac{1}{2}$, showing a reduction of between 17 and 18 per cent. in favour of the past year.

A detailed list of the fatal accidents that have occurred in and about the mines of the district during the past year, 1867, is appended to this report.

Prefixed to this report are summaries in which the fatal accidents during the past year, and the deaths resulting therefrom, are classified, both in and about the coal mines, and also in and about such of the ironstone mines as come within the scope of the Mines Inspection Act, in each of the 12 inspection districts into which Great Britain is divided.

There is also prefixed to this report a return shewing, separately for each of the twelve inspection districts into which Great Britain is divided, the number of male persons

employed in and about the coal mines, the number of fatal accidents, and the number of deaths that have resulted from them, with the quantity of coal raised during the year 1867.

The return also exhibits for each district the proportion of lives lost to the number of persons employed, and to the quantity of coal raised; and, lastly, the return shows the number of collieries there are in each inspection district.

The following comparative statement is taken from the above-mentioned return.

	The whole of Great Britain.	The South Durham Inspection District.
Number of male persons employed as male coal miners in 1861, according to the Census Tables	282,473	30,805
1867.		
Computed number of persons employed	333,116	37,000
Computed quantity of coal raised tons	105,077,743	15,442,000
Number of separate fatal accidents	907	74
Number of lives lost by such accidents	1,190	77
Number of persons employed per fatal accident	367	500
Number of persons employed per life lost	280	481
Tons of coals raised per fatal accident	115,852	208,676
Tons of coals raised per life lost	88,300	200,545
Number of collieries	3,195	169

Comparative statement, for 12 years ending 31st December 1867, of the quantity of coal raised, the number of deaths resulting from accidents, and the number of tons of coal raised per life lost, in the whole of coal mines of Great Britain, and in those of the South Durham Inspection district, separately.

12 years ending 31st December 1867.	The whole of Great Britain.	The South Durham Inspection District.
1. Number of tons of coal raised	1,055,422,576	156,612,072
2. Deaths from explosions of fire-damp tons	2,956	77
3. Deaths from falls of coal and roof	4,763	344
4. Deaths from shaft accidents	2,030	124
5. Deaths from miscellaneous accidents in the mines and on the surface	2,841	456
6. Total deaths from all classes of accidents in 12 years	12,590	1,001
Number of tons of coal raised per death from different classes of accidents.		
2*a*. Tons of coal raised per death from explosions of fire-damp	357,044	2,033,923
3*a*. Tons of coal raised per death from falls of roof and coal	221,588	455,268
4*a*. Tons of coal raised per death from shaft accidents	519,913	1,263,001
5*a*. Tons of coals raised per death from miscellaneous accidents in the mines and on the surface	371,497	343,448
6*a*. Tons of coal raised per death from all classes of accidents	83,830	156,456
Death rate from different classes of accidents per hundred millions of tons of coal raised.		
2*b*. Deaths, per hundred million of tons of coal raised, from explosion of fire-damp	280	49
3*b*. Deaths, per hundred million of tons of coal raised, from falls of roof and coal	451	220
4*b*. Deaths, per hundred million of tons of coal raised, from shaft accidents	193	79
5*b*. Deaths, per hundred million of tons of coal raised, from miscellaneous accidents on the surface and in the mines	269	291
6*b*. Deaths, per hundred million of tons of coal raised, from all classes of accidents	1,193	639

Taking the whole of Great Britain, excepting the South Durham District, the deaths from accidents in and about coal mines during the 12 years embraced by the foregoing statement, have been at the rate of 1,289 per hundred million of tons of coal raised, while in the South Durham District the deaths have only been at the rate of 639 per

hundred millions of tons of coal raised, or rather less than one half of the death rate in proportion to the quantity of coal raised, during the same period.

Fatal Explosion of Fire-damp.

Only one explosion of fire-damp in the mines of the district, during the past year, has proved fatal to life; and even in this solitary case the quantity of fire-damp was so small as to injure no other person than the unfortunate victim, Mark Rhodes, a putter, at whose naked light the explosion took place.

This explosion occurred on the 6th May 1867, at Eldon Colliery (belonging to the owners of South Durham Colliery), near Bishop Auckland. The deceased was himself immediately blameable for the explosion, as he went into the place where it occurred in contravention of one of the special rules of the Colliery.

This Colliery, although having a superabundance of ventilation, if properly conducted into every part of the workings, has only been opened and worked a short time; and as a moderate amount of fire-damp is given off by the coal, and as the inclination of the strata is considerable, it had, at my request, been worked with safety lamps only, until shortly before this accident, when naked lights had been introduced in lieu of safety-lamps without my being aware of the change.

In such a mine I prefer the use of safety-lamps, if even, as in this case, it is necessary to use gunpowder for blasting the coal, deputies or other special persons only being allowed to light the shots; because either a sudden discharge of gas, or injury to a brattice by a fall of stone or otherwise, may give rise to an explosive atmosphere in some portion of the workings, and if naked lights are in use, an explosion may be the consequence.

The following is an epitome of the evidence as to the cause of the accident, given at the inquest:—

John Howard, being sworn, said: I am a hewer in the "going" board; deceased was a pony putter; deceased had gone into a wall to sound as to how far another board was from being holed into it. After sounding I heard an explosion by which my light was extinguished; there was plenty of ventilation in that district; we have to shelter ourselves from the wind; the wall was bratticed, but had not been worked since the fore shift two days before the explosion. I had never heard of fire-damp being observed in the place. The special rules prohibit persons from going into places without authority. We have no right to do so.

Thomas Bertram, being sworn, said: I am a hewer. On the 6th May I was hewing in the board above the "going board," and was expecting to hole my board into a wall driven up in front of it, from the "going board."

The deceased, Mark Rhodes, when in my board voluntarily offered to go into the wall and sound or "jowell" to enable me to judge how far I was from holing into it, but he did not do so at the time, nor until about an hour afterwards; nor did he inform me at the time when he was going to do so. After he knocked I felt a concussion, but thought it arose from the operation of blasting the coal. About a quarter of an hour after this another putter told me that Rhodes had been injured by the firing of a blasting shot.

I had myself worked the last shift that had been worked in the wall where the explosion took place, and then only observed a little gas in the pricker hole. A little stone had fallen from the roof on the left-hand side of the wall. The deputies keep the brattices near enough to the faces of the working places. The back-shift deputy had not reached my place at the time of the explosion.

Thomas Elliott, being sworn, said: He was a deputy, and had once observed a little gas in the wall, which was ignited by a candle held up for a line mark, but that the flame was only about as large as his hand. That he had examined the wall about 1.40 a.m. on the morning of the accident, and then examined the recess in the roof (left by a fall of stone) both with a safety-lamp, and afterwards with a naked light; that the recess in the roof was about two yards beyond the inner end of the brattice, and that he did not detect any fire-damp; and that the brattice was then all right. That he had examined the place since the explosion, but had found no gas; that he never knew a stronger ventilation in a pit; and that the use of safety-lamps had been discontinued about three months; and that the workmen prefer candles.

John Smithson, being sworn, said: That he was a hewer, and had hewed one or two shifts in the wall where the explosion occurred; that he was in the wall about 2.30 a.m. on the morning of the explosion, when he observed that a part of the canvass brattice was down, about 16 yards back from the face of the wall, and that there had been a fall of stone at the place; that he passed the place where the brattice was down as he was

going in to search for a lamp which he had lost; and that he did not report the fall of stone or injury to the brattice to any person previous to the occurrence of the explosion. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that in future "danger signals" should be put up at all places where work is suspended.

Verdict and recommendation.

I concurred in the recommendation of the jury, and afterwards wrote to the manager of the colliery, recommending that the use of safety-lamps only, should be re-established, unless the workmen very strongly objected to such a course.

In reply I was informed that the workmen objected to the use of safety-lamps being again resorted to.

The consequence is that the mine continues to be worked with naked lights, and although I consider that under ordinary circumstances, in this case, naked lights may be used with safety, yet I should have preferred the use of safety-lamps to guard against danger from any sudden and excessive outburst of gas, or from any neglect or derangement of the ordinary ventilating provisions or arrangements.

I may here state that I do not agree with the recommendation of a majority of my colleagues, contained in our joint report of the 26th of January addressed to the Secretary of State, to the effect that a new general rule should be made to the following effect:—

Dissent from a recommendation made by a majority of the Inspectors of Mines.

"16. In all workings in coal where safety-lamps are used as the means of lighting, no "blasting powder shall be used in such mine."

My reason for objecting to the introduction of such a rule being that it will tend to cause mines to be worked with naked lights, in order that blasting may be employed, when such mines could be more securely worked with safety lamps, if even blasting were to be carried on in particular parts of such mines; the shots only being allowed to be lighted by duly qualified and specially authorized persons, immediately after having ascertained by a careful examination of the place, that it could be done with safety.

The following is a copy of the blasting regulations in use in some parts of Earl Vane's collieries, in this district, where safety-lamps are used:—

"*Londonderry Collieries.—Firing Shot Regulations.*

Regulations as to firing blasting shots where safety lamps are used.

"When it is necessary to use gunpowder to blast the stone or coal in any part of the "mine where safety lamps are used a trustworthy person must be specially appointed "by the underviewer to do this. He must in all cases be provided with a Davy's "safety-lamp, and immediately after carefully trying and finding no indications of gas "shall unlock his lamp and fire the shot himself, and immediately after doing this must "relock the lamp. The underviewer must be careful in his selection of any one to do "this, and must impress upon him the necessity of his using every possible care and "precaution. He must furnish him with a copy of this regulation, and warn him that "the least neglect will be severely punished.

"JOHN DAGLISH."

A copy of a similar regulation, which was recommended for use at Trimdon Grange, Colliery, by Mr. E. F. Boyd, in his award as to whether the practice of blasting with gunpowder in the long wall workings in the low main seam was dangerous, and so threatened or tended to the bodily injury of the workpeople, or not, is given in my last Annual Report.

I am decidedly of opinion that in many mines it would be more safe to work with safety-lamps and to blast with powder, under such restrictions as the above, than it would be to work the mines with unprotected lights; and the arbitration just named is a proof that the practice of blasting cannot, in all cases where he may object to it, be prevented by an inspector of mines.

And the case of Eldon Colliery, as already explained, is a proof that naked lights may be used in mines where an Inspector of Mines may think it would be safer to use only locked safety-lamps, if even it were necessary to allow of the practice of blasting (where safety-lamps are used) under strict regulations, in particular parts of such mines.

Ordinary safety lamps are unsafe under certain circumstances.

In my last annual report (page 12) I stated that a committee [of which I am a member] of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers had ascertained that an explosive mixture of fire-damp and air, becomes ignited and explodes on being passed over an ordinary Davy lamp (lighted), as a current travelling at the rate of only 8 feet per second.

Previous to the making of these experiments it was well known that the Davy safety-lamp would explode currents of fire-damp, if they were of high velocity, as Sir Humphrey Davy himself had stated on the first introduction of the lamp, but I am inclined to think that very few persons, if indeed any person, thought that so moderate a velocity as 8 feet per second would give rise to such an explosion, as this velocity is exceeded

by the ordinary currents of air in many parts of well-ventilated mines, in the present improved state of ventilation; although so high a velocity would perhaps seldom be met with in the air currents of mines at the time when the lamp was invented and adopted.

The committee have tested a great variety of forms of safety-lamp, by passing currents of fire-damp over them at different velocities, and so far have found that all the kinds of lamps they have tried, that had been in use previous to the experiments being made, pass the flame, and cause an explosion with greater or less velocities of current.

Two or three new descriptions of safety-lamps have been invented since the making of these experiments, which have not yet been found to give rise to an explosion under the most severe tests to which they have been subjected.

Arrangement for testing safety-lamps for use at collieries.

Before leaving this subject, I would direct the attention of the managers of firey mines to a very useful little adjunct to the safety-lamp shops or cabins at collieries.

It consists of a small inverted gasholder, just a little larger than is required for the insertion of a safety-lamp into it, through its open bottom.

The small gasholder may be composed of tin or glass, and should be suspended over a burner for common lighting gas, where such gas is used for lighting purposes, so that by opening the gas tap the holder may be filled with an explosive mixture of gas with the air it contains, for the purpose of testing safety-lamps before being used, both after repairs and at stated intervals.

The test consists in inserting the lighted safety-lamp into the inflammable mixture in the small gas holder.

If there is any dangerous flaw in the lamp, it will be shown by the mixture being exploded, the smallness of its quantity rendering it harmless.

Falls of coal and roof.

In the coal mines of the district, during the past year, three falls of coal have each caused the death of one person, and twenty-four falls of roof or stone have also each caused the death of one person, while a single accident of this nature has caused the deaths of two persons.

The avocations of the persons who have met with their deaths from this class of accidents were as follows:—

By falls of coal:		
Shifter	1	
Hewers	2	
	—	3
By falls of stone and roof:		
Hewers	12	
Deputies	3	
Putters	3	
Shifters	2	
Stone workers	2	
Wastemen	2	
Horse-driver	1	
Mason	1	
	—	26
Total deaths		29

Although falls of coal and stone in the coal mines of Great Britain cause the deaths of nearly 40 per cent. of the victims of all classes of accidents, there is a very great difference in their number in proportion to the quantity of coal raised, in the different districts or coal fields of the kingdom.

Comparative freedom from accidents by falls of stone and roof enjoyed in the district.

During the 12 years ending 31st December 1867 1,055,422,576 tons of coal were raised from the whole of the mines of Great Britain; the number of deaths caused by falls of coal and roof in the same time amounted to 4,763, or at the rate of 4·51 deaths per million tons of coal raised; during the same period, in the South Durham Inspection District alone, there were raised 156,612,072 tons of coal, the deaths from this class of accidents in the district during the period being 344, or at the rate of 2·20 per million of tons of coal raised; a fatality, in proportion to the coal raised, of rather less than one-half of that of the whole of Great Britain.

This great discrepancy between the proportion of deaths resulting from falls of coal and stone in the South Durham District, as compared with those in the whole of Great Britain, may probably, in part, be accounted for by differences of natural conditions in the

structure, in the plane of stratification, and in the general character of the roofs and seams of coal in the different districts; but it seems to be also probable that it arises partly from the fact that in the South Durham Mines Inspection District, the timbering and supporting of the roof at the working faces is not left to the hewers themselves, but is attended to by a distinct class of workmen called deputies or deputy overmen, while in most of the other districts of the kingdom this duty is left to the hewers themselves, except where the system of long wall work is pursued.

That this is the cause, appears to some extent to be evinced by the fact that the North Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland district (with the single exception of Yorkshire) stands next to the South Durham Inspection District in point of immunity from this class of accidents, in proportion to coal raised, where, over at least the greater portion of the district, the same practice of employing deputies prevails. That the Yorkshire district stands before the Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham district in freedom from this class of accidents, in proportion to the coal raised, may, perhaps, arise from the non-employment of such deputies, except to a limited extent in Cumberland, on the one hand, and to the general adoption of the long wall system of working, and favourable natural conditions in the mines of Yorkshire, on the other. No. 3 accident in the list was caused by a fall of stone in an underground staple, carrying away a scaffold on which deceased was employed, owing to which he fell through a depth of about 13 fathoms.

Accidents Nos. 15 and 50 each resulted in the death of a boy, who was voluntarily performing duties properly appertaining to other persons, at the times when the accidents occurred.

The accident numbered 72 in the list involved a very long inquiry by the coroner's jury, as there appeared to be very contradictory evidence given at the inquest, from which it was manifest that there was a want of good feeling between the overman and some of his deputies, one of whom, in his evidence, appeared to be wishful to attach blame to the overman; the evidence he gave was however very unsatisfactory in its general character, and at variance with the requirements of the special rules, and I think the jury properly did not appear to consider it as being reliable.

Since the accident I have ascertained that a better feeling and understanding has been established between the overman and his deputies at the colliery where the accident occurred.

The other accidents arising from falls of coal and roof, being of an ordinary character, do not appear to call for any special remarks here.

Fatal Accidents in Shafts.

I have previously remarked that there have only been two deaths caused by accidents in the shafts of the mines of the district during the past year, compared with an average of 13 deaths per year, from the same class of accidents, during the preceding four years.

Precautions against shaft accidents.

I am of opinion, that a very considerable reduction in the numbers of deaths from this class of accidents may be permanently maintained if safety-gates are universally (and at present they are very generally) adopted at the tops of winding shafts, together with the universal provision of a scaffold or grating immediately beneath the lowest point reached by cages only winding from upper seams or hangings-on situated above the bottoms of shafts.

A further precaution against this class of accidents consists in having removable chains or bars at the tops of shafts, to prevent workpeople crowding and crushing each other when assembled for the purpose of descending the shaft, as also is a similar provision at shaft bottoms; only the proper number of persons to be lowered or raised at one time being allowed to enter within the chain or bar.

The accident No. 13 in the list occurred at the Westerton Colliery on the 13th March 1867, and caused the death of Jonathan Forster, a hewer, who was in the cage for the purpose of descending the shaft at the time of the accident.

The case was carefully investigated both by myself and by the coroner and jury. From the evidence given at the inquest it appeared that the cage had been arrested in its descent by sticking in the guides, close to the top of the shaft, and that a little slack rope had been let out from the engine after its stoppage; that the engineman, having noticed this, had reversed the engine, in order to take in the slack rope, but that the cage became loosened in the guides before all the slack rope was taken in, and by falling a few feet, the cage (with its single occupant) had given a jerk which snapped the rope and allowed it to fall to the bottom of the shaft. The rope appeared to be a good round wire rope, in very fair working condition, and had been used immediately before the accident in winding very much heavier loads. For my part, I suspect that the boy

who attended to the keps or catches on which the cage rests when at the top of the shaft, and who had hold of the handle which moves them, at the time of the accident, had not kept them far enough back to allow the descending cage to pass them, and that the upper bar of the cage had rested upon them for a second or two, and so allowed slack rope to be let out, and that the cage had then either dropped away of itself, or that the boy, in his trepidation at the circumstance, had pulled them back and liberated the cage, which, by the momentum of its fall, had snapped the rope.

My reason for this suspicion is, that the boy, in his evidence, stated that he had not heard any reply signal from the on-setter at the bottom of the shaft, to allow of the cages being put in motion; and from this circumstance he would naturally think that the engineman was doing wrong in starting to move the cages, and would probably feel in doubt as to whether he ought or ought not to allow the cage at the top of the shaft to descend below the keps or catches; and the whole matter would be so momentary that he would scarcely have time for reflection as to what course he ought to pursue, before the catastrophe.

The engineman stated in his evidence, that he had received a signal to move the cages from the bottom of the shaft before he did so, although the boy at the catches or keps appears not to have been aware of this.

In this case the rope was evidently of ample strength for the strain it was intended to bear, and had been broken by the jerk caused by the cage falling.

The accident No. 57 in the list resulted in the death of Ralph Hope, a horse-keeper, and arose through the cage, in which he was descending a shaft, first sticking in the guides a few feet above the shaft bottom, and, after a little slack chain or rope had accumulated, falling away to the bottom of the shaft.

There were four persons in the cage when it stuck in the guides and fell away; three of whom were comparatively uninjured by the accident; but the deceased, who appears to have become entangled with the cage chains, lost his life, having apparently received a blow.

The evidence at the inquest went to show that the guides, at the place where the cage stuck, had been renewed or repaired about two months previous to the accident, and that no cage had been known to stick there before; and an examination of the place, after the accident, did not lead to the detection with certainty of the cause of its having stuck in this instance. The cage had to enter into a fresh set of guides at or about the place where it stuck, called changing guides, to admit of tubs being taken out of the cage and of others being put in their places at the bottom of the shaft; and it seemed to me to be probable that the cage had caught upon the pointed part of one of the short bottom guides, perhaps owing to the persons in the cage being more or less unequally balanced from their positions in the cage, but there was no proof of this.

I recommended that the points of the short bottom guides should be shod with sheet-iron to prevent the risk of the cage sticking at them in future.

The deaths from shaft accidents in the whole of the coal mines of Great Britain during the 12 years ending 31st December 1867, were 2,030 in number, or 1·93 deaths for each million of tons of coal raised; while in the South Durham district the deaths from such accidents were 124 in number, or at the rate of less than 0·79 death per million of tons of coal raised, being a death rate from shaft accidents, sensibly less than one half of that for the whole of Great Britain, in proportion to the quantity of coal raised.

Apparatus for the prevention of overwinding.

There are one or two descriptions of apparatus for the purpose of detaching cages from the winding ropes, in the event of overwinding, which, when used in connection with extra keps or catches, to arrest the cage immediately it becomes detached, are, I think, calculated to prevent accidents and to save life; and I could wish to see one or other of them generally adopted.

Objections to the use of apparatus for preventing cages falling down shafts after the breakage of a rope.

I entertain grave doubts as to whether even the best of the very numerous apparatus hitherto brought under public notice for arresting the progress of a cage in falling down a shaft after the breakage of the winding rope, is not as likely and as liable to cause accidents and loss of life by partially arresting the descent of the cage and then allowing it to fall away, and, by the jerk, to break the rope through coming into operation when not required, as it is to prevent such accidents and to save life.

The use of an apparatus of the above description would probably, in some cases, lead to winding ropes being more frequently used until they break than at present, and, if so, anything short of the most perfect certainty of action on the part of the apparatus, would necessarily involve an increased danger from their use, in this particular respect.

I have witnessed some experiments with what, by some persons, was deemed to be the best of this class of apparatus, and I think it failed to arrest the descent of the cage more frequently than it succeeded in doing so.

A Committee of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers is at present investigating this subject, and will, in all probability, report upon it in a short time.

Miscellaneous Underground Accidents.

There have occurred in the mines, of the district, during the past year, 27 accidents coming under the above classification, each causing the death of one person, being about the average number per year for a few years past.

Crushes by tubs.

Of the 27 deaths from accidents coming under the above denomination, no less than 25 of them have arisen from crushes by coal tubs in the underground roads of the mines; 14 of these accidents occurring in the roads where horses or ponies and boys are employed in the transport of the coal, and the remaining 11 in the inclined and engine planes so extensively prevailing in the mines of this district.

Suffocation by choke-damp.

One of the other deaths coming under this classification arose from the victim having, contrary to the special rules, ventured beyond a danger signal where there was known to be a small temporary accumulation of choke-damp, and being overcome by it; the remaining accident under this head arose from a conflagration of the screens and other surface erections; part of the smoke from which was carried with the air down the downcast shaft, and suffocated one victim.

A considerable number of the sufferers from this class of accidents meet with their deaths from riding upon or trying to get on or off the sets of tubs while they are in motion in inclined and engine planes in the mines, contrary to the special rules or other regulations. It is scarcely possible to prevent infractions of such regulations, particularly in the very extensive mines of this district where so many of the workings are situated at great distances, in some instances as much as three miles from the shafts, rendering the temptation to ride very great.

I made some remarks upon this subject in my last annual Report.

The case of suffocation by choke-damp.

The accident numbered 15 in the list arose from the victim of it, a hewer, going past a caution board which had been put up in his presence by a deputy, to indicate that it was dangerous to pass it. The consequence of this wilful breach of the special rules was that he was suffocated by a small accumulation of choke-damp in the place which appears to have been given off at or near a small fault about 10 yards back from the face of the place. He was perfectly aware of choke-damp having been in the place, and that the caution board was put up to warn persons not to enter it.

Accidents on the surface, at and about the tops of Shafts.

The deaths from accidents on the surface about the coal mines of the district have been 18 in number during the past year compared with an average number of 15½ per year during the preceding four years embraced by the Table at page 1.

Of these, three have been caused by machinery connected with engines, four by boilers bursting, seven by coal waggons and trucks, two by small coal apparatus tubs, one by falling off erections while emptying a tub of coals, and another by the falling of a coping stone from the top of an engine chimney.

The accident numbered 10 in the list arose from the victim, a joiner, being accidently jerked into the fly-wheel hole of a winding engine, while he, with four other persons, was engaged in guiding a hempen rope on to the drum or plane of the engine; the fly-wheel jammed his head against a balk of timber, killing him on the spot.

The accident No. 46 arose from the brakesman of an engine, used for working a small coal apparatus, getting entangled with, and being crushed by, some of the wheels of the engine.

The accident No. 49 in the list arose from the brakeman of a winding engine being caught by one of the winding ropes, and by it, being folded upon the drum of the engine, while he appeared to have been going, by an improper route, to oil some part of the machinery while the engine was in motion.

I recommended that the way by which deceased had been attempting to pass should be, by extra fencing, rendered so difficult to traverse, and that in future there should be no inducement for persons to pass in that direction, which was agreed to be complied with.

Boilers bursting.

Boiler explosion at Willington Colliery.

The accident No. 1 in the list, which caused the deaths of three persons, arose through the bursting of a boiler connected with the winding engine at Willington Colliery, on the morning of Wednesday the 2nd January 1867.

At the place there were altogether four boilers, but only the exploded boiler and one of the other three were at work at the time of the occurrence.

The exploded boiler was cylindrical in form, with egg or hemispherical ends, and was fired externally, having wheel flues. The dimensions of the exploded boiler were, length 33 feet, over ends, and diameter 6 feet. The bottom of the boiler was about 2 feet 9 inches above the fire-bars. The boiler was fitted with 2 safety-valves, one 5 inches, and the other $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and there was an extra safety-valve on the steam pipe, 3 inches in diameter. There were two water gauges or floats upon the exploded boiler, one to indicate the level of the water, and the other a Johnson's patent alarm whistle, intended to give an alarm in the event of the water becoming too low.

The boiler which was worked in connexion with the exploded boiler was of similar form, but was only 24 feet in length, over ends, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter; it was fitted with two safety-valves, one 5, and the other 4 inches in diameter. It was also provided with two water gauges, one a simple common float, and the other a Johnson's patent alarm whistle. The feed pump was attached to and worked by the winding engine, which obtained its steam from these boilers; it was 4 inches in diameter and had a 4 feet stroke; making a stroke for each stroke of the engine. The water with which the boilers were fed was pure in quality, being all day-water from a fresh water pond. Each boiler was fitted with a sludging apparatus; and orders were given for each boiler to be sludged twice a day. The feed pipe descended through about the middle of the boiler, to within about 6 inches of the bottom of the boiler. Both the boilers which were at work were fed through kep clacks to prevent their throwing the water through the feed pipes.

The ordinary working pressure was 35 lbs. per square inch.

At the time of the explosion there was not a steam gauge in connexion with the boilers, it having been removed a short time previously, owing to alterations that were in progress, and had not, at the time of the explosion, been replaced.

The steam pipe which connected the two boilers that were at work, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The weight of the boiler was about 5 tons.

A model of the boiler, showing the seams, and the position of the safety and working apparatus, together with the lines of fracture in bursting, was produced at the inquest, at my instance, as I find that much light is generally thrown upon the cause of explosion by such models.

The engineer of the colliery, Mr. Wm. Soulsby, gave evidence at the inquest, and proved, amongst other things, that the exploded boiler had been purchased from the Weardale Iron Company as a second-hand boiler, and had only been set to work at Willington Colliery about 48 hours before the explosion occurred, not having been tested after it was bought, by hydraulic pressure or other means. That it was placed next to the engine-house. That he had examined the boiler and found the alarm whistle all right, and observed no leakage, on the day before the explosion. After the feed pipe was broken by the explosion he found a little ice in the pipe, but considered that it left plenty of water-way. He had examined the boiler before it was put into its seat, and at different times afterwards, and saw no fault in it. He had not found anything to lead him to form an opinion as to why it had exploded. He thought the torn plates were very good in quality, although not such as he would put into a new boiler, as they become thinner and worse in quality, the longer they are at work. The thinnest part of the torn plates was about five-sixteenths of an inch thick, or only one-sixteenth less than their original thickness. He had heard no complaint as to leakage, and could see no signs of the boiler having been overheated. There were no brands on the plates composing the boiler.

Edward Roxby, the engineman in charge at the time of the explosion, said that about 10 minutes past 4 o'clock a.m., the fireman came to get the fires ready to commence work at 6 a.m., and he, the witness, raised the damper about 4.10 a.m. He, the witness, examined both the floats about that time, and found them all right. He also tried the whistle and found it all right. Witness after that time cleaned the fire under the exploded boiler. He began to lower the men and boys down the shaft about 5.15 a.m., and had nearly lowered the whole of them at about 5.40 a.m., and he noticed that the steam was blowing off at the safety-valves, in the ordinary way, when the boiler exploded, and was driven through the smith's workshop, and fell at a great distance, by the side of the railway.

The whistles had given no alarm, and he thought there was no unusual pressure. There was no steam gauge on, but the weights upon the safety-valves of the other boiler in steam connexion with that which exploded, had not been altered from 35 lbs. to the square inch, since it was taken off. He had tried and found the safety valves

right at different times while the steam was rising. He had no idea that any thing was wrong, and could offer no opinion as to the cause of the explosion. There was a small leak of steam on the top of the boiler, near to the safety valve, which he had reported to the foreman smith. The fireman was steady and careful. He, the witness, had never found any stoppage of the feed water through frost, and the pumping engine boilers got their feed water all right through the same pipes, during the same night. When he went to his duties at 5 p.m. on the night before the explosion, the feed was was going into the exploded boiler, and was taken off that and put upon the other boiler, half-an-hour after that time, and remained so up to the time of the explosion. The water was at its ordinary level in the exploded boiler when the feed was taken off it. At the time of the explosion the floats indicated plenty of water in the boiler; it was above the ordinary level. The dampers were down at 6 p.m. on the night before the explosion; two or three inches depth of water might be evaporated through the night with the dampers down. He had observed no leakage on the underside of the boiler, nor any signs of the boiler having been overheated, on examining it after the explosion.

John Rutherford, the master smith, stated that he had examined the boiler several times, inside and outside, before it was put up into its seat, and thought it was capable of bearing 35 lbs. pressure per square inch, and was fit for the work for which it was intended; and he had examined it since the explosion without finding any flaw to account for it, and hence he thought that the pressure must have been more than 35 lbs. per square inch.

He thought there were slight appearances of overheating along the sides of the boiler, in the inside, but that it did not look as if it had been red-hot; an unusual lowness of water would be likely to give rise to those appearances.

The engineman could ascertain the level of the water by the float. No. 16 and 17 plates (on the model) he considered not to be so good as the others, but yet of fair quality; he thought they should have borne a pressure of 35 lbs. per square inch. He thought 50 lbs. per square inch would not have thrown the boiler so far, although it might have rent the boiler. There were some unimportant leakages of steam on the top of the boiler, but no water leakages were reported to him. Witness bought the boiler for the owners of the Colliery, from the Weardale Iron Company at Tow Law.

Mr. William Thomas, the manager of the Weardale Iron Company's Works at Tow Law, gave evidence to the effect that he negociated the sale of the boiler with Messrs. George Love and John Rutherford, and that the latter had examined it carefully at the time. The boiler had originally been got from Mr. Murray of Chester-le-Street in the year 1845, and had been in use day and night for 15 or 16 years, working at a pressure of 35 lbs. per square inch; but had not been in use for some time previous to its being sold by the Weardale Iron Company in February 1866. A written report on the causes of boiler explosions, by the witness, was put in and read. He attributed this explosion to the expansion of the plates of the boiler by heating, when set to work after being very cold from the state of the weather. He should not have set the boiler to work until after there had been a quiet fire applied to it, for about three weeks, without any pressure of steam. He observed no signs of its having been overheated. The same safety valve and weight had been upon it at the time it exploded, as had been upon it when in use at Tow Law, and it could thus not be loaded at more pressure than 35 lbs. per square inch, even when the weight was at the extremity of the lever, unless additional weights had been used. Witness did not consider 21 or 22 years too long a time for the boiler to have been worked. It had at first been set with wheel flues, but more recently with flash flues, while in use at Tow Law.

Mr. Watson, engineer to the Black Boy Coal Company, in his evidence, stated that he found no sign of the boiler having been overheated, and did not think there had been any want of water; he saw no reason to think that there had been any more pressure than 35 lbs. to the square inch.

He thought he detected an old crack extending from rivet hole to rivet hole, in one of the plates, and that the boiler had given way there; this was in No. 16 Plate (as numbered on the model). He did not think that the weather had had anything to do with the explosion, or the boiler would have burst before it had been 48 hours at work. He thought that the crack was old over about a dozen rivets, or a distance of 20 to 24 inches. He had not examined the boiler until a week after the explosion occurred.

Mr. Hopper, the owner and manager of the Victoria Iron Works, near Fence Houses, stated in evidence, that he had examined the exploded boiler, and saw no signs of its having been overheated, nor of old cracks; although some of the pieces now produced were a little darker along the rent than other parts, and might be old cracks. He should have thought that the boiler would have borne a pressure of 35 lbs. per square inch. He

did not think it possible that there could have been a crack two feet long without leakage, if even the crack was only partial.

George Irvin, in evidence, stated that he was one of the enginemen, and was braking the engine from 6 a.m. till 5 p.m., and he corroborated the evidence given by the other engineman, Roxby, as to the state of matters when he left the engine in Roxby's charge, on the evening before the explosion.

Supposed cause of this boiler bursting.

My own opinion as to the cause of this boiler explosion, after a careful examination of the boiler and torn plates, and a full consideration of all the facts, is, that it arose simply from the plates not having been strong enough to resist the ordinary working pressure of 35 lbs. to the square inch, owing chiefly to the deterioration of the quality of the iron of some of the plates, through long exposure to the hot air and gases, (and they were very much deteriorated), probably assisted, to some extent, by the altered direction and amount of expansion arising from the heat being applied to different portions of the boiler from those where it had previously been applied.

The boiler was about 22 years old and had been in use day and night probably 16 or 18 years of that time.

I do not think it was possible for Mr. Watson to distinguish any old cracks in the torn plates of boiler, after it had laid exposed to the weather a week before he saw it, and there would almost certainly have been leakage had such a crack as he described existed; besides this there was a letter produced from some one connected with a boiler inspection association, stating that after a careful examination, no cracks of this character had been found to exist in the boiler, a decision further confirmed by examinations made by Messrs. Thomas and Rutherford at the time when the former sold, and the latter bought, the boiler.

The verdict of the jury was that they were of opinion that the deaths of the three persons were caused by the explosion of No. 1 boiler at Sunny Brow Colliery, but what caused the explosion there was not sufficient evidence to show. They also recommended that all in authority about the Colliery should take more care for the time to come. This recommendation was probably made in consequence of there having, at the time of the explosion, been no steam pressure gauge upon the boiler.

After the inquest I communicated with the Secretary of State as to whether I should take proceedings to recover the penalty incurred by the steam-gauge not being in connexion with the boiler, but as it was considered that the explosion could not be attributed to the absence of the steam-gauge, and as some doubts were entertained as to whether a conviction could have been obtained, I was not instructed to take proceedings.

Some other boilers, having the same general pedigree as the one which in this case exploded, have, since the occurrence, been tested by hydraulic pressure, at my request.

Boiler explosion at Waldridge Colliery.

The accident numbered 64 in the list arose through the bursting of a boiler at Waldridge Colliery on the 3rd November 1867, causing the death of William Johnson the engineman.

At the inquest, Mr. George Morris, the colliery engineer, gave evidence to the effect that the exploded boiler was cylindrical in form, with hemispherical ends, 19 feet long over ends, and 6 feet in diameter, and that it was fired externally with wheel flues. A model of the boiler, shewing the lines of the seams, the rents, and the position of the fittings, was produced.

There was a safety-valve 5 inches in diameter on the boiler. The steam jug was next to the fire end of the boiler; next to this was one of Johnson's alarm whistles, to sound in the event of there being too little water in the boiler; then there was a common float, and next to it a duplicate one; beyond this was the unplugging apparatus, and next to it was the feed jug; and beyond it, and next to the back end of the boiler, was the safety-valve.

Under ordinary working arrangements the steam also had access to an extra safety-valve, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, upon the steam-pipe. The boiler was made, probably, at least 30 years ago, (in fact, I believe, 37 years ago) by Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The original thickness of the plates was three-eighths of an inch. The water used was pit water, but pretty pure, and only forming a slight fur; the boiler was sludged once a day, and cleaned once a fortnight. It had been repaired, by putting in two new plates, on the day before the explosion. The new plates were not torn by the explosion, nor were those next to them. The steam-valve was closed when found after the explosion, as was also the feed-valve; it is customary to keep the valves closed when boiling the water after a boiler has been off. The working pressure was 35 lbs. per square inch, but, owing to the steam-valve being closed, the steam would not have access to the steam pressure gauge at the time of the explosion. The thinnest part of the torn portion of the plates is about $\frac{7}{32}$nds of an inch in thickness over

a very short distance, and $\frac{8}{32}$nds or $\frac{1}{4}$-inch for a little greater distance. He, the witness, found some of the plates to be a little crystallized, the fibre of the iron being short, and the quality deteriorated, boiler plates becoming so by use.

The fractures, he said, are all in the old plates; and the plates appeared to be quite good previous to the explosion, so far as could be ascertained by outward examination. He had observed nothing to indicate that there had been shortness of water.

The engineman, Johnson, was a steady brakeman, and not likely to have neglected his duty. Witness could not come to a conclusion as to what had caused the explosion; the old plates, where the fracture had gone, were the weakest.

Edward White, the master smith, on being examined, stated that he had repaired the boiler on the day before the explosion, that it was not much furred, that he produced some of the iron which was a little crystallized, that when plates are much thinned it may be detected, but that their exact thickness cannot be ascertained by ordinary examination; neither can the quality be found in that way; that he had observed no indications of the boiler having been overheated, that he had never known deceased have it short of water, and had not heard the whistle sound; that he noticed a single plate which had the appearance of having been hot, but that it was below the level at which the whistle should have sounded, had the water got below it; but that the scale or sediment should not have been left upon the plates situated above it, as it is, had that plate become overheated through lowness of the water; that he could not speak as to the cause of the explosion, but that the rents had gone right through the old plates.

Mr. George Morris, being re-called, gave dimensions and weights as follows:—Weight of safety-valve lever, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; weight for loading the valve, 107 lbs.; distance from the fulcrum to the centre of the safety-valve, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Distance from the fulcrum to the centre of the ball, when at the end of the lever, 32 inches; distance from the fulcrum to where the lever balances itself upon a knife-edge, 14 inches; and stated that when the steam blew off, the steam-gauge indicated a pressure of 35 lbs. per square inch.

Thomas Watson, the fireman, stated that the steam was blowing off at the safety-valve, and that the whistle had not sounded at the time of the explosion; that the boiler was filled on the evening before the explosion at about 9 o'clock; that the fire was lighted between 9 and 10, and that the explosion took place about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 o'clock on the following morning, after the steam had been blowing off for about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. That the boiler was filled above the working level before the fire was lighted, and that the water should not have evaporated, in the time, so as to sound the whistle before the explosion occurred.

Mr. William Johnson, the engineer of Seghill Colliery, was examined, and with some hesitation gave it as his opinion that the cause of the boiler having exploded was the too great age of the boiler and the deterioration of the quality of the plates composing it.

John Swinney, the engineer of Ouston Colliery, gave it as his opinion that the boiler had exploded from over pressure, far beyond the ordinary working pressure; but he stated that he did not attempt to shew how such a pressure might have been caused.

James Smith, an engine builder, of Chester-le-Street, was at a loss to account for the explosion of the boiler.

In conclusion, I gave evidence to the effect that so far as the mere thinning of the plates was concerned, if the plates had been new, and the quality of the iron had been good, they ought, in a boiler of the dimensions of that which had exploded, to have borne a pressure of 196 lbs. per square inch, before explosion took place; and that had the plates been new and good in quality, and three-eighths of an inch thick, it would have required a pressure of 294 lbs. per square inch, to have burst the boiler in its weakest section (at a longitudinal seam).

Supposed cause of this boiler bursting.

I gave it as my opinion that the cause of the explosion was due to the deteriorated quality of the old plates, and that it had taken place either at the ordinary working pressure, or at the very slightly higher pressure required to keep the steam blowing off at the safety-valve. I added that in pinning for the purpose of getting the rivets through the holes in the old and new plates, while repairing the boiler (on the day before the explosion) there might have been some extra strain put upon the old plates, which extra strain might have acted as the last straw to break the camel's back.

General remarks on boiler explosions.

Both of these boiler explosions are, in my opinion, chiefly attributable to the too long exposure of some of the plates composing them, to the deteriorating effects of the hot

air and gases from the fires by which the boilers were heated; and there have been sundry other cases of boiler explosions in this district during a few years past, which I have had good reason to attribute to the same cause, as may be seen by reference to my annual reports; and hence I beg most respectfully to point out the desirableness of some limited period being fixed by law, preventing the use of boilers for too long a time; the details of such an enactment would of course require to be carefully considered beforehand, but I am of opinion that it ought to embrace all boilers, and not be confined to colliery boilers. If this is not generally approved of, then, as a substitute or alternative, I think many lives and much property might be saved by the passing of a law rendering it illegal to work any boiler which has not been tested within some limited time, say a year, by hydraulic pressure up to from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the greatest working pressure to be allowed in using it; and that it must bear such testing without disfigurement or injury.

Suggestions for the prevention of certain boiler explosions by a legal enactment.

Considering the great number of lives which are sacrificed by boilers exploding, and the accompanying destruction of property, I do not think that any hardship would result from the introduction of such a law; and I should be glad to see it established, if even it were, in the first instance, confined in its operation to colliery boilers only, by way of experiment.

As it appears to be probable that future legislation may soon be proposed in reference to the regulation and inspection of mines. I hope I shall have an opportunity of at least getting the foregoing suggestion a due amount of consideration on the occasion, should it arise.

Reported non-fatal accidents.

As many as 47 non-fatal accidents have been reported to me during the course of the past year, as having occurred in and about the mines of the district, consisting for the most part of falls of roof and coal, and crushes by tubs in the mines, but several of them are from crushes by, and falls from, coal waggons and trucks on the surface; and others are cases of scorching by the ignition of small quantities of fire-damp in the mines, in some instances from the fault of the sufferers themselves, and in others betraying an absence of minute and rigid discipline in the management of the mines, generally traceable to the fact that fire-damp is seldom or scarcely ever encountered in those mines where such cases have occurred.

None of these cases of scorching by fire-damp have been of such a character as to lead me to consider that I could have obtained a conviction, had I taken proceedings to try to recover penalties, for a breach of the Mines Inspection Act, but almost every case has afforded me an opportunity of getting greater precautions and more rigid discipline introduced into the mines where they have occurred, and I consider that the reporting of this particular class of non-fatal accidents is one of the requirements of the present Inspection Act of the highest degree of importance, as it is calculated to direct the attention of the Inspectors of Mines at an early stage to any neglect of proper ventilation or want of discipline, as against the occurrence of those serious explosions which from time to time occur in the coal mines of the country.

It is, however, fortunate that in the majority of cases these small explosions occur in mines which generate so little fire-damp, as by its rarity to engender comparative carelessness in guarding against it. In the more fiery mines of the district they seldom or never occur, and I trust that in the course of time they will become equally rare in the non-fiery mines of the district, by the adoption of a more rigid discipline.

Complaints from workmen.

Of the very few complaints from workmen as to the condition of, or practices in, the mines of the district, which have reached me during the past year, the majority have been made without any proper cause or foundation, mostly arising out of some ill-feeling between the person complaining, and the agents of the collieries. In other cases, however, there was reason for the complaints, the causes for which were at once agreed to be removed, in one instance at very great cost.

Shafts sunk to comply with the requirements of the Act 25 *&* 26 *Vict. cap.* 79.

In my last annual report I mentioned two cases, one the Castle Eden Colliery, and the other the Ryhope Colliery, where the shafts required by the above-mentioned Act had not been completed, extensions of the time for their being so, having, in each case, been awarded under arbitrations. I now have to report that the shafts, with other openings, have in both instances been completed within the times allowed in the arbitrations.

Employment of boys underground.

As I have stated in former reports, the almost universal practice in this district is to avoid allowing boys to commence to work in the mines until they have reached the age of 12 years, so as to avoid the necessity and trouble of procuring certificates from schoolmasters, either as to their ability to read and write, or as to their attendance at school, which would be required in the absence of this practice. The particular workmen who happen to have such families, as to render them the most interested in the regulations as to the conditions of age and education under which boys are allowed to work in mines, are, I believe, the very class of persons who have the greatest objections to the interference of the law with what would otherwise be a matter of discretion with themselves.

Comparison of the number of deaths and of the quantities of coal raised in the district, with those in the whole of Great Britain, and with those in Belgium.

I beg to offer the following comparison of the number of deaths caused by different classes of accidents, in and about the coal mines of Great Britain, with those which have occurred in the coal mines of Belgium, during the 10 years ending 31st December 1866, in proportion to the quantities of coal raised, distinguishing the South Durham Inspection District:—

Table showing the number of deaths caused by different classes of colliery accidents in and about, and the quantities of coal raised from, the mines of Great Britain, showing the South Durham Inspection District separately, during each of the 10 years ending 31st December 1865.

Great Britain, distinguishing the South Durham District.

Period during the 10 years ending the 31st Dec. 1865.	Number of Deaths from Explosions of Fire-damp.		Number of Deaths from Falls of Roof and Falls of Coal.		Number of Deaths from Shaft Accidents.		Number of Deaths from Miscellaneous Causes in the Mines and on the Surface.		Total Number of Deaths from all kinds of Colliery Accidents Underground and on the Surfaces.		Number of Tons of Coal raised from the Mines.	
Year.	South Durham.	Great Britain.	South Durham.	Great Britain.	South Durham.	Great Britain.	South Durham.	Great Britain.	South Durham.	Great Britain.	South Durham.	Great Britain.
1856 -	3	235	25	403	8	210	26	174	62	1,022	11,104,565	71,787,552
1857 -	2	377	24	373	16	163	38	209	80	1,122	11,310,919	74,611,941
1858 -	4	215	31	364	11	169	45	183	91	931	11,746,483	73,725,895
1859 -	2	95	40	399	11	191	43	220	96	905	11,905,842	78,278,957
1860 -	26	363	30	388	10	182	23	176	89	1,109	12,560,788	82,662,702
1861 -	1	119	30	421	10	164	35	232	76	936	12,879,477	90,705,796
1862 -	2	190	20	422	4	137	30	384	56	1,133	13,198,166	90,989,666
1863 -	1	163	40	407	14	147	33	190	88	907	13,516,855	92,819,855
1864 -	3	94	30	395	16	184	40	194	89	867	13,835,544	95,122,419
1865 -	4	168	22	381	10	163	46	272	82	984	14,181,433	98,911,169
Total in 10 Years	48	2,019	292	3,953	110	1,710	359	2,234	809	9,916	126,240,072	849,615,952

Belgium.

Table showing the number of deaths caused by different classes of colliery accidents in and about, and the quantities of coal raised from, the mines of Belgium, in each of the 10 years ending 31st December 1865, as given by Mons[r] Jules Havrez, Engineer of the Belgian Corps of Mines.

	Number of Deaths from Explosions of Fire-damp. (Coups de Feu.)	Number of Deaths from Falls of Coal and Falls of Roof. (Eboulements.)	Number of Deaths from Shaft Accidents. (Dans les Puits.)	Number of Deaths from Miscellaneous Causes in the Mines and on the Surface. (Diverses Causes.)	Total Number of Deaths from all kinds of Colliery Accidents. (Ouvriers tués dans les Houillères.)	Quantity of Coal extracted from the Mines in French tonnes, each = 2204·857 English avoirdupois pounds.
Year 1856 - -	33	84	67	58	242	8,212,419
„ 1857 -	4	59	81	47	191	8,383,902
„ 1858 - -	24	63	76	60	223	8,925,714
„ 1859 -	7	79	74	57	217	9,160,702
„ 1860 - -	29	56	72	62	219	9,610,895
„ 1861 -	20	77	62	50	209	10,057,163
„ 1862 - -	46	71	79	66	262	9,935,645
„ 1863 -	46	84	54	45	229	10,345,330
„ 1864 - -	15	85	67	53	220	11,158,336
„ 1865 -	63	55	61	79	258	11,840,703
Totals for 10 years	287	713	693	577	2,270	97,630,809

Comparison of Great Britain, Belgium, and the South Durham District.

The data given in the two preceding Tables lead to the conclusions given in the following Table of comparative results.

For the Period of 10 years ending 31st December 1865.	The whole of Great Britain.	The whole of Belgium.	The South Durham Inspection District.
1. Tons of coal raised in 10 years - - - -	849,615,952	96,088,820	126,240,072
2. Tons of coal raised per death from explosions of fire-damp -	420,810	334,804	2,630,001
3. Tons of coal raised per death from falls of coal and roof -	214,929	134,766	432,329
4. Tons of coal raised per death from shaft accidents - -	496,851	138,656	1,147,637
5. Tons of coal raised per death from miscellaneous accidents in, at, and about the mines - - - -	380,311	166,532	351,644
6. Tons of coal raised per death from all classes of accidents in, at, and about the mines - - - -	85,681	42,330	156,045
2*a*. Death rate per 100,000,000 tons of coal raised from explosions of fire-damp - - - - -	238	299	38
3*a*. Death rate per 100,000,000 tons of coal raised from falls of coal and roof - - - - - -	465	742	231
4*a*. Death rate per 100,000,000 tons of coal raised from shaft accidents - - - - - -	201	721	87
5*a*. Death rate per 100,000,000 tons of coal raised from miscellaneous accidents in, at, and about the mines - -	263	600	285
6*a*. Death rate per 100,000,000 tons of coal raised from all kinds of accidents in, at, and about the mines - -	1,167	2,362	641

From the last table it may be seen that during the 10 years to which it refers there was between 8 and 9 times as much coal raised from the mines of Great Britain as was extracted from those of Belgium, and that there was upward of 31 per cent. more coal raised in the South Durham inspection district alone than in the whole of Belgium.

The table further shows that for a given quantity of coal raised, the deaths from all classes of colliery accidents, were less than one half as numerous in Great Britain as they were in Belgium; while, in the South Durham district, the deaths were only 27 per cent. of those in Belgium, for a given quantity of coal raised.

The deaths from explosions of fire-damp in the mines of Great Britain are shown to have been only 80 per cent. of those in the mines of Belgium, and in this district only 13 per cent. of those in Belgium, for a given quantity of coal raised, in the ten years.

The deaths from falls of coal and roof in the coal mines of Great Britain are shown to have been less than 63 per cent. of those in the coal mines of Belgium, and in the South Durham district little more than 31 per cent. of those in Belgium, for equal quantities of coal raised, in the ten years embraced by the Table.

The deaths from shaft accidents in Great Britain, during the 10 years embraced by the table, only form about 28 per cent., while those of the South Durham district are less than 12 per cent., of the deaths from the same class of accidents in Belgium, for equal quantities of coal raised, in the ten years embraced by the Table.

The deaths from miscellaneous accidents in and about the collieries of Great Britain are shown to have been less than 44 per cent., and those of the South Durham district only 47½ per cent., of those in Belgium, for equal quantities of coal raised.

These results are all favourable to the mines of Great Britain, when compared with those of Belgium, and that for the most part in a very high degree, and, in general, more especially so as regards this (South Durham) district.

It may be remarked, that in the Belgian collieries there are more persons employed, in proportion to the quantity of coal raised, than are employed in Great Britain, owing to the average thickness of the seams of coal being much less in Belgium than in Great Britain, combined with other causes, and that there are, in consequence, more persons exposed to the dangers of the mines in Belgium than in Great Britain, in proportion to the quantity of coal raised; and this will, to some extent, assist in accounting for the higher proportion of lives lost in Belgium than in Great Britain, in proportion to the quantity of coal raised.

There are, probably, upon an average, about two and a half times as many persons employed in and about the Belgian collieries, for a given quantity of coal raised in a given time, as are employed in and about those of Great Britain, to raise the same quantity of coal in the same time, so that, if a comparison were made, based entirely upon the relative numbers of persons employed, it would be found that there are fewer deaths in proportion at the Belgian collieries than at those of Great Britain, more

especially from explosions of fire-damp, and considerably fewer from falls of coal and stone, and miscellaneous accidents. And our British coal mines, taken as a whole, would only show a less degree of fatality to life than those of Belgium in the single class of shaft accidents, by this mode of comparison. But if the collieries of Belgium were, on this mode, compared with those of the South Durham district alone, it would be found to be, on the whole, very much in favour of the South Durham district, and most especially so as regards deaths from explosions of fire-damp, and shaft accidents; considerably so as to those resulting from falls of coal and stone; and a greater amount of fatality would only appear as prevailing in the South Durham district from the single class of accidents termed miscellaneous.

Voluntary Inspection of Mines.

Mr. Daglish, the mining engineer and general manager of Earl Vane's collieries, has organized a system of voluntary inspection at many of the collieries under his charge, by which some of the workmen are made to examine all parts of the mine at stated intervals, to ascertain, as far as they can, the state of the air-ways, and to consider the general state of the mines with respect to safety, and to report in writing to him the result of their inspection and investigation; and I have reason to think that it answers a good purpose, and gives general satisfaction to the workpeople employed in the mines; and I should anticipate receiving, as inspector of mines, a complaint from the workmen if they found anything dangerous and requiring my attention, unless the danger was such as to admit of being quickly remedied, and the agents arranged to have it rectified at once.

I could wish this system to be generally adopted at the mines in the district, as I think it is well calculated to prevent any of the subordinate agents neglecting to keep matters safe in their respective departments, and is, in other respects, calculated to promote the general safety of the mines. Its general adoption would, perhaps, have the effect of satisfying many persons, who, in the absence of its adoption, think it desirable to appoint an additional number of Government inspectors of mines.

Ironstone Mines.

There are very few ironstone mines under the provisions of the Inspection Act within the district.

During the past year a singe death has been reported as occurring in one of these ironstone mines, by a fall of roof. This accident happened at the Constantine mine, near Crook, belonging to the Weardale Iron Company, in the month of January 1867, and caused the death of Emmerson Peart, a miner.

The number of collieries in the district is 169.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN J. ATKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. G. Hardy, M.P.,
H.M. Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in SOUTH DURHAM INSPECTION DISTRICT, during the Year ended 31st day of December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 2	1	Willington -	Brancepeth -	Strakers & Love - -	George Young -	Screenman	17	Killed by the exploding of a boiler	–	–	–	–	3	3
					B. Webster -	Screenboy -	11							
					Matt. Farnaby -	Fireman -	18							
„ 14	2	Norwood (Oaks Pit).	Evenwood -	Hedley, Place, & Co. -	Wm. Cummins -	Shifter -	48	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	3	Shincliffe -	Durham -	Love & Spark - -	Thos. Lawton -	Stoneman -	27	Fall of stone in staple; and fell 26 yards.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	4	Tursdale -	Ferry Hill -	Bell Brothers - -	John Morris -	Hewer -	44	Killed by set of tubs in engine plane when leaping off; riding contrary to orders.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Feb. 7	5	Burnhope (new pit).	Lanchester -	Sowerby & Fletcher -	Matt. Stafford -	Screen Inspector.	49	Run over by an empty coal waggon	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	6	Thornley -	Ferry Hill -	London Steam Colliery & Coal Co.	G. Armstrong -	Door-keeper	12	Killed by set of tubs in engine plane while getting off; riding contrary to orders.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	7	South Hetton -	Fencehouses -	South Hetton Coal Co. -	James White -	Wailer -	12	Crushed by small coal apparatus tub; he ought not to have been in the hole.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 9	8	Willington -	Brancepeth -	Strakers & Love - -	N. Cunningham -	Mason's labourer.	67	Run over and crushed by waggons -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 13	9	Ryhope -	Sunderland -	Taylors & Co. - -	Nat. Deal - -	Wasteman -	56	Fall of stone while drawing timber in waste.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	10	West Auckland	Bishop Auckland	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Thos. Corbett -	Joiner -	18	By machinery; while laying a rope on to the winding engine.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 25	11	Houghton -	Fencehouses -	Earl of Durham - -	John Sheville -	Shifter -	70	Crushed by set of tubs in engine plane	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mar. 8	12	Shotton (Harvey)	Haswell -	Haswell, &c. Coal & Coke Co.	Robt. Cowey -	Hewer -	37	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	13	Westerton -	Bishop Auckland	Black Boy Coal Co. -	Jon. Forster -	Hewer -	20	In shaft, through rope breaking; cage supposed to have fallen from surface keps, and to have broken the rope by the jerk.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	14	Rainton (Adventure).	Leamside -	Earl Vane - -	George Wilson -	Shifter -	25	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	15	Etherley (George Pit.)	Bishop Auckland	Messrs. Stobart & Partners	Thos. Firbank -	Pony-putter	15	Fall of stone; while he had exchanged occupations with the hewer.	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Mar. 27	16	Kelloe -	Durham - -	Owners of Kelloe Colliery	Geo. Thompson -	Hewer -	27	Suffocated by choke damp; he went beyond the danger signals to get his tools, knowing he ought not.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 29	17	Bourne Moor -	Fencehouses -	Earl of Durham - -	Rob. Allison -	Ditto -	56	Fall of stone in a broken jud -	–	1	–	–	–	1
April 2	18	Trimdon Grange	Ferry Hill -	Mr. Forster - -	Wm. Temple -	Shifter -	39	Fall of stone in low main seam -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	19	Castle Eden -	Ditto - -	Wm. Cook - -	Wm. Eaton - -	Hewer -	41	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 5	20	Byers Green -	Spenny Moor -	Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.	Charles Naisbett -	Deputy -	50	Fall of stone while replacing timber at the top of an inclined plane.	–	2	–	–	–	2
					Wm. Turnbull -	Ditto -	24							
Apr. 21	21	Ryhope - -	Sunderland -	Taylors & Co. - -	James Waters -	Wailer -	11	Crushed by empty waggons at screens	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 23	22	Woodhouse Close.	Bishop Auckland	Sir C. F. Maclean - -	John West - -	Rollyway-man.	50	Crushed by set of tubs in engine plane.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	23	Seaton - -	Sunderland -	Earl Vane - - -	S. G. Dakers - -	Small putter	14	Fell off erections while emptying tub	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 25	24	Houghton - -	Fence Houses -	Earl of Durham - -	Jno. Thomlon -	Hewer -	46	Fall of coal while kirving - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	25	Ryhope - -	Sunderland -	Taylors & Co. - -	James Addison -	Horse driver	14	Fall of stone. Horse or set drew timber.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	26	Seaton - -	Seaham - -	Earl Vane - - -	Wm. Dunn - -	Driver -	13	Crushed by a set of tubs on self-acting plane while trying to get upon it.	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 6	27	Eldon - -	Bishop Auckland	Owners of South Durham Colliery	Mark Rhodes -	Putter -	17	Explosion of fire-damp - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	28	Houghton - -	Fence Houses -	Earl of Durham - -	Ralph Fairley -	Ditto -	19	Crushed by engine set of tubs, by trying to leap upon it when going at full speed.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	29	Littletown - -	Durham - -	Ditto - - -	Jos. Hepburn -	Horse driver	13	Crushed between top of tub and crown tree.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 13	30	Seaham (No. 1 pit.)	Sunderland -	Earl Vane - - -	Wm. Chilton - -	Wasteman -	69	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	31	Haswell - -	Fence Houses -	Haswell, &c. Coal and Coke Co.	John Bryan - -	Driver -	13	Crushed between top of tub and crown tree.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	32	Tindle - -	Bishop Auckland	Sir C. F. Maclean - -	T. Henry Hope -	Hewer -	29	Fall of stone while turning a board	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	33	Keepier - -	Durham - -	John Thwaites - -	Charles Scarth -	Ditto -	49	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	34	Lumley (2d pit)	Fence Houses -	Earl of Durham - - -	Robt. Fletcher -	Horse driver	12	Crushed between tubs and coal when trying to get upon his set in motion.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 29	35	Houghton - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	Thos. Paterson -	Branch driver	20	Run over by waggons on branches	–	–	–	–	1	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
June 8	36	Woodhouse Close.	Bishop Auckland	Sir. C. F. Maclean - -	John Barry - -	Pony putter	18	Crushed between tub and roof - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	37	Rainton (Plain Pit.)	Houghton - -	Earl Vane - - -	John Thompson -	Apparatus Boy.	16	Crushed by apparatus tub. Chain broke.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 17	38	Black Prince -	Tow Law - -	Weardale Iron Co. - -	George Rutter -	Mason -	54	Fall of roof in day drift - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 5	39	Castle Eden -	Ferry Hill -	M. Cook - - -	D. Spenceley -	Horseshoer	18	Crushed by engine set while riding on a bogie.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	40	Seaham (No. 1 pit.)	Sunderland -	Earl Vane - - -	Ralph Sleel - -	Hewer -	47	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	41	West Pelton -	Chester-le-Street	John Joicey & Co. - -	Sam. Brown -	Driver -	14	Run over by a set of tubs - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	42	Sherburn House	Durham - -	Earl of Durham - -	Matt. Rule - -	Pony putter	15	Crushed between tub and side of mine.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	43	Bishop's Close -	Spenny Moor -	Weardale Iron Co. - -	John Knox - -	Deputy -	63	Fall of stone while drawing a jud -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	44	Seaton (No. 3 pit.)	Sunderland -	Earl Vane - - -	Ralph Blanch -	Driver -	13	Crushed by tubs in rolley way - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
Aug. 2	45	Elemore (Lady)	Fence Houses -	Hetton Coal Co. - -	Mattw. Golightly -	Putter -	13	Crushed between tub and roof - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	46	Tudhoe - -	Spenny Moor -	Weardale Iron Co. - -	Jas. Punshon -	Apparatus Engineman.	18	Crushed by wheels of engine - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 5	47	Eldon - -	Bishop Auckland	Owners of South Durham Colliery.	Robt. Garbutt -	Incline lad	16	Run over by a set of tubs - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 8	48	Seaton - -	Sunderland -	Earl Vane - - -	Robt. Dixon -	Screener -	54	Killed by a stone falling off engine chimney.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 10	49	Eldon - -	Bishop Auckland	Owners of South Durham Colliery.	Wm. Taylor -	Engineman	26	Folded on winding drum by rope -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 13	50	WoodhouseClose	Ditto - -	Sir C. F. Maclean - -	Nathan Dixon -	Pony driver	15	Fall of roof by tubs drawing timber when he was out of his duty in driving a pony which he was not employed to drive.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	51	Page Bank -	Brancepeth -	Bell Brothers - -	Robt. McCrery -	Helper-up -	12	Crushed by tubs in rolley way -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 21	52	Newton Cap -	Bishop Auckland	Stobart, Backhouse, & Co.	J. M. Milburn -	Screener -	11	Crushed between waggons on branches.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 24	53	Seaton - -	Sunderland -	Earl Vane - -	John Coker - -	Driver -	12	Crushed by tubs in rolley way -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	54	Shotton (Harvey)	Hartlepool -	Haswell Coal and Coke Co.	Inott Rowell -	Stoneman -	24	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 9	55	Old Durham -	Durham - -	Earl Vane - - -	Michl. Pratt -	Hewer -	34	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 9	56	Little Town -	Ditto - -	Earl of Durham - -	J. Harrison - -	Switchkeeper	13	Crushed by a train of empty tubs -	–	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867. Sept. 21	57	Brancepeth -	Durham - -	Stakers and Love -	Ralph Hope -	Horsekeeper	54	Cage struck in changing guides near shaft bottom while descending, and he dropped with the cage.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 25	58	West Auckland	Bishop Auckland	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.	Richd. Carter -	Putter -	22	Crushed between tub and roof when riding on the top of a full tub against rule.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 3	59	Whitelee -	Crook - -	Ditto - -	Jno. Mitchell -	Sheavegreaser	12	Head crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 7	60	Pensher - -	Fence Houses -	George Elliot - -	T. Davison - -	Hewer -	21	Fall of top coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	61	Auckland Park	Bishop Auckland	Black Boy Coal Co. -	W. H. Collings -	Pony putter	16	Crushed by his tub - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	62	Murton (Polka)	Seaham - -	South Hetton Coal Co. -	Thos. Pescoe -	Hewer -	32	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	63	Houghall -	Durham -	Love and Spark - -	James Jarvis -	Ditto -	23	Fall of stone in broken - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 3	64	Waldridge -	Chester-le-Street	Sowerby, Philips, and Co.	Wm. Johnson -	Engineman	45	Killed by a boiler exploding - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 7	65	Eppleton -	Fence Houses -	Hetton Coal Co. - -	Robt. Thompson -	Deputy -	43	Suffocated in the mine by smoke from a conflagration of surface erections.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	66	Lady Durham -	Durham -	Earl of Durham - -	Thos. Weir -	Pony putter	15	Crushed by full tub of coal - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	67	Rainton (Adventure).	Leamside - -	Earl Vane - -	Rd. McCullock -	Wasteman -	75	Crushed by a tub in the tramway -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	68	Hetton (Minor)	Fence Houses -	Hetton Coal Co. - -	Mw. Laverick -	Hewer -	49	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 3	69	NorthBitchburn	Bishop Auckland	Stobart, Backhouse, and Co.	Ralph Nattrass -	Ditto -	23	Crushed by set of tubs at landing of engine plane; switch wrong, and empty set joined full one.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	70	West Auckland	Ditto - -	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.	Richd. Alderson -	Labourer -	50	Crushed between two coal trucks -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 21	71	Cold Knott -	Crook - -	Mr. Wooler - -	George Smith -	Hewer -	38	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	72	Whitelee -	Ditto - -	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.	Thos. Farrow -	Putter -	16	Ditto - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	73	Charlaw - -	Durham -	Elliot and Hunter - -	Wm. Murphy -	Hewer -	35	Ditto - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	74	Pelton - -	Chester-le-Street	Lord Dunsany and Partners	T. W. Barker -	Screener -	20	Crushed by waggon near screens -	–	–	–	–	1	1
								Total -	1	29	2	27	18	77

Mr. Dickinson's Report.

REPORT on the INSPECTION of MINES in the NORTH and EAST LANCASHIRE or MANCHESTER DISTRICT for the Year ended 31st December 1867.—By JOSEPH DICKINSON, Esq., F.G.S.

SIR, Pendleton, Manchester, 27th February 1868.

Special circumstances of the year.

I HAVE the honour to state that during the year 1867 the circumstances attendant upon coal mining in this district have been somewhat exceptional. At the commencement of the year, consequent upon strikes, about 1,100 new men, some of whom were not accustomed to colliery work, were introduced into the district; and the agitation that was got up during the inquiry into a petition for more stringent restrictions upon the working of collieries and the freedom of colliery labour, tended for the time being to interfere with the proper working of the regulations, and to augment the number of accidents. The increase, however, although noticeable, still leaves the loss of life below what it averaged at the commencement of the inspection, and, allowing for the increase which has taken place in the number of persons employed and the quantity of coal wrought, it is evident that great improvement has been effected.

The accidents.

The returns of accidents for 1867 show that in this district there were 71 fatal accidents occasioning 84 deaths, the bare numbers for comparison with previous years, without any allowance for the increase of persons employed, being:—

Year.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	10 Years Average.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Separate Accidents.	60	60	73	78	73	52	60	55	55	67	63·3	56	60	60	61	55	
												Transferred portion				3	
																58	71
Deaths -	113	82	87	89	84	99	138	68	58	82	90·0	59	68	64	66	66	
												Transferred portion				3	
																69	84

Proportion of accidents to persons employed and coal wrought.

The proportion of accidents and lives lost to the number of persons employed and the quantity of coal wrought shows that during the year 1867 there was 1 fatal accident to each 377 persons employed and each 96,394 tons of coal wrought, and 1 death to each 319 persons employed and each 81,476 tons of coal wrought. The proportion for 1867 is rather less favourable than for the preceding year, but it is about twice as favourable as it was at the commencement of the inspection. At that time my district comprised Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, and, as may be seen by my report for the year 1853, the rate was 1 death for each 46,010 tons of coal wrought, whilst now it is 1 death to 81,476 tons.

These proportions, I should state, have been obtained with as much accuracy as it is possible to exercise. I have in each instance made application for confidential information as to the actual number of persons employed and the quantity of coal wrought at each colliery, and it has been furnished to me to such an extent as to be reliable. For the year 1867, the information supplied extends to 119/120ths of the whole, there being only three collieries, namely, Bent Grange, Dootson Vauze, and Unity Brook, from which it was not supplied.

Kind of accidents.

The accidents in 1867 consisted of—

8	by explosions of fire-damp - - -	causing	18	deaths
30	„ roof and coal falling - - -	„	30	„
10	„ shaft accidents - - - -	„	12	„
19	„ miscellaneous accidents below ground -	„	20	„
4	„ ditto ditto on the surface -	„	4	„
71			84	

The explosions of fire-damp happened at the Outwood, Farnworth Bridge, Hulton, Mesne Lea, Park, Bradford, Fenny Hill, and Pendlebury collieries. The most serious was at Mesne Lea where seven lives were lost. The next in point of number was at Outwood where three lives were lost. At Park and Fenny Hill two lives were lost at each; and at Farnworth Bridge, Hulton, Bradford, and Pendlebury, one life. The fatal explosions of fire-damp.

At Outwood the explosion took place in the Gingham four feet mine. It arose, apparently, from not enough space being allowed for air at the faces of work. Instead of ordinary bratticing, made by dividing the place with tarpauling as generally practised in this district, the recently introduced method of flexible tubing which fits close at the junctions was being used, and as the tubing was only about 14 inches in diameter, and scarcely any leakage allowed at each entrance, and there being several places where the tubing was used, the small space weakened the general ventilation, and the far end of the mine became foul.

At Farnworth Bridge a little gas accumulated in a hole where the roof had fallen at a faulty place.

At Hulton, the miner, in getting out of the way of a shot that was being fired, went with an open light into an old working. It is wrong at any time to go into such a place with an open light, still, in this instance, it was a place that should have been examined for gas and ventilated if possible, but at all events fenced, for which omission proceedings were taken by the owners against the underlooker and the fireman, and a fine was imposed by the magistrates.

At Mesne Lea, the serious explosion causing the loss of seven lives, including the fireman, arose from the men not stopping at an appointed station until the fireman's examination had been made with the safety-lamp, as required by the special rules. The mine, it appeared, had been clear of gas the day before, and the only explanation that could be arrived at, as to the cause of a large accumulation next morning, was, that either an air door had been left open overnight, or that the air had been throttled at a new cut-thro', where the space was not made large enough, and that the former cut-thro', further back, had been nearly stopped up with the bratticing (which in this instance also was made of flexible tubing) that had been stowed into it.

At Park, the explosion was in a new shaft which had just been sunk to the coal. It arose from gas being allowed to accumulate under the scaffold on which the men were at work putting in brick-work. The special rules require adequate ventilation to be kept up below scaffolds, but the men allowed the materials to stop up the vent holes.

At Bradford, the miner got burned on the 10th of September and died on the 6th of October, and, as a medical certificate was given by the surgeon, to the effect that the death was caused by inflammation of the lungs, there was no inquest held. But as the inflammation would probably not have taken place but for the burning, I called the attention of the coroner to the case with the view of preventing such an apparent irregularity in future. From my inspection of the pit it appeared to me to be desirable that the searching investigation of an inquest should not have been ommitted.

At Fenny Hill, which is part of the Low Side Colliery, the fireman on making his examination found gas, but omitted to set the required danger signal. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against him at the inquest, but he was acquitted at the Manchester assizes.

At Pendlebury, whilst repairing an old airway, some gas came off from a coal at the top of a space where the roof had fallen.

The accidents by roof and coal falling arose chiefly from the miners omitting to set sufficient props and sprags. Four, however, of the accidents arose whilst taking out props, and one from the person going under the roof before he had sounded it after firing a shot. The fatal roof and coal accidents.

The shaft accidents were, two by over-winding, four whilst ascending or descending, three by falling into shafts from the surface, and one by falling from a mouthing part of the way down. The fatal shaft accidents.

In one of the overwinding accidents, the gearing of the engine having got wrong, some coal fell upon the person from a tram which was drawn against the pulley; and in the other, there being two winding drums, the engineman, by mistake, after doing some repairs, set the indicator wrong for one of them, which caused him to draw the pulley frame over upon a blacksmith who was upon the bank.

Of those whilst ascending or descending, two occurred through the persons getting into the cage before the required signal had been given and repeated back, to show that all was right. One, in which three lives were lost, arose through the hooker-on having removed the sump cover without the engineman being made aware of it, so that the cage in which the persons were descending went into water and they were drowned.

The other was by a person falling off the cage just after starting to ascend from the bottom.

Of those falling into shafts from the surface, one was where no self-acting fence was provided until after the accident, although I had previously recommended it; one where the self-acting fence had been removed for repairs; and the other where there was a self-acting fence attached, but which at the time had been raised by the engineman, who, inadvertently, lifted the cage too high, taking the fence above it, and this not being noticed by the banksman (a brother of the engineman), he pushed into the shaft a tram which he intended for the cage and fell down after it.

The one who fell from part way down the shaft was a boy 15 years of age who was stationed at a mouthing to let water out of a tank as it was raised from the bottom.

The fatal miscellaneous accidents below ground.

Of the miscellaneous accidents below ground, six were from gunpowder, causing the loss of seven lives, one by suffocation, six on inclined planes, three by trams, two by machinery, and one by falling over a small hand bucket.

By gunpowder.

Of those with gunpowder, two of the accidents, in which three lives were lost, were to persons who stationed themselves too near after lighting their shots. In one of these the shot blew out the stemming, without bringing the coal down, and the flame burned two persons ten yards off; and in the other the person was burned 40 yards off; two were by shots exploding as the persons were beginning to ram them, and when they were using an iron rammer instead of a wooden or copper one to get the powder securely covered. The blaze in one of these instances, which was in a stone drift, was observed coming out of the end of the drift, 14 yards off, and there was a great wind made, which blew out lights some distance away, it also made a very great smoke, the commotion being much greater than if the shot had done its work. Of the others one was by accidentally firing the powder in his can when about to fire the shot, and the other was by the person, who being dull of hearing, and having mistaken a noise made by the fuse, which he supposed was the shot going off, returned too soon to see what it had done.

By suffocation.

The accident by suffocation occurred to a sinker who descended the shaft too soon after firing a shot. It is not unlikely that, in addition to the powder smoke, some gas may have been liberated out of the ground which the shot broke open.

On planes.

Of those upon self-acting and incline planes, two were on the former and four on the latter. One of those upon the self-acting planes was by the person getting his head knocked against the roof by the tram as it was started to go up; and the other by a full tram running down upon him, bringing the rope with it, he having given the signal to go on without hooking the empty tram. Of those on engine planes, one was by a tram driving the stopping post away upon him at the bottom of a brow; one by a swivel-pin breaking which let a tram run upon him; one by the trams getting off the rails, as they came up to the top of the brow; and the other by the tram on which he rode up the brow running over him as he was stepping off just before it stopped.

By trams.

Of the three by trams and tubs, two got caught by their trams in coming down descents, the skotch of one having come out. The third was by his head, which he had over the tram, getting knocked against the roof when his tram ran off the rails.

By machinery.

Of those by machinery below ground, one was to a boy, who, when guiding a rope with his hand, got drawn against the drum; and the other was to a man who got caught by a tub as he came out of a travelling road on to an endless chain road, and was dragged against the jinney chain.

The fatal surface accidents.

Of the four surface accidents, one was whilst shunting waggons on the colliery siding; one by getting crushed against a low bridge whilst riding on a tram on an endless chain road; one by getting caught by the cog wheels of an engine, and one by getting caught by the crank as he, without waiting until the engine had quite stopped, was about to put the pump into gear.

In addition to the foregoing fatal accidents there were 23 non-fatal explosions of fire-damp, and 12 non-fatal accidents with gunpowder.

Non-fatal explosions of fire-damp.

The three principal ways in which these non-fatal explosions happened was by persons passing the danger signal, going in before the fireman had examined, and omitting to examine with a safety-lamp on returning to their places after an intermission of working. The others happened in various ways; one was at a fall, near to a fault, where couplings were being set to support the roof; one by some gas, which became liberated out of the floor when it heaved; one, whilst with the surveyors, by a little blower of gas, which was issuing out of the floor, lighting at the candle which he put down for a mark; one from a little fire-damp being present when firing his shot; one from a small accumulation in a hole in the roof in front of his loose coal in a rise brow; and one from gas accumulated in an unseen cavity, where the roof coal had subsided, becoming liberated on the coal being taken down. In a large number of these instances the persons injured were

neglecting to observe the special rules relating to the possible occurrence of such contingencies, and by doing so they exposed themselves to punishment by fine or imprisonment. The burning and injury which a person receives in such cases is, however, generally punishment enough without adding the ulterior proceedings.

Non-fatal explosions of gunpowder.

Of those with gunpowder, five were by the powder lighting at sparks or by concussion from the work tools, three of them being whilst drilling out shots that had missed fire, one by the powder going off as the ramming was being commenced, and one when an iron pricker was being driven through to make way for the straw; five were by powder firing at lights, one of them being where the powder in the shot hole, either by a spark or by gas issuing out of the hole, fired at the candle which he held close to the hole, one by the powder, which he had in a bag instead of the required flask, lighting at sparks from the fuse as the shot was being fired, and three were from boys firing off powder for amusement, about four pounds of powder being in one of the instances accidentally fired by a squib. Of the two others, one was by getting injured by a blast in a sinking pit, and the other by two miners firing their shot which blew through the pillar to another place where it burned and injured two other miners who were there at work.

Cause of some of the accidents.

It is evident from the foregoing accounts that proper attention to the rules on the part of the work-persons, the firemen, and the underlookers, would have avoided many of the accidents. Discipline has been too lax. In addition to the circumstances named at the beginning of the report, as tending to disturb the steady working of the regulations, the rate of the colliers wages was higher than it had ever been before, and there is generally in prosperous times more hurry and inattention to the rules.

Precautions suggested.

From the length of time which elapses before the reports of the inspectors of mines are published, and the desirableness of losing no time in checking the accidents, I have been induced, at the commencement of the year, to issue a circular letter upon the subject, combining at the same time a repetition of the notice with respect to providing covers to the cages, as follows,—

"Pendleton, Manchester, 1st January 1868.

"*Inspection of Coal Mines, Manchester District.*

"(Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99; and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 79).

"NOTICE.—As the principal Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151, leaves it to the inspector to "determine whether a sufficient cover overhead shall be provided when lowering or "raising persons in every working pit or shaft, I hereby give you notice, that (unless "there be any special objection in your case which you may bring under my notice) "I require such covers to be provided and used in your working pits or shafts, except "those worked by a gin, or a windlass, or during sinking, or in doing pump work. The "light self-acting fences to the shafts, and the safety apparatus, where wooden con-"ductors are used, appear to me to be useful, and if you have not already applied them, "I would recommend you to do so.

"The accidents which are now occurring show that more care is wanted in setting "props and sprags, large blocks of stone and coal, which sound solid, falling without "warning.

"The fireman's rule has also been neglected. The signals, to show that the examination has been made, are not set in every instance. The appointed station for the "work persons to stop at, is not always properly defined and adhered to, and an "erroneous notion appears to prevail, that if a person has a safety-lamp he may pass "the danger signal.

"Blasting accidents have been unusually numerous. Ramming the wadding and first "part of the stemming with an iron, instead of a wooden or copper rammer, is one "preventible cause; the men, also, should go farther out of the way on firing the shots, "the flame sometimes going a long distance when the ramming gets blown out; and "instead of drawing a missed shot, which is dangerous even with water in the hole, a "small shot should be put in near enough to fire both charges.

"JOSEPH DICKINSON,
"Inspector of Coal Mines."

Inventors' suggestions.

The year has not passed over without some philanthropic suggestions being submitted for the prevention of colliery accidents. Of those, four have been referred to me for my special report.

Inverted syphon pipes.

One (overlooking the fact that the working places in coal mines are in a constant state of change) recommends the use of pipes in the form of an inverted syphon, with the long leg uppermost, to drain the goaves of gas.

Pipes and fans.

Safety lamps.

Another (from having seen the pneumatic train) suggests the use of pipes and fans to propel the air, which has been practised from the earliest times.

A third brings up the old proposal, (similar to that upon which Dr. Clanny based his first safety-lamp) that safety-lamps should be fed with fresh air carried in by pipes, instead of being supplied as at present by the air with which the mine is ventilated. Whilst the fourth points out that, although the Coal Mines Regulation and Inspection Act requires safety-lamps to be "locked," yet nine out of ten are merely fastened with a set screw which can be easily opened by a piece of hard wood or an old nail; also that some colliers have to find their own lamps, and in most cases are supplied from the ironmongers' shops, where they get a key with each lamp; and that the competition in the lamp trade is such, that totally unfit lamps are sold and used. The remedy which he recommends being the appointment of government inspectors of lamps, and the use of unpickable locks. Without attaching too much importance to the part of the suggestion relating to more inspection and the use of unpickable locks, which would practically place in government employ the present numerous lampmen who have daily to examine and lock each lamp, without the control of the owners and managers who are so vitally interested in the matter, and the fact that it is as easy to evade the law by using a lucifer match as to open a set screw, if a person is so evil disposed; also that the miners should be treated as responsible beings who are interested in not neglecting the requisite precautions for their own safety, and that if there be anything wrong going on in the pit they may easily have it remedied by calling in the present inspector. Still there is some ground for the suggestion. Even if the mine be worked upon the most approved system, none but good lamps ought to be used. The best do not appear to be quite secure. Thanks, however, to the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, experiments have been going on for the last two or three years, which have shown that with a current at high velocities all the lamps now in use may be fired through sooner than was expected. A spirit of inquiry and investigation has been set in operation, and it is to be hoped that it will result in some improved lamps coming into use.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Joseph Dickinson,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
Principal Secretary of State, Whitehall.

List of the Owners and Collieries in the Manchester District of Lancashire, specifying those where Fatal Accidents have taken place, in the Year 1867.

Number.	Owners.	Address.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Accidents.	Lives lost.
1	Arley Main Company	Blackrod, Chorley	Park Hall	Blackrod	2	2
2	Edward Ashworth	Cowpe, Waterfoot, Manchester.	Brandwood Moor	Brandwood Moor.		
3	Ralph Ashworth and Co.	Littleborough	Starring	Littleborough.		
4	Ashworth and Lees	Ealees, Littleborough	Ealees	Ditto.		
5	Astley and Tyldesley Coal and	Tyldesley, Manchester	Astley and	Astley and		
6	Salt Company (Limited).		Tyldesley.	Tyldesley.		
7	Joseph Bagnall	Royton, Oldham	Higginshaw	Royton.		
8	Bailey and Dronsfield	Oldham	Park	Oldham	1	2
9	Bankhouse Company	Bagslate, Rochdale	Bankhouse	Bagslate.		
10	Bardsley Company	Ashton-under-Lyne	Bardsley	Bardsley.		
11	James Barker	Charnock Richard, Chorley.	Pemberton House	Charnock Richard.		
12	James Barlow	Entwistle, Bolton	Whittlestone Head	Over Darwen.		
13	Executors of Joseph Barnes	Church, Accrington	Dunkenhalgh Park	Church.		
14	Matthew Bennett and Brothers.	Little Hulton, Bolton	Street Gate	Little Hulton	1	1
15	John G. Blackburne	Oldham	Lowside	Oldham	1	2
16	Booth and Marland	Ditto	Honeywell Lane	Ditto.		
17	Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford.	Great Lever Collieries, Bolton.	Great Lever Hacken Raikes	Great Lever. Darcy Lever. Great Lever.		
18	James Brearley and Son	Brandwood Moor, Waterfoot.	Brandwood Moor	Brandwood Moor.		

List of the Owners and Collieries in the Manchester District, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Owners.	Address.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Accidents.	Lives lost.
19	Bridgewater Trustees -	Worsley, Manchester.	Ashtonsfield -	Little Hulton -	1	1
20			Barracks - -	Ditto.		
21			Bridgewater -	Worsley.		
22			Buckley Lane -	Little Hulton.		
23			Burgess Land -	Ditto.		
24			Delph - -	Middle Hulton.	1	1
25			Edge Fold -	Worsley.		
26			Ellenbrook -	Tyldesley.		
27			Gatley - -	Ditto.		
28			Howarths Field -	Farnworth.		
29			Linnyshaw -	Worsley.		
30			Lords Moss Field -	Farnworth.		
31			Madams Wood -	Little Hulton -	1	1
32			Mangnalls - -	Worsley.		
33			Mosley Common -	Tyldesley.		
34			Sanderson -	Worsley.		
35			Saplingfield -	Middle Hulton.		
36			Tonges Field -	Farnworth.		
37			Wardley Coppice Field.	Worsley.		
38	Brimrod Company - -	Rochdale - -	Brimrod - - -	Rochdale.		
39	Brooks and Pickup -	Towneley, Burnley	Cupola - -	Hameldon.		
40			Towneley - -	Burnley.		
41			Wholaw Nook -	Wholaw.		
42	Butterworth and Brooks -	Sunnyside, Rawtenstall.	Cragg - -	Bacup.		
43	Edmund Butterworth and Sons.	Crompton, Oldham -	Crow Knowl -	Crompton.		
44	The Executors of James Butterworth.	Bacup - - -	Oaken Clough -	Bacup.		
45	James Butterworth and Son	Rochdale - -	Greenbooth and Knowl.	Wolstenholme.		
46	Thomas Butterworth -	Oldham - - -	Bent Grange -	Oldham.		
47	Chamber Company - -	Hollinwood - -	Oak - -	Hollinwood.		
48			Chamber - -	Oldham.		
49			Chadderton - -	Chadderton -	1	1
50	Francis Charlton - -	Little Hulton, Bolton	Wharton -	Little Hulton.		
51	Edmund Clegg and Son -	Littleborough -	Turf House - -	Littleborough.		
52	Clifton and Kearsley Company.	Clifton, Manchester	Botany Bay - -	Clifton -	2	2
			Bus and Robin Hood.	Ditto.		
53			Manor - -	Kearsley.		
54			Spindlepoint -	Ditto -	2	4
55			Wetearth - -	Clifton.		
56	Cliviger Colliery Company	Cliviger, Burnley -	Coppy - -	Cliviger.		
57			Union - - -	Ditto.		
58	James Collinge and Co. -	Oldham - -	Glodwick - -	Oldham.		
59	Thomas Cross - -	Halliwell, Bolton -	Doffcocker - -	Halliwell.		
60	Charles Crossley - -	Wardle, Rochdale -	Crook Bank -	Wardle.		
61	Darcy Lever Colliery Company	Darcy Lever, Bolton	Darcy Lever -	Darcy Lever -	2	2
62	James Darlington -	Blainscough Hall Colliery, Coppull, Chorley.	Blainscough Hall and Springfield.	Coppull.		
63			Welch Whittle -	Welch Whittle		
64	James Dearden -	The Orchard, Rochdale.	Cartridge Nook -	Wardle.		
65			Handle Hall -	Calderbrook.		
			Italy - -	Dulesgate.		
66			Land - - -	Shawforth.		
67			South Grain -	Dulesgate.		
68			Toadleach - -	Healey.		
69			Todmorden Moor -	Dulesgate.		
70			Tooter Hill -	Bacup.		
71			Wallnook - -	Wardle.		
72	Dewhursts, Hoyles, and Smethurst.	Anderton Hall Colliery, Blackrod, Chorley.	Anderton Hall, and Rigby Hill -	Blackrod -	2	2
73				Ditto.		
74	James Diggle - -	Westleigh and Heyfield Collieries, Leigh, Manchester.	Heyfield - -	Westleigh.		
75			Owens and Westleigh.	Ditto.		
76	Executors of Lawrence Duckworth.	Sheep Hey, Ramsbottom.	Scout Moor, -	Shuttleworth.		
77			Shipperbottom, and	Walmersley.		
78			Top-o'-th'-Hill -	Bury.		
79	T. and J. Eccles - -	Coney Colliery, Over Darwen.	Coney - - -	Over Darwen.		

List of the Owners and Collieries in the Manchester District, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Owners.	Address.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Accidents.	Lives lost.
80	Ralph Entwhistle	Over Darwen	Over Darwen Brickworks.	Over Darwen.		
81	Edmund Fairburn	Wardle, Rochdale	Bank Hey	Wardle.		
82	Fish and Holden	Over Darwen	Old Lyons	Over Darwen.		
83	Nicholas Fish	Rivington, Bolton	Wilderswood	Rivington.		
84	H. H. Fishwick and Co.	Rochdale	Brotherod	Rochdale	1	1
85	James Fletcher and Brothers	Littleborough	Higher Shore	Littleborough.		
86	John Fletcher	Little Lever, Bolton	Ladyshore	Little Lever	1	1
87	John Fletcher and others	Atherton Colliery, Near Manchester	Chanters	Atherton	2	2
88			Gibfield	Ditto.		
89			Howbridge	Ditto	3	3
90	Thos. Fletcher	Bradley Fold Colleries - Little Lever, Bolton	Stopes	Little Lever	1	1
91			Bents	Ditto	1	1
92			Black Moss	Radcliffe.		
93			Breightmet	Breightmet.		
94			Radcliffe Moor	Ainsworth	1	1
95	Thos. Fletcher and Sons	Near Manchester	Outwood	Outwood	1	3
96	Fletcher and Scowcroft	Great Boys Colliery, Tyldesly	Great Boys	Tyldesley.		
			Pear Tree House	Ditto.		
97	Richd. Fort, M.P.	Great Harwood Colliery.	Great Harwood	Great Harwood.		
98		Near Accrington	Martholm	Ditto	1	1
99	John Gerrard	Westhoughton, Bolton	Albert	Westhoughton.		
100	John Gibson and Co.	Little Hulton, Bolton	Smithfold	Little Hulton.		
101	James Gidlow	Blackrod, Chorley	Arley Hall New	Blackrod.		
102	John Gregory	Leigh, Manchester	Snapes	Westleigh.		
103	Reuben Haigh and Co.	Todmorden	Foulclough	Todmorden	1	1
104	Hall and Rogers	Littleborough	Cleggswood Pottery	Littleborough.		
105	Hall and Urmson	Bagslate, Rochdale	Moss	Bagslate.		
106	James Hardcastle	Firwood, Bolton	Bradshaw and Harwood.	Harwood.		
107	Ditto	Bolton	Breightmet	Breightmet.		
108	James Hardman	Stacksteads	Wellclough	Stacksteads.		
109	Executors of John Hargreaves	Burnley, &c. Collieries, Burnley	Bank Hall	Burnley.		
110			Burnt Hills	Wholaw Nook.		
111			Cornfield	Gawthorpe.		
112			Foxclough	Colne.		
113			Gannow	Habergham	1	1
114			Hapton Valley	Hapton	1	1
115			Marsden	Marsden.		
116			Padiham	Padiham.		
117			Palace House	Burnley.		
118			Rowley	Ditto.	1	1
119			Whittlefield	Ditto.	1	1
120	Hargreaves, Ashworth and Co.	Baxenden Colliery, Accrington	Cat Hole	Broad Oak.		
121			Hole in Band	Accrington.		
122			Victoria	Baxenden	1	1
			Wood Nook	Accrington.		
123	Ditto	Rossendale Collieries, Newchurch	Brex	Lower Whitwell Bottom.		
124			Dean	Water.		
125			Foxhill	Middle Whitwell Bottom.		
126			Grime Bridge	Ditto.		
127			Scar End	Ditto.		
128			Meadows	Bacup.		
129			Old Clough	Ditto.		
130			Swinshaw	Crawshaw Booth	1	1
131			Stacksteads	Stacksheads.		
132	Haugh Hey Company	Rochdale	Haugh Hey	Haugh Hey.		
133	James Hawkins	Bury	Woodgate Hill	Bury.		
134	John Haworth	Ditto.	Cheesden Bar	Ditto.		
135	Heskin Hall Company	Heskin, Chorley	Heskin	Heskin	1	1
136	John and Ralph Holden	Over Darwen	Back-o'-th'-height	Blacksnape.		
137	Zech. and James Howarth	Rochdale	Woodhouse Lane	Woodhouse Lane		
138	Hulton Company	Bolton	Hulton and	Hulton	1	1
139			Hulton Park	Ditto	1	1
140	Hurst Co. (Limited)	Ashton-under-Lyne	Hurst	Hurst.		
141	Executors of J. S. Jennings	Wardle, Rochdale	Crook	Wardle.		
142	Johnson and Livesey	Manchester	Bradford	Manchester	2	2
143	Kay and Wilks	Oldham	Little End	Oldham.		
144	Kershaw Brothers	Littleborough	Longley Hey	Longley Hey.		

List of the Owners and Collieries in the Manchester District, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Owners.	Address.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Accidents.	Lives lost.
145	Andrew Knowles & Sons	Pendlebury, Manchester.	Agecroft	Pendlebury	1	1
146			Clifton Hall	Clifton	1	1
147			Clifton Moss	Clifton	1	1
148			Pendlebury	Pendlebury	1	1
149			Pendleton	Pendleton	3	4
150	Ditto	Little Lever, Bolton	Farnworth Bridge	Little Lever	1	1
151			Fearneyside	Ditto	1	1
152			Foggs	Darcy Lever.		
153			Rivin	Little Lever.		
			Rivin, New	Ditto.		
154	Ditto	Sharples, Bolton	Sharples	Sharples.		
155	Robert Knowles and Co.	Littleborough	Cleggswood	Littleborough.		
156	Knowles and Hall	Radcliffe Colliery, near Manchester.	Radcliffe	Radcliffe.		
157			Bank Top	Ditto	1	1
158	Knowles and Stott	Stoneclough, Kearsley, Manchester.	Little Hey	Stoneclough.		
159			Ringleyfold	Ringley	1	1
160			Singingclough	Kearsley.		
161	A. and W. Law	Littleborough	Lydgate	Lydgate.		
162	Executors of James I. Law	Bacup	Greave New	Bacup.		
163	Thomas Leach	Stacksteads	Lee	Ditto.		
164	Samuel Leather	Blackrod, Chorley	Dootson Vauze	Blackrod.		
165	Robert Lees	Britannia, Bacup	Freeholds	Facit.		
166			New Line	Bacup.		
167			Pasture Bottom	Ditto.		
168	Leeses and Booth	Fairbottom Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Broad Oak and Moss	Broad Oak.		
169			Dock	Fairbottom.		
170			Hartshead	Hartshead	1	1
171			Heys.	Ashton-under-Lyne.		
172			Nelson and Rocher	Park.		
173			Woodpark	Bardsley.		
174	Lees and Co.	Oldham	Greenacres	Oldham.		
175	Leeses, Jones and Co.	Ditto	Holebottom and Rhodes Bank	Ditto.		
176				Ditto	1	1
177	Lees and Mayall	Greenacres Moor, Oldham.	Little Mine	Greenacres Moor.		
178	Leigh and Bradbury	Denton, Manchester	Broomstair	Denton.		
179	Ditto	Clayton, Manchester	Clayton	Clayton.		
180	Light Owlers and Pike House Company	Littleborough	Light Owlers and Pike House.	Littleborough.		
181	Limehurst Company	Ashton-under-Lyne	Limehurst	Ashton-under-Lyne	1	1
182	Lomax, Dearden and Co.	Rochdale	Smallbridge	Smallbridge.		
183	Jeffrey Lomax and Co.	Catley Lane, Rochdale	Greenlands	Catley Lane.		
184	John Lomax and Co.	Rochdale	Rowley Moor and Old Sink	Rowley Moor. Ditto.		
185	John and Nathl. Longworth	Westhoughton, Bolton	Brinsop	Westhoughton.		
186	John Lord	Bacup	Deansgreave	Bacup.		
187	Samuel Lord and Brothers	Wolstenholme, Rochdale	Bamford Closes and Know Hill	Wolstenholme. Ditto.		
188						
189	Lords Fields Company	Ashton-under-Lyne	Lords Fields	Ashton-under-Lyne	1	1
190	Mrs. Ann Maden	Bacup	Hogshead	Bacup.		
191	Messrs. Marland	Hollinwood, Manchester.	Bower	Hollingwood	1	1
192	George Maxwell	Bacup.	Greave Clough	Bacup.		
193	Adam Mason	Horwich, Bolton	Winter Hill	Horwich.		
194	Mayall and Seddon	Oldham	Lower Moor	Oldham	1	1
195	Meadow Head Company	Rochdale	Meadow Head	Wolstenholme.		
196	George Mellodew	Oldham	Hodgeclough	Oldham.		
197	James Mills	Wardle, Rochdale	Lower House	Wardle.		
198	E. D. Milnes and Brother	Birtle, Bury	Cob House	Birtle	1	1
199	Moscrop Brothers	Wolstenholme, Rochdale	Red Lumb	Wolstenholme.		
200	Peter Nightingale and Co.	Worsley, Manchester	Mesne Lea	Worsley	1	7
201	Norley Hall Company	Coppull, Chorley	Coppull Hall	Coppull.		
202	Oldham, Middleton and Rochdale Co. (Limited)	Edge Lane, Oldham	Bankhouse and Sholver.	Crompton.		
203			Boarshaw and Hopwood.	Middleton.		
204			Hanging Chadder and Low Crompton.	Rochdale	1	1
205			Hartford	Oldham.		
206			Jubilee and Park	Crompton.		
207			Lee	Chadderton.		
			Robin Hill	Oldham.		

List of the Owners and Collieries in the Manchester District, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Owners.	Address.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Accidents.	Lives lost.
208	John Parkinson Parke	Withnell, Chorley	Withnell	Withnell.		
209	Wm. Thornton Parks	Bury	Elton	Elton.		
210	Andrew Peake	Horwich, Bolton	Wildersmoor	Horwich.		
211	Wm. Pickup	Over Darwen	Princess and Marsh House.	Over Darwen.		
212	Wm. and Saml. Pickstone	Bury	Bury	Bury.		
213	Joseph Place	Over Darwen	Hoddlesden	Hoddlesden.		
214	Price and Knight	Horwich, Bolton	Newfields	Horwich.		
215	Rake Firebrick Company	Littleborough	Rake	Littleborough.		
216	Thos. Ramsbottom and Sons	Birtle, Bury	Birtle Dean.	Birtle.		
217	William Ramsden	Tyldesley	Shakerley	Shakerley	1	1
218	Ralph Rawstron	Whitworth, Rochdale	Bridge Mills	Whitworth.		
219	Ditto	Bagslate, Rochdale	Old Clap Gate	Bagslate.		
220	Rochdale Brick and Tile Company (Limited).	Summit, Littleborough	Chelburn	Summit.		
221	John Rosbottom and Sons	Heath Charnock, Chorley.	Rawlinson	Heath Charnock.		
222	Ditto	Rumworth, Bolton	Victoria	Rumworth.		
223	James and William Roscoe	Little Hulton, Bolton	New Lester	Tyldesley.		
224			New Watergate and Peel Hall.	Little Hulton.		
225	Roscow and Lord	Rochdale	Chadwick Hall	Rochdale.		
226	Ditto	Ditto	Crow Nest	Milnrow.		
227	Ditto	Bury	Seedfield	Bury.		
228	Ditto	Farnworth, Bolton	Stonehill	Farnworth.		
229	Peter Rothwell	Denton, Manchester	Denton	Denton.		
230	Rylands and Sons	Radcliffe, Manchester	Cockey Moor	Black Lane.		
231	Jethro Scowcroft	Bolton	Tonge	Bolton.		
232	Samuel Scowcroft	Kearsley, Bolton	Kearsley	Kearsley	2	2
233	Ditto	Burnden, Bolton	Rose Hill	Burnden	1	1
234	John Seddon	Darcy Lever, Bolton	Top o'-th'-Meadow	Darcy Lever.		
235	Thomas Shaw and Sons	Haughton, Manchester	Haughton and	Haughton.		
236			Haughton Green	Ditto.		
237	Sheep Bank Company	Littleborough	Sheepbank	Littleborough.		
238	Shorey Bank Company	Over Darwen	Shorey Bank	Over Darwen.		
239	Eccles Shorrock, Brothers and Co.	Ditto	Dogshaw and	Ditto.		
240			Jacks Kay	Ditto.		
241	Thomas Simpson	Blackburn	Lower Darwen	Lower Darwen.		
242	Thomas Simpson and Co.	Oswaldtwistle Collieries, near Accrington	Aspin	Oswaldtwistle.		
243			Belthorn			
244			Broadfield and Duckworth Hall			
245			Mossfield			
246			Stanhill			
247	John Smith, jun., and Co.	Great Lever, Bolton	Great Lever Works	Great Lever.		
248	Peter and John Smith	Lower Darwen, Blackburn.	Hill House	Lower Darwen.		
249	Smithson and Butterworth	Facit, Rochdale	Hudclough	Facit.		
250	John Speakman	Westleigh, Manchester.	Broadfield	Westleigh.		
251	Executors of John Stanley	Failsworth, Manchester.	Moston	Moston	1	1
252	James Stott	Kearsley, Bolton	Unity Brook	Kearsley	1	1
253	Richard William Stott	Rochdale	Ashworth	Ashworth.		
254			Butterworth Hall and Tunshill	Milnrow.		
255				Ditto.		
256	Stott, Bamford and Co.	Wardle, Rochdale	Birch Hey	Wardle.		
257	Stott and Pickstone	Radcliffe, Manchester	Stand Lane and	Radcliffe.		
258			Whitefield	Ditto.		
259	Stott and Schofield	Smallbridge, Rochdale.	Dearnley	Smallbridge.		
260	James Taylor	Bacup	New Barn Brickworks.	Bacup.		
261	W. E. Taylor	Accrington	Altham	Altham.		
262	Thomas Temperley	Todmorden	Clough Head Brickworks.	Dulesgate.		
263	Tetlow, Lees, and Kershaw	Littleborough	Light Owlers and Sladen Mills.	Littleborough.		
264	Townsend and Co.	Greaves Collieries, Bacup	Britannia	Bacup.		
265			Greave	Ditto.		
			High Houses	Ditto.		
			Sharneyford	Ditto.		

List of the Owners and Collieries in the Manchester District, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Owners.	Address.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Accidents.	Lives lost.
266	Turton Moor Company -	Turton, Bolton -	Turton Moor Brick-works.	Turton -	1	1
267	Samuel Tweedale - -	Rochdale - -	Tonnacliffe -	Tonnacliffe.		
268	Jacob Tweedale and Sons -	Ditto - -	Healey Hall Bottoms.	Healey Hall.		
269	Tyldesley Company -	Tyldesley - -	Tyldesley and Combermere.	Tyldsley.		
270						
271	Eli Walsh - - - -	Over Darwen -	Heyfold - -	Over Darwen.		
272	Thomas Whaley - - -	Blackrod, Chorley -	Blackrod - -	Blackrod.		
273	Thomas Whittle - - -	Ditto - -	Marklands - -	Ditto.		
274	Thomas and William Whittle	Chorley - -	Duxbury and Chorley.	Duxbury - Chorley.	1	1
275	Charles Whowell - -	Two Brooks, Tottington, Bury.	Monk's Bank -	Quarlton.		
276	Wigan Coal and Iron Company (Limited.)	Westleigh, Manchester.	Nos. 1 and 2 -	Westleigh -	1	1
277	Edward Wilson - - -	Farnworth, Bolton -	Farnworth -	Farnworth,		
278	John Sutcliffe Witham -	Hapton, Burnley -	Hapton - -	Hapton.		
279	John Woodhead - -	Waterfoot, Manchester.	Intake - -	Brandwood Moor	1	1
280	William Woods and Son -	Blackrod, Chorley -	Scot Lane - -	Blackrod.		
281	John Wright - - -	Little Hulton, Bolton	Bank - -	Little Hulton.		
				Total -	71	84

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom in the NORTH and EAST LANCASHIRE or MANCHESTER DISTRICT, under Mr. DICKINSON'S Inspection, during the Year 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.													
Jan. 11	1	Rhodes Bank	Oldham	Leeses, Jones, and Co.	James Ashworth	Coal Miner	37	Stone falling upon him whilst drawing props.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	2	Park Hall	Blackrod	Arley Main Company	James Walkden	Waggon shunter.	55	Caught between the buffers whilst shunting.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 15	3	Denton Lane	Chadderton	Chamber Colliery Company	Thomas Grady	Miner	26	Roof stone falling upon him	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	4	Bradford	Manchester	Bradford Colliery Company	Richard Hughes	Boy	13	Head crushed between the roof and an empty waggon which was being started up a jig-brow. He had his head over the waggon after give the signal to go on.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 18	5	Hapton Valley	Burnley	Executors of John Hargreaves.	Charles Groves	Ditt o	12	Crushed against a bridge whilst riding upon a waggon on the surface endless chain road between Hapton Valley and Bareclay Hills.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 23	6	Clifton Hall	Clifton, Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Joseph Josiah	Miner	—	Fall of roof coal in the Trencherbone Mine. Died 5th February.	–	1	–	–	–
Feb. 1	7	Pendleton	Pendleton, Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Robert Price	Smith's striker.	—	Caught by the cage going on as he was getting in without the signal being given. Died at the Infirmary.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 5	8	Spindlepoint	Kearsley	Clifton and Kearsley Co.	Jacob Wolstencroft	Dayman	79	Died from internal injuries by falling against a hand bucket in the pit. No inquest was held.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 6	9	Anderton Hall	Blackrod	Dewhursts, Hoyles, and Smethurst.	Henry Dickinson	Sinker	36	Suffocated by powder smoke and possibly a little other gas, on descending the sinking pit soon after firing a shot.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	10	How Bridge 6 feet.	Atherton	John Fletcher and others	William Molyneux	Miner	26	Coal, which he was working at, falling upon him. He had one sprag set and was about putting in another.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	11	Spindlepoint	Kearsley	Clifton and Kearsley Co.	John Thomas Wolfenden.	Boy	14	Drowned in the sump hole. The hooker-on having removed the cover without the engineman being aware of it, the cage, in which the boys were descending, was lowered into the water.	–	–	3	–	–
					John Doxey	Ditto	12						
					James Doxey	Ditto	14						

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1867. Feb. 21	12	Bank Top	Radcliffe	Knowles and Hall	Richd. Waters	Miner	—	Coal falling upon him. Died 3rd March.	–	1	–	–	–
Mar. 6	13	Doe	Darcy Lever	Darcy Lever Co.	John Taylor	Waggoner	15	Coal, where two men were at work, falling upon him.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 8	14	How Bridge 6 feet	Atherton	John Fletcher and others	Wm. Ashurst	Miner	34	Roof earth falling	–	1	–	–	–
„ 13	15	Kearsley	Kearsley	Samuel Scowcroft	Jas. Longworth	Ditto	—	Roof stone falling, in the Trencherbone mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	16	Cob House	Birtle, Bury	E. D. Milnes and Brothers	Wm. Lever	Carter	31	Falling down the shaft whilst voluntarily assisting the banksman. A self-acting fence has since been put on.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 21	17	Stopes	Little Lever	Thomas Fletcher	J. R. Jelly	– – –	—	Coal from a tub waggon which was drawn against the pulley falling upon him on the pit bank. The gearing of the engine having got wrong. Died 29th September.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 30	18	Fearneyside	Ditto	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Thos. Hooper	Miner	26	Coal falling upon him whilst at work in the 10 feet mine.	–	1	–	–	–
April 8	19	Foulclough	Todmorden	Reuben Haigh and Co.	Wm. Crowther	Ditto	19	Roof falling in the Mountain mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ 9	20	Ashtons Field	Little Hulton	Bridgewater Trust	Francis Bennett	Ditto	29	Roof falling in the Trencherbone mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	21	Street Gate	Ditto	Matthew Bennett and Brothers.	Wm. Davis	Ditto	21	A stone falling upon him from a waggon in the cage at the top of the shaft as he, without giving the required signal, was getting into the other cage to ascend from the bottom. The engineman supposing the full waggon had been taken out by the banksman, and an empty one put in, was lowering the cage below the catches ready to start.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 17	22	Low Crompton	Oldham	Oldham, Middleton, and Rochdale Co. (Limited.)	John Taylor	Waggoner	16	Caught by his waggon in descending a slight inclination.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 26	23	Rose Hill	Bolton	Samuel Scowcroft	– – –	Boy	16	Roof falling	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. May 4	24	Brotherod -	Rochdale - -	H. H. Fishwick and Co. -	Geo. Walker -	Waggoner -	12	Drawn by the rope against the drum of an underground incline; he was guiding the rope with his hands lest it might slip off at one of the horns. Flanges, instead of horns, were recommended to be used in future.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	25	Outwood -	Outwood, Manchester	Thomas Fletcher and Sons	Benj. Davenport -	Miner -	34	Suffocated by after-damp from an explosion of fire-damp in the Gingham 4 feet mine. Flexible air tubing about 14 inches in diameter was being used in several places to convey air to the faces beyond the cut-throughs, and scarcely any leakage allowed; the small area so far stopped the general ventilation as to cause the gas to overpower it in the innermost working.	3	–	–	–	–
					Rich. Haworth -	Ditto -	27						
					John Seddon -	Ditto -	28						
„ „	26	Clifton Moss -	Clifton, Manchester -	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Charles Ball -	Ditto -	—	Coal falling upon him in the Doe mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	27	Radcliffe Moor	Bradley Fold -	Thomas Fletcher -	John Ashworth -	Ticket boy	—	Caught by the wheels of the winding engine. Died at the Manchester Infirmary.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 18	28	Park Hall -	Blackrod - -	Arley Main Co. - -	John Fox -	Miner -	—	Falling off the cage just after it had started to ascend from the bottom.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 20	29	No. 2 - -	Westleigh - -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. (Limited).	John Farrington -	Ditto -	38	Roof falling. He had just fired a shot, and was returning without sounding. Died 6th June.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	30	Farnworth Bridge.	Little Lever -	Andrew Knowles and Sons	John Gilgall -	Ditto -	24	Explosion of firedamp. Died 3d June. A little gas fired at his candle at a faulty place where the roof had fallen in his place of work.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 25	31	No. 13, Three Quarters.	Over Hulton - -	Hulton Co. - -	James Hamer -	Ditto -	30	Explosion of firedamp. He went with an open light into an old working to get out of the way of a shot that was being fired. The place had not been examined for gas, and was unfenced, for which the underlooker and the fireman were proceeded against, and a fine imposed.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 28	32	Cannel Mine -	Middle Hulton -	Bridgewater Trust -	Frank Armstrong	Ditto -	58	Roof falling in his place of work -	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.													
May 30	33	Mesne Lea -	Worsley - -	Peter Nightingale and Co.	Enoch Yates -	Fireman -	38	Explosion of fire-damp in the Rams seven feet mine. A new cut-through was made the evening before, but being only a small hole, and the flexible tubing, which had been used instead of bratticing to make the cut-through, being stowed into the previous cut-through, there was not room for enough air, which caused the ventilation to be overpowered during the night. The fireman and the miners also, it appeared, were going in together in the morning, one of the deceased being found in advance, instead of the fireman's examination being made previously with a safety lamp as required by the rules.	7	–	–	–	–
					John Johnson -	Miner -	38						
					Thos. Houghton -	Ditto -	47						
					John Seddon -	Ditto -	57						
					Thos. Brundrett -	Ditto -	26						
					James Seddon -	Ditto -	18						
					James Johnson -	Ditto -	19						
June 10	34	Darcy Lever -	Darcy Lever - -	Darcy Lever Company -	John Henry Healey	Waggoner -	15	Run over by a waggon which, on a skotch coming out of the wheel, got loose from a miner, and ran down an inclination.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 11	35	Rowley - -	Burnley - -	Executors of John Hargreaves.	John Hurst -	Miner -	47	Stone falling from the roof whilst at his work. Died 16th.	–	1	–	–	
„ „	36	Pendleton -	Pendleton, Manchester.	Andrew Knowles and Sons.	James Horscroft -	Ditto -	—	Burned by the flame from a shot 10 yards off, which blew out the stemming, and did not bring the coal down. Smith died on the 18th, and Horscroft on the 23rd.	–	–	–	2	–
					John Smith - -	Ditto -	—						
„ 24	37	Victoria - -	Baxenden - -	Hargreaves, Ashworth, and Co.	John Mills - -	Boy - -	16	Falling down the shaft whilst about to go down. The guard at that side had been removed two days before for repairs.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 25	38	How Bridge 7 feet.	Atherton - -	John Fletcher and others	Wm. Gregory -	Miner -	40	Struck on firing a shot. He mistook a noise made by the fuze, and being under the idea that it was the shot which had gone off, he was returning to see what it had done, when the shot went off. Died 8th July at the Bolton Infirmary.	–	–	–	1	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. July 24	39	Anderton Hall -	Blackrod - -	Dewhursts, Hoyles, and Smethurst.	Paul Higson - (Two others hurt.)	Miner -	38	A shot in the floor exploding as they were beginning to ram it. An iron rammer instead of a copper or wood one was being used.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 30	40	Doe Mine -	Kearsley - - -	Samuel Scowcroft - -	Wm. Tatlock -	—	—	Coal falling upon him - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 31	41	Intake - -	Cowpe, Waterfoot -	John Woodhead - -	Saml. Woodhead -	Underlooker	39	Roofstone falling upon him in the Sand Rock Mine.	–	1	–	–	–
Aug. 7	42	Park Sinking Pit	Oldham - - -	Bailey and Dronsfield -	Joseph Ward - (Sinker) 33 Joel Hall - - (Ditto) 36 (Two others burned.)			Explosion of fire-damp under the scaffold whilst bricking up the shaft, the vent-space not being kept open. Ward died on the 14th, and Hall on the 4th Sept.	2	–	–	–	–
„ 10	43	Botany Bay -	Clifton, Manchester -	Clifton and Kearsley Co.	Thos. Partington -	Miner -	—	Burned by firing some powder in a can when about to light his shot. Died 23rd.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 29	44	Lords Fields -	Ashton-under-Lyne -	Lords Fields Co. - -	Arthur Slater -	Ditto -	—	Crushed by a tub waggon, which drove the post away, and came against him in the face of a downbrow.	–	–	–	1	–
Sept. 7	45	Limehurst -	Ditto - -	Limehurst Co. - -	Thos. Winterbottom	Boy -	15	Falling from a mouthing where he was at work letting out water as it was wound up the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 9	46	Shakerley -	Tyldesley - -	William Ramsden - -	Wm. Davenport -	Blacksmith	48	Crushed by the pulley-frame at the counter-balance pit, which was drawn over upon him by the engineman over-winding. There were two shafts, each with a separate drum worked by the same engine, and in putting the engine into gear the counter-balance drum was not set right with the indicator.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 10	47	Heskin Hall -	Heskin - - -	Heskin Hall Co. - -	Wm. Crook - -	Brow Rider	15	Caught by the water tram, from which he was stepping off on coming up the brow.	–	–	–	1	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. Sept. 10	48	Bradford -	Manchester - -	Bradford Co. - -	Jon^{n} Butterworth -	Miner -	—	Explosion of fire-damp; died 6th October. No inquest was held, death being attributed to inflammation of the lungs, but as it supervened upon the burning, attention was called to the matter with the view of preventing such an irregularity in future.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 11	49	Ringley Fold -	Stoneclough -	Knowles and Stott -	John Sandyford -	Labourer -	51	Roof falling in the Trencherbone Mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	50	Agecroft -	Pendlebury -	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Thos. Berry - -	Miner -	49	Burned 40 yards off on firing a shot in the Shuttle Mine. No fire-damp had been seen before or since in the place, (which was going downhill), but possibly some gas came out of the coal, or from some part undiscovered. Died 26th. A boy was also burned.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 19	51	Fenny Hill -	Lowside, Oldham -	John G. Blackburne -	John Lunn -	Ditto -	49	Explosion of fire-damp in the Upper Bent Mine. Lunn died on the 20th, and Taylor on the 28th. Another miner was also burned. The men, although ordered to work with safety-lamps, took a candle so far forward that whilst trying the place with a lamp the gas became wafted to the candle. The fireman had found gas there that morning, but omitted to set the required danger signal, for which a verdict of manslaughter was returned against him at the inquest. He was, however, acquitted at the Manchester assizes.	2	–	–	–	–
					William Taylor -	Waggoner -	17						
„ 24	52	Chanters -	Atherton - -	John Fletcher and others	Peter Aldred -	Hooker-on -	23	Crushed by the tub waggons getting off the rails at the top of the engine brow.	–	–	–	1	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.													
Oct. 1	53	Whittlefield -	Burnley - -	Executors of John Hargreaves.	Wm. Simpson -	Miner -	51	Roof falling as he was taking out a prop.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 3	54	Trencherbone -	Over Hulton -	Hulton Co. - -	Thos. Shaw -	Waggoner -	21	Roof of the bay falling - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 5	55	Bents, No. 1. -	Little Lever - -	Thomas Fletcher - -	Thos. France -	Miner -	50	A shot going off in a stone drift as he was ramming the wadding on to the powder with an iron rammer.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 7	56	Moston - -	Manchester - -	Executors of John Stanley	Chas. Bradbury -	Waggoner -	15	Coal falling upon him, the miner having omitted to set sprags.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 9	57	Pendleton -	Pendleton, Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Roger Wallwork -	Miner -	—	Earth falling from the roof of a bay in the Albert mine.	–	1	–	–	–
Aug. 14	58	Turton Moor -	Turton, Bolton -	Turton Moor Co. -	James Hulse -	Dayman -	23	Caught by the crank as he was putting the pumps into gear without waiting until the engine had stopped.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 17	59	Madams Wood	Little Hulton -	Bridgewater Trust -	Jos. Ruffley -	Miner -	—	Roof earth falling in the Crumbouke mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	60	Martholm -	Accrington - -	Richard Fort, M.P. -	Dd. Ashworth -	Stoker -	14	Falling down the winding shaft; he, without noticing that the engineman had raised the cage too high, taking with it the self-acting fence, pushed a waggon (which he intended for the cage) into the pit, and fell down after it.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 28	61	Pendlebury -	Pendlebury - -	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Wm. Blenkhorn -	Dayman -	—	Explosion of fire-damp in the Rams mine. He was using an open light whilst repairing an airway through the old workings, when some gas came off from a coal at the top of a space where the roof had fallen. Died 6th November.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	62	Hartshead -	Ashton-under-Lyne -	Leeses and Booth - -	John Berry -	Miner -	52	Roof falling as he was about to set a prop.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.													
Nov. 6	63	Bower - -	Hollinwood -	Messrs. Marland - -	Henry Collett -	Dayman -	—	A train of waggons ran against him on the engine brow, the iron pin connecting the swivel and the hook to the rope having broken.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	64	Lower Moor -	Oldham - -	Mayall and Seddon - -	John Kerry -	Miner -	61	Crushed by a full waggon running amain with the rope down a jig-brow, he having omitted to hook the empty waggon at the bottom before giving the signal.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 13	65	Chanters - -	Atherton - -	John Fletcher and others -	Henry Marginson -	Ditto -	34	Roof and timber falling in the Crumbouke Mine. He apparently omitted to set a prop under a cross tree, from underneath which he took away the coal.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 15	66	Unity Brook -	Kearsley - -	James Stott - - -	Noah Potter -	Ditto -	33	Roof falling as he was taking out props	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	67	Botany Bay -	Clifton, Manchester.	Clifton and Kearsley Co. -	Thos. Howarth -	Ditto -	—	Coal falling in the Bin mine - -	–	1	–	–	–
Dec. 2	68	Gannow - -	Burnley - -	Exors. of John Hargreaves	Stephenson Borrows	Ditto -	25	Caught by a waggon as he was coming out from a travelling road on to an endless chain road in the pit.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 6	69	Swinshaw -	Rossendale -	Hargreaves, Ashworth, and Co.	Miles Brett - -	Waggoner	11	A waggon, which he was taking down the slope, ran off the rails, and crushed his head between it and the roof.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 11	70	Duxbury - -	Chorley - -	Thos. and Wm. Whittle -	John Bromilow -	Miner -	43	Roof falling as he was taking out a sprag to bring down the coal.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	71	Ladyshore -	Little Lever -	John Fletcher - -	James Lloyd -	Ditto -	63	Stone falling from the roof at a jig-wheel in the Gingham mine.	–	1	–	–	–
								Total, 71 fatal accidents and 84 deaths	18	30	12	20	4

Mr. Higson's Report.

REPORT of the WORKING of the MINES INSPECTION ACT (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) in the WEST LANCASHIRE AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT, during the Year ended 31st December 1867.—By PETER HIGSON, Esq.

SIR, Manchester,

I HAVE the honour to transmit my Report for the year 1867, containing an account of my proceedings during that period, together with a list of fatal casualties and loss of life in and about the mines within the district under my inspection, comprising West Lancashire and North Wales.

The aggregate loss of life, particularly from explosion of gas, has been less in this than it was in the preceding year (1866), although still above the average. Separate fatal casualties are however in excess of any previous year since I became the inspector of the district.

It will be seen on perusing the following pages and list appended thereto that a considerable number of these casualties happened under circumstances over which inspection has no control, and in places where every man is the principal and very often the only guardian of his own safety. Unless, therefore, workpeople pay more attention, and strictly obey the rules and regulations established for their guidance and welfare, we may hope and labour in vain. For although loss of life may for a time appear to decrease, it will ultimately crop up again when an altered state of things requiring skill and care in the manipulation has to be encountered.

The working places of every mine are either enlarged or diminished by every blow of the collier's pick; and as these places are not only numerous as a rule, but detached, constant supervision of the workpeople is clearly impracticable. An adequate staff of firemen is now employed at nearly every colliery in my district. They are a kind of sub-inspectors appointed by the owners of mines. They examine the working-places of the men every morning before the workpeople are permitted to enter them. They are the lowest grade of officers on the staff of the manager, and are the source from which the underlookers, and occasionally the managers, of small collieries are drawn.

As many as ten or twelve firemen and two underlookers are often employed at one colliery consisting of two shafts; the firemen may visit the working-places of the mine twice a day, and those that are particularly dangerous from any cause more frequently. The underlookers, who superintend all operations below ground, may not be able to visit several of the men's places for a week or so at a time, although they may be engaged in some part or other of the mine every day. In the interval the responsibility rests with the firemen of those districts, who are expected to supply the underlookers with faithful daily records of the state and ventilation thereof; and the underlookers have to furnish the manager with similar reports daily of all under their supervision or control.

The firemen have to discharge most important duties, which, considering that they are drawn from the ranks, are upon the whole well and faithfully discharged. It is difficult even for the most able men to govern and manage satisfactorily large bodies of workpeople, but it is still more difficult to find one man in the ranks who can maintain with proper dignity and respect an elevated position over his fellow workmen.

The majority of persons therefore employed below ground are frequently and for long intervals allowed to pursue their occupations in the absence of any supervision, subject nevertheless to certain rules and regulations established on custom, modified only to such an extent as to provide for personal safety. As a majority of the adult miners are not able to read the written law, I regret to say it is still to them, as it were, a dead letter. There are thousands upon thousands of workpeople not only untaught but altogether untrained for the labour on which they are employed in this district. On the ground, therefore, of ignorance their mistakes and disobedience have a strong claim on public sympathy; they have not been prepared for the real battle of life. The means of instructing persons of this class being much behind the requirements of the times. Great efforts are, however, now being made by the employers of labour to recover the time that has been lost, and the result already obtained indicates an ultimate success. But these

provisions do not extend beyond the boundary of primary instruction, while we are painfully reminded by daily occurrences that all persons should be more or less trained or instructed for the business or labour which they intend to follow in after life. It is therefore manifestly the duty of all employers of labour to promote such a scheme so far as they possibly can. It may be carried to a greater or less extent. It may begin by quiet and friendly conversation, or by lectures given by men of experience in such language and by such drawings and illustrations as young persons can easily comprehend. Such instructive gathering would tend to re-establish the old and friendly relations between employers and the employed which have of late years been so effectually destroyed by trades unions and strikes.

Formerly every work-person was personally known to his master, to whom he could always gain access, and on whom he could rely for help in sickness, as well as in other periods of distress. Things are now strangely altered, and in very few instances indeed are all the hands employed in and about a colliery really known to the principal owner, although he may happen to reside in the neighbourhood. At many of the principal works of the district ample provisions for the education of young persons have now for some time been made, while others have the advantage of public, British, private, and other schools. The rising generation, therefore, is now reaping the benefits of legislation which their forefathers did not possess. In the 2nd section of the Act 23rd & 24th Vict. cap. 151. for the regulation and inspection of mines, boys under the age of 12 years are prohibited from working in mines unless they can read and write, or can produce a certificate that they have attended school for not less than three hours a day for two days in each week during the lunar month immediately preceding, exclusive of Sabbath attendance. These provisions might be improved by reducing the number of hours of each day's attendance from three to two, and by increasing the number of days on which they are to attend school from two to three in each week, thereby retaining the number of hours of school attendance, namely, six hours a week, for which the law now provides. In every other respect I consider the Act contains all that is requisite for primary education; but for continuing it beyond the age above mentioned there is as yet no legislative enactment.

From the hazardous character of their occupation, and from their having to work, as I have herein previously described, in separate detachments, sometimes alone, frequently in groups of two or three persons in one place, hundreds of men and boys are thus distributed daily over an extensive area below ground, and under circumstances too where one ignorant person might cause the death of many of his fellow workmen by a careless or unskilful act. It is, therefore, manifest that a technical training for such persons is absolutely necessary. If any proof of this were necessary, it may be deduced from the nature and result of most of the accidents in the annexed list, more particularly that at Garswood Park Colliery which caused the death of 14 persons, which resulted from a breach of discipline at *one particular place* in the pit, either on the part of the fireman of the district or of Henry Winstanley, a collier.

It would be hoping as it were against hope that the inspection of mines could ever prevent the occurrence of many of those accidents herein-after described, even though the number of inspectors were to be many times multiplied; but if it be deemed necessary to increase inspection, it may be effectually and economically carried out without increasing the present staff of chief inspectors, by appointing a second grade, consisting of young men of education and good character, to act as their assistants, and at a smaller salary; they would, under the guidance and supervision of the present inspectors, render most valuable and important services.

In no case should the owners of coal mines be relieved in any degree of their responsibility, and workpeople should be continually instructed in the best way of taking care of themselves.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
Secretary of State, London.

(Signed) Peter Higson.

Loss of life from explosions.

Two sinkers or workers in metal and stone, Moses Leigh and Joseph Cooper, who were driving a tunnel from the bottom of a new pit in Standish, through a fault met with an upbrow from some old works about 30 yards from the eye of the pit, which they filled up with debris; subsequently gas was observed coming through the debris. Notwithstanding the presence of gas, the deceased charged, and then fired a shot, by

Accident No. 10.

which it was ignited and exploded, thereby causing the death of both, and injuries more or less to two other persons. Ample ventilation was provided by means of two shafts and brattice, and the explosion could hardly have happened if the ventilation had not been obstructed by filling the entrance to the upbrow in the manner herein previously described.

Accident No. 25. James Parr, collier, fired a shot in an end-way in the Ravenhead Main Delf Mine at Haydock Colliery, which ignited a blower of gas, and subsequently the living or unworked coal. While deceased and several others were building a dam to prevent the access of atmospheric air the gas beyond exploded, blew down the stopping, and burned deceased so severely that he died of the injuries he then received. Unless the gas were allowed to escape through the dam or stopping, so as to prevent its accumulating, it would fill, and ultimately back upon the fire, at which it would explode.

No. 26. March 9th. Joseph Clark and Samuel Saunders, drawers, employed in the Little Delf Mine at the Pewfall Colliery, died this day from injuries caused by an explosion of fire-damp in one of two upbrows from which they had to draw the coal got by two colliers, Williams and Standish. Standish told Williams that before firing his shot he had brushed out some gas, and on looking round he saw the flame, and then the deceased Clark and Saunders lying in the after-damp in the cut through between the two places, in which they had taken shelter while the shot was being fired. The gas said to have been brushed out must have been overtaken and ignited by the flame of the shot as it passed along behind the brattice and through the opening between the upbrows, in which it appeared to have exploded, and so caused the death of these two young men without seriously injuring any of the others who were close at hand. The brattice, it was stated, was only three yards behind, or from the face of the working. This, however, is very doubtful; for although that distance is rather too far as a rule, still the current of fresh air produced there was quite adequate, and would with ordinary care have kept it safe under existing circumstances. At the time of the explosion colliers were permitted to fire their own shots; but since a sufficient number of firemen have been appointed for that purpose, so that at the present time no work-person is allowed to ignite or fire a shot in that mine. The quantity of gas must have been trifling, as the explosion made no marks on the coal or brattice, and very little on the bodies of the deceased men. One would have thought, after the regulations that have been so long established, and the care that has been and is still taken, the practice of removing gas by brushing it out would never have been heard of. It was a violation of one of the special rules, which provides most clearly what colliers under such circumstances ought to do, and shows a degree of recklessness most difficult at all times to prevent. Persons employed in the supervision of mines should frequently inform their workpeople how to act in every case where the slightest danger is apparent.

No. 29. William Jackson, a collier of mature years, who had previously been a fireman in an adjoining mine, lost his life in one of the mines at the Newtown Colliery by an explosion of fire-damp in a pillar working in which he was employed in the night-shift. Fair and ordinary ventilation was there at the time produced. The current of air was being conducted past the end of the unworked pillar of coal, and between it and the goaf or waste at the beginning of his shift into the level about 8 yards on the rise. Subsequently he made a communication with an old cut through between the two levels, and, in consequence of his leaving it open, the current of air flowed up it thereby, leaving his working face, which was a little farther on, unventilated. This state of things being suffered to continue for a time, the disaster ultimately occurred. Gas had been accumulating in the interim, which, on a shot being fired, exploded, and thereby caused his death; according to the rules he should have stopped the communication as soon as it was made, but he neglected to do so, and the painful result was the loss of his own life.

This is another example showing the absolute necessity of reading and explaining to workpeople the special rules at every colliery. Here we find an old and experienced fireman who had for years the protection of scores of work-persons committing such a simple, though serious, violation, not only of one of the special rules, but of ordinary judgment. It exhibits a slur on the class of men we have to depend upon, and the great importance of having them better trained for their onerous duties.

No. 65. At a new sinking pit on Ince Common, belonging to Messrs. Clemenson and Monk, to be called the Mile Stone Colliery, a contractor named Peter Higson, aged 57 years, was this day killed by an explosion of fire-damp. As he was descending the pit, then only 23 yards deep, along with another man called Heaton, the gas ignited at his naked or uncovered light; Heaton also was much injured, but recovered. The pit subsequently filled with gas, which issued from a bed of gravel, but which had perhaps been charged from some old workings lying some distance below.

LITTLE DELF – GARSWOOD PARK COLLIERY.

PLAN REFERRED TO IN REPORT.

Peter Potter, a drawer in the Ravenhead Main Delf Mine, of the Ravenhead Colliery, St. Helens, was burned severely by an explosion of fire-damp in an upbrow at or near the extremity of the workings, which caused his death. Early in the morning of the day of the casualty the fireman found a little gas in the place herein-before mentioned; deceased and the collier he drew for had not then arrived, and as the fireman had other places to inspect prior to the workpeople arriving, he put at the entrance thereof the customary signal of danger; beyond that signal no one should have passed. Having completed his morning inspection, he waited in the shunt for those who had to work in the place containing the gas, which had not then been removed. In a short time a collier and deceased came up in a train of empty tubs going in rather fast. The fireman told them that there was gas in their place, and that no one must go in without a safety lamp, and that he would come and remove it by lengthening out the brattice; deceased began to abuse him with foul language, and while cursing and swearing dreadfully, he followed the collier up the brow, and passing him near the top, walked into the gas with a naked light, thereby igniting it, and causing his own death, and serious personal injury to others. Mr. Rhymer, the Miners' Agent, was desirous of instituting proceedings for compensation under Lord Campbell's Act, and obtained legal advice with that view, but the matter was subsequently dropped. Accident No. 79.

The most serious explosion of the year, which caused the death of 14 persons, happened at the Garswood Park Colliery, near St. Helens. The place in which the gas appeared to have been ignited lies about 600 yards on the rise of the upcast shaft, and something like one hundred in perpendicular height above the bottom of that pit. Two end-ways were being driven to meet; that more particularly under consideration had been extended a little more than 30 yards beyond; the return air-course was ventilated by the aid of brattice cloth, which, when kept in order, produced a satisfactory current of air at the working face, but it might be so neglected that the air would become stagnant, while the usual amount in all other places would be rather improved than diminished by such neglect. A short time before the explosion took place this brattice had been found down, and was then put up again by one of the deceased, who worked in that end-way, and prior to that the underlooker and one of the firemen being in another part of the workings observed that the current was unusually strong. They were both in another part of the mine at the time of the explosion, but escaped injury; there were some scores of persons also working at the time in the same mine by whom it was scarcely heard. This was by far the most serious and disastrous casualty of the year. It was the scene also of a similar occurrence in the year 1866. It happened in the month of August in the Little Delf Mine, and in the same district of the mine in which the first explosion took place in the Garswood Park Colliery, near St. Helens, and caused the death of 14 persons. I was about going down one of the pits of the Vron Colliery, near Wrexham, when I was informed by telegram of this terrible affair. I lost no time in getting to the place, and there found that all the workpeople, alive and dead, had been recovered from the mine below a few hours before, and that the ventilation had been partially restored to its former state, or that in which it was said to have been prior to the explosion by which the arrangements then existing were completely destroyed. In the rise workings on the north-eastern boundary of the mine, and in that which is shown on the tracing hereunto annexed as the No. 5 level or district, two colliers, Henry Winstanley and John Halsall, were working in two separate places, both of which, like several others, were ventilated by bratticed air; these two places were approaching each other, and it was intended that when completed they should form one continuous end-way. Traces of the explosion were so strongly and so singularly marked, I was at once enabled to decide that the gas had been ignited in or near the working place occupied by John Winstanley, and that it exploded in the end-way, or return air-course, on the rise of and parallel to the No. 5 level, into which nearly all the stoppings were blown, thereby showing the force to have originated in the workings above. It was stated in evidence at the coroner's inquest that 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute was being previously passed into the district fresh and pure from the downcast pit; and I found by repeated experiments, that when 4,500 cubic feet only was going there not a trace of gas could be seen. In working this mine gunpowder is always used in strait places, but under strict regulations, no work-person being allowed to fire a shot in the absence of, nor until the fireman has carefully examined the place with a covered light or safety lamp. A competent staff was employed for that purpose, and to examine every working place daily before any other person was allowed to enter therein. Persons so employed are, as a rule, men of experience, and the fireman in this case, Joseph Topping, aged 64 years, was by no means an exception, having done the same work for some time in a satisfactory manner. The explosion happened about midday, when all the men were at work. A few No. 80.

minutes before the report was heard Topping was seen on the No. 5 level, going, as he told some of the men, to fire a shot for Henry Winstanley, and then he should have done for the day. His shift would have ended at 12 at noon, and for the remainder of the day another fireman would supply his place. About 9 o'clock the same morning Samuel Mather, underlooker, and Paul Lea, an assistant, were in Winstanley's place measuring up the work; they saw Topping up there, who drew their attention to the current being, as he observed, very brisk. There was no indication of any sudden discharge of gas having taken place, only an empty shot hole 20 inches deep, out of which the powder had blown the ramming, removing little, if any, coal. I caused the current of air to be shut off, by taking down a portion of the brattice, to discover how soon the place would become foul at the extremity. In 10 minutes I perceived a slight blue cap on the flame of my lamp, which increased in magnitude very slowly for some time, gradually approaching the point of danger. On the brattice being readjusted the level became quickly cleared, sweet and cool. It was manifest, therefore, that a quantity of gas had been negligently suffered to accumulate there by Winstanley not having maintained the efficiency of his brattice, and that it was ignited by the firing of his shot, which, in consequence of burning out, would produce a large and extended flame; but whether Winstanley fired the shot himself before Topping got to the spot, or whether, on Topping going in, he found the brattice down, and gas lying at the extremity, he adjusted or replaced the brattice, and ignited the fuze before the current had removed the gas beyond the reach of the flame of the shot, or diluted it so as to render it harmless, there was no proof, as all the work-people in that part of the mine were killed. Winstanley was lying in the upbrow a little nearer the face than Topping, but the lamp of the latter was nearer the shot hole than either of them, and unlocked. Topping had to fire shots for five men. The air was borne up into this place by a double cloth door; the roads are narrow and low, the mine being only about three feet thick. A cut through in the middle of the distance being opened would have dispensed with a considerable length of brattice, and made the place more safe, but the mine was deteriorated and faulty, and the object sought was to avoid working in bad ground.

Loss of life from miscellaneous causes below ground.

From injuries received by trams and tubs, by passing incautiously along self-acting and engine planes below ground, and by exposing themselves at the foot thereof while the machinery was in motion, and by other negligent and irregular proceedings, twenty lives were lost during the year. If ordinary care had been exercised by these unfortunate persons a majority of these casualties would not have happened. They were the result, in most cases, of violating the special rules established for their guidance, and in places where further provisions for their safety did not appear necessary.

Loss of life from miscellaneous causes above ground.

Sixteen lives have been lost within the year on and about the mines or collieries of the district above ground:—four by being run over by locomotive engines, six by coal trucks empty and loaded on the colliery branch lines, two by coal tubs on self-acting planes, one by falling off the foundation pillar of an engine-bed, one by falling off the pit bank, one by a piece of timber which fell upon him as he was helping to get it on to the saw pit, and one by a tub falling upon him from the top of coal screen into which the contents thereof were being emptied. For all these casualties the unfortunate persons were upon the whole responsible for the result. Although the provisions made for their safety were of a fair and ordinary character, they were not in every instance altogether satisfactory. Still the deceased were not put in a position attended with unusual risk, neither had they to perform any difficult or precarious labour. It was, however, necessary that they should keep their eyes constantly open, and look to their own safety, which in every case was neglected; the labour on which they were employed being similar to that of railway porters, engine-drivers, and breaksmen.

Loss of life caused by explosions of gunpowder in various ways.

Accident No. 23. James Hodgkisson, a miner in the Prospect Pit, Standish, belonging to the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, was killed by a shot which exploded while he was charging it.

No. 24. On the same day, John Worswick, a labourer, who in preparing a stable in the Rushby Park Mine at the Pewfall Colliery had to blow down a portion of the roof. He had put in a charge of powder, and covered it with hay, and was just beginning to put in the

stemming, when it suddenly exploded; the contents of the hole struck him in the face, and he died of the injury he then received. His assistant, who stood beside and was in the act of striking for him, escaped.

A serious casualty happened at Park Pit of the Ruabon Colliery, belonging to the Ruabon Coal Company. One of the charter-masters of this mine sent a quarter cask of gunpowder down the pit by and under the charge of several boys, inexperienced and of tender age. They put the cask upon a waggon to take it into the workings, and while on the way one of the boys pulled the tap out of the cask, and with his naked light ignited the powder which was escaping, which suddenly exploded with a fearful crash, killing the horse which was drawing the waggon, and burning all the boys fearfully; the deceased died of the burns he then received, the others after a time recovered. As this casualty was the result of disobedience on the part of the charter-master, by allowing so much gunpowder to be taken down the pit at one time contrary to the special rule for such cases made and provided, I requested the manager to institute proceedings against him before the justices at Ruabon. Accident No. 55.

Robert Jones, a collier in the main coal mine of the Vron Colliery, was so severely burned by the flame from a shot which he had himself ignited, that he died from the effects thereof. Having ignited the fuze he should have retired a sufficient distance from the place, and remained there till the explosion had taken place, instead of that he remained within reach of the flame. No. 75.

In the New Boston Pit at Haydock, James Hindley, a collier, was so seriously injured by the sudden and unexpected explosion of a shot which he was charging that he died shortly afterwards. No. 96.

Loss of life from falls of roof and falls of coal, in the year 1867.

Peter Wood, a collier in the King Coal Mine at the Gidlow Lane Colliery, by neglecting to put a sufficient quantity of props in his own working place was killed by a fall of roof. No. 2.

John Jones, one of the charter-masters in the main coal at the Brynkinnalt Colliery in Chirk, was killed by a fall of bind coal which had stuck fast to the roof when the remaining portion fell, the area being not more than 6 feet in length along the face and three feet broad; the men had been trying to get it down when deceased arrived and began to prepare to fix some props under it, and while in the act of placing the first prop it came down and killed him on the spot. No. 3.

George Wynne, a collier, was killed by a fall of bind coal at the edge of the goaf in a wicket in the Two Yards Mine at the Brymbo Colliery near Wrexham. Deceased went beyond the last row of props, when a portion of the top fell upon him and thereby caused his death. I found on making an inspection of the place that it had been liberated by a slip. No. 5.

Thomas Burrows, a collier in the Rainford Colliery, was killed by a fall of roof which fell upon him while he was filling up some coal which he had just got down and was preparing to set a prop. No. 9.

William Aspinall lost his life in the Arley Mine at the Hindley Colliery, belonging to the Wigan Coal and Iron Company. Deceased, who had been a fireman, was working with his brother; they had just set a prop, and intended to set another and a bar above them, but there was not room enough, when a portion of the roof fell upon him and caused his death. The brother said deceased had taken the greatest precaution, but the fireman said he could never get him to prop in a satisfactory manner. No. 11.

Henry Norcross, an old and experienced collier, but a little deaf, died of the injuries he received by a fall of coal at the face of his work in the Main Delf Mine at the Garswood Park Colliery, St. Helens. An ample supply of props and spraggs were provided. It was stated at the inquest by a son of the deceased that after removing the spraggs he thought deceased must have been attempting to get down the coal. No. 12.

William Knowles of Ince, an old experienced fireman, lost his life by a fall of roof in the Wigan Nine Feet Mine, belonging to Messrs. Pearson and Knowles, while incautiously drawing props without instruction. No. 13.

John Lloydd, a pony driver in the Gardden Lodge Colliery in the Quaker Mine, was killed by a fall of roof in the main road from the pit at the junction of an upbrow with the said road. It was much weakened by the area that had been bared, and it was apparent that a few props might have prevented the casualty; such a precaution was however after examination considered unnecessary. No. 14.

James Holland, a sinker, was fixing a prop under a piece of rock in a tunnel in the Lower Grounds Colliery in Shevington, which he was driving, when it fell suddenly and No. 19.

killed him on the spot: he had previously tried to get it down but failed. The fireman who was assisting him at the time received no injury.

Accident No. 27. Samuel Kirkman, collier, was killed by a fall of coal from the side at the bottom of an upbrow in the Pemberton Four Feet Mine at the Strangeways Hall Colliery near Wigan, at the point where the wagon road and upbrow joined. Both the coal and roof appeared to be strong and safe, there being no unusual pressure, but there were slight traces of a slip at the back at which it parted, which would scarcely be visible previously to an ordinary observer.

No. 32. Henry Heaton, collier in the Main Delf Mine at the Pewfall Colliery, St. Helens, belonging to Richard Evans and Co., was accidentally killed by a fall of roof while pursuing his ordinary occupation.

No. 33. Thomas Brisk, a Cornish miner, who for a short time had been employed as a collier in the Pemberton Four Feet Mine at the Platt Lane Colliery, was killed by a fall of coal at the face of his work, under which he was holing without having taken the precaution to set spraggs, as he was required to do by one of the special rules of the colliery.

No. 34. Richard Halsall, an old and experienced collier in the Rushy Park Mine at the St. Helens Colliery, was killed by a fall of roof while foolishly attempting to draw a prop in a pillar working. On the previous day he had made an effort to remove it but failed; upon arriving at the place on the day of the casualty he again tried to pull it out, contrary to the earnest persuasion of his brother, who possessed better judgment; the prop at length gave way, and with it the roof which it supported, and fell upon deceased, and so caused his death.

No. 35. George Kearsley, one of the men in the Strangeways Hall Colliery, died from injuries received by a fall of roof while drawing a prop near the working face of a pillar.

No. 40. Robert Edwards, an under officer in the Coppa Colliery, who was injured by a fall from the roof while passing along the main road, died subsequently of the wound he had so received.

No. 43. James Jones, a collier working in the Cannel Mine at the Nerquis Colliery near Mold, was killed by a fall of roof. The roof of this mine is very dangerous, and requires great care in propping, which deceased it was supposed had neglected to observe.

No. 46. William Horton, a day labourer in the Pemberton Four Feet Mine at the Hindley Hall Colliery, was killed by a fall of roof while drawing props.

No. 50. Henry Winstanley, collier in the Pemberton Four Feet Mine of the Park Lane Colliery, was killed by a fall of roof in an upbrow which he was employed to drive. For the purpose of preventing a sudden fall of roof a row of props had been set up the middle of the place; against one of those props the deceased is said to have run a loaded tub, which knocked it down, and thereby caused the roof to fall upon him. He was found underneath the dirt that fell quite dead.

No. 51. At Douglas Bank Colliery, Wigan, John Heys, a collier, was killed in the Pemberton Five Feet Mine by a fall of roof, the result of inadequate propping.

No. 57. Thomas Williams, collier in the Three Yards Mine, Mostyn Colliery, near Holywell, was killed by a fall of coal at his working face, it being insufficiently spragged.

No. 60. St. Helen's Colliery: John Foster, a collier in the Rushy Park, killed by a fall of roof, which had not been sufficiently propped.

No. 63. John Kay, a collier in the Pigeon House Mine, Ravenhead Colliery, killed by a fall of roof in an upbrow in that seam about 7 feet wide.

Deceased was working under the "following dirt" without propping it, when it fell upon him and caused his death.

No. 64. Little Mountain Colliery, Buckley, near Mold: William Wilcock was killed by a fall of coal in the Bind coal seam, which fell upon him as he was holing; the mine is not more than 3 feet thick, and as a rule strong. Subsequently it was discovered that the mass which came down was not spragged, and that it was liberated at a crack caused by the weight thrown upon the living coal by the working of the goaf.

No. 68. While engaged making a stable in the Yard Mine, not far away from the pit eye at the Ince Hall Colliery, the roof fell, and caused the death of George Ralph, a labourer. The place was about 14 feet by 12 feet, and strong brick walls had been built on each side, on which it was intended to place bearers of timber to uphold the roof. There were no previous indications of weakness.

No. 73. John Lea, a collier in the Sutton Heath Colliery, who was driving a jig brow in the Main Delf Colliery, was killed by a fall of roof as he was passing under a place where there was a small fault and a slip visible in the roof, which he had not sufficiently propped.

No. 90. Deceased, Thomas Sutton, a labourer and metal-man in the Ravenhead Mine at the Haydock Colliery, was employed along with several others to blow down the roof at a

fault. Immediately after having tried a shot he was passing underneath the place where it had been ignited, when a large piece of stone fell upon, and caused his death.

John Higham, a collier in the Pemberton Four Feet Mine at the Park Lane Colliery, was working out the break or pillar screen which had been left standing for 4 or 5 yards from the face of the work, when a portion of the roof fell upon him from between two slips. The fall took place on deceased cutting through the pillar near the face, and caused his death. The propping in this case was satisfactory. Accident No. 101.

William Marsh, who while working with his father in an upbrow only 14 yards above the waggon road in the Pigeon House Mine at the Ravenhead Colliery, 13 feet wide, was killed by a fall of the dirt lying on the top of the mine, which was 9 inches thick. The roof had been carefully examined that day by the manager and underlooker, and also by the father of deceased, and pronounced safe; this was corroborated by several colliers. These soft layers of dirt, locally called clod, should in every case either be removed or securely propped as soon as the coal has been taken from underneath. No. 105.

Henry Winstanley, a collier in the Orell Four Feet Mine at the Norley Colliery, was killed by a fall of roof which fell from between two slips. Deceased was a careful workman, and had taken the precaution to fix as many props in his working place as he could conveniently do with. It was therefore manifest that his death happened accidentally. No. 106.

Caused the death of Peter Dunn, a collier, aged 49 years, in the yard mine at one of the Hindley Pits, belonging to the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, by a fall of the roof of the mine, which came down at a pot hole. Deceased was an experienced collier, and his place, as he himself as well others believed, was well propped. No. 110.

In the Four Feet Mine at the Crow Orchard Colliery in Skelmersdale, William Moss, a collier, 30 years of age, was, while drawing props, killed by a fall of roof. It was observed that the roof followed the removal of each prop; after knocking down that which resulted in his death, deceased, in trying to get quickly out of the way, ran against a standing prop, and, on being thus obstructed, a large stone fell upon him, and he was taken from underneath it quite dead. No. 114.

In an end-way only a few feet wide in the Main Delf Mine at Haydock Colliery, Samuel Nagwell, a drawer, 13 years of age, was killed by a fall of coal at the face, which had been holed and cut on one side, and was being cut on the other side by his brother. Deceased, who was sitting at the time near the face, had only just observed that he thought it was going to fall, when about one ton of coal came down upon him. A small pillar of coal had been left at the end of the holing to prevent a fall, but no spraggs had been set for that purpose. It is difficult to make colliers set spraggs, particulary in narrow places. No. 115.

Loss of life in Pits or Shafts.

Ellis Pye, a pitman at the Skelmersdale Colliery, either fell accidentally or was knocked out of the tub in which he was suspended in the pit recently sunk. He was removing air pipes, and it was supposed that the chain to which the pipes were attached got unhooked, and while endeavouring to get out of the way he fell out of the tub. His lifeless body was found in some water at the bottom of the pit. No. 1.

Two boys, Thomas Howcroft and another, both drawers, were coming up the Bank-hill pit on the top of the water-bucket, when a full tub of coal fell out of the cage attached to the other rope and upon deceased. He was found at the bottom of the pit quite dead. They were coming up in the absence of the hooker-on, no signal having been given, and as water only was being wound that day the full tub of coal was used as a counterbalance to assist the engine. No. 4.

Joseph Jones, a fireman in the Ggarden Lodge Colliery at Ruabon, together with two assistants, got into the cage at a mouthing in the engine-pit, which had been recently sunk below that point, and as the pumps had been stopped water had accumulated at the bottom; in obeying a wrong signal, which deceased caused to be given, the engine-man lowered them into the water, in which Jones the fireman was drowned. No. 18.

Two experienced men employed at the Sankey Brook Colliery for the sole purpose of keeping the machinery, ropes, pits, tackle, &c. in a safe and proper working state, had been making some improvements in one of the old pits of that colliery; they were going down, and had only got a few feet below the surface when the rope suddenly broke, and they fell to the bottom; they were soon afterwards brought out quite dead, and frightfully mangled. The cage was previously standing on the pit bank, some distance out of a direct line with the groove of the pulley, and was drawn into the pit by the engine, and as the rope then in use was a round one and in good condition it must have got on to No. 20.

the side or flange of the pulley as the cage was being first hauled in the pit, and when it began to be lowered dropped off on to the axle, and thereby broken by the sudden jerk. By several experiments I found it was of an average strength. The deceased had full authority to discontinue the use of any rope of doubtful character or appearance. As round wire ropes are liable to get out of the pulley unless they are properly adjusted, care should be taken in examining them, in the event of the tub or cage having been put on either side of a direct line of the pulley, and the last or top coil on the drum should in all cases be at a right angle with the axle of the pulley.

Accident No. 31. Deceased was crossing the eye of the pit at the Brookside Colliery, at Low Hall Works, near Wigan, when a piece of coal fell upon him off an ascending tub, which killed him on the spot. He was the hooker-on, and 20 years of age; latterly he had been working on a new Railway, but had previously been employed in an adjoining mine, but not as a hooker-on. One of the special rules prohibits persons crossing the eye of the pit when the tub is in motion, which appeared to have been altogether ignored by the deceased.

No. 36. John Whittle, who, while sinking the Wood Pit at Haydock, was killed by a piece of rock falling from the side of the pit, which was well cased, rings having been placed to carry the walls every five yards down to the rock, from which the missile of death came, but in consequence of there being no proper foundation, for the last 18 yards no casing or lining had been put in. Rock often proves as dangerous as any other stratum when not secured. If, therefore, rings cannot be laid in the usual way, they should be laid on plugs of iron fastened into the sides of the pit.

No. 37. The banksman at the Coppa Colliery, near Mold, while pushing an empty tub towards the pit above ground, without looking before him, carelessly went too near, and in making an effort to prevent it going in he fell down and was killed. If self-acting fences had been in use this could hardly have happened; it is, therefore, a striking example of their general utility, which points out the necessity of their compulsory application in all cases.

No. 42. Edward Baker, a driver in the Nant Pit of the Westminster Colliery near Wrexham, and four other men and boys, when coming out of the pit were raised a little above the platform on the top before the engine-man could reverse the engine. Deceased jumped from the cage on to the iron plates on the pit bank, and running or reeling away he came suddenly against a chain fence, which was placed round the pit for protection; this threw him backwards towards the mouth of the shaft, into which he fell, and thereby lost his life.

No. 47. Joseph Turner, hooker-on in the tunnel pit in Standish, was drowned in the sump of one of the shafts of that colliery under the following circumstances. Deceased, who was a stranger in the mine, went, contrary to the directions of the other hooker-on, away from the eye of the pit to see if the furnace-man required any coal. The colliery consists of two shafts, one being used for lowering and raising persons and coal, and the other exclusively for water and for ventilation; they were separated by a series of doors, and the passage between them was almost filled with stores and timber, so as to render it difficult to get through. They were winding water at the time, and deceased, who seems to have missed his way, and seeing the light of the furnace shining in front of him, surmounted every obstacle in his way until he fell into the sump and was drowned. This is one result of giving employment to strangers who are not acquainted with the topography of a mine, and of the want of ordinary care on the part of operatives below ground.

No. 54. As the banksman at the Orrel Colliery was putting a wagon into the cage at the top of the pit one of the wheels broke and fell down the pit, struck the deceased, James Atherton, who was at the bottom hooking on at the time. Thus, while quietly following a peaceful occupation, he was suddenly removed from the toil and labour of life.

No. 59. At the Wynnstay Colliery, Ruabon, William Jones, a collier employed there, lost his life by falling into the sump at the bottom of the pit below the landing. Deceased on arriving at the bottom of the pit took the wrong turn and walked into the sump at the opening which the other cage had just before uncovered. Although there were a great many persons present they were not able to save him. I had previously pointed out the necessity of greater protection to this place, and chain fences had been put up in compliance therewith and should then have been in use. Deceased's brother saw him fall into the sump but could not help him out.

No. 61. James Heys, a pitman at the Welsh Pits, Wigan, belonging to Messrs. Crompton and Shawcross, fell out of the tub when he was coming up the pit. Whether this casualty originated in irregular winding, or by the tub catching under a bearer, could not be

ascertained satisfactorily, though the former might cause the latter, inasmuch as the pit having been recently sunk guides had not been put in.

John Jones, in the Wynnstay Colliery, Ruabon, drowned in the sump of the winding pit. In consequence of a similar casualty there on the 30th May last the sump had been sufficiently fenced off. Deceased being of weak mind, and much distressed by family troubles, it was believed that he must have gone into the water intentionally, as he could hardly have done so accidentally. Accident No. 71.

This casualty was caused by a round wire rope which, from an engine on the surface, was conducted in a wood pipe down the pit to work an inclined plane in the mine below ground obstructing the free descent of the cage in which deceased and two other boys were going down. By continuous friction the rope had worn away the pipe, and when it was slack protruded beyond the bearers so far as to cause such a severe jerk to the cage that deceased fell out and thereby lost his life. No. 72.

Deceased, who was the pit carpenter of the colliery, went unseen by the engine-man into the excavation a little below the top of the pit bank, and, as supposed, was looking at the pumps and guides when the cage was lowered from above, caught him while he was leaning over the beam looking into the pit, and knocked him down; he fell about 140 yards and was found quite dead. He was a steady experienced man, and he lost his life by inadvertently going about his inspection of the pumping apparatus. No. 86.

Thomas Hilton, pit carpenter at the Peasley Cross Colliery, fell accidentally off a scaffold only 16 feet from the bottom of the pit while in the act of striking a blow with a hammer; the scaffold being a little wet caused his foot to slip. He died the same night. No. 118.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the WEST LANCASHIRE and NORTH WALES DISTRICT, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.													
Jan. 2	1	White Moss	Ormskirk	Lord Skelmersdale	Ellis Pye	Pitman	45	Falling out of the tub	–	–	1	–	–
„ 3	3	Gidlow Lane	Wigan	Rylands and Cross	Peter Wood	Collier	—	Fall of roof in the King coal mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	3	Brynkmalt	Churk	Brynkmalt Coal Co.	John Jones	Charter-master.	66	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	4	Bark Hill	Aspull, Wigan	Richard Norriss	Thos. Howcroft	Drawer	16	Falling down the pit	–	–	1	–	–
„ 7	5	Boymbo	Wrexham	The Brymbo Co.	George Wynne	Collier	37	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 8	6	Holland	Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Thos. Glover	Taker-off	14	Crushed by a tub at the bottom of a jig brow.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 9	7	Peasley Cross	St. Helens	Bournes and Robinson	Martin Ruan	Labourer	—	Run over by a coal truck	–	–	–	–	1
„ 21	8	Holland	Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jas. Silcock	Ditto	41	Fall of roof while taking props	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	9	Rainford	St. Helens	Rainford Coal Co.	Thos. Burrows	Collier	38	Ditto ditto	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	10	Standish	Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Moses Lee	Sinker	22	An explosion	1	–	–	–	–
„ 28	11	Hindley	Ditto	Ditto	Wm. Aspinall	Collier	27	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	10	Standish	Ditto	Ditto	Jos. Cooper	Sinker	29	An explosion	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	12	Garswood Park	St. Helens	Bromilow, D., and Co.	Hy. Norcross	Collier	43	Fall of coal in the Ravenhead Main Delf.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	13	Springs	Wigan	Pearson and Knowles	Wm. Knowles	Fireman	—	Fall of roof in Wigan 9-feet mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	14	Ggarden Lodge	Ruabon	Ggarden Lodge Co.	Jno. Lloydd	Pony driver	16	Ditto ditto	–	1	–	–	–
Feb. 1	15	Coppa	Near Mold	Coppa Colliery Co.	Ed. Bevan	Drawer	15	Crushed between coal tubs	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	16	Norley	Wigan	Norley Coal Co.	Hy. Sharrock	Labourer	—	Run over by a railway truck	–	–	–	–	1
„ 2	17	Mostyn	Holywell	Mostyn Coal Co.	Edw. Hughes	Collier	60	Injuries by a train of coal tubs	–	–	–	1	–
„ 6	18	Ggarden Lodge	Ruabon	Ggarden Lodge Co.	Jos. Jones	Fireman	—	Being lowered into water in the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 7	19	Shevington	Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jas. Holland	Collier	39	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 8	20	Sankey Brook	St. Helens	Sankey Brook	Jas Leyland	Pitmen	—	The rope by which they were going down the pit got out of the pulley, and broke by falling on the axle.	–	–	1	–	–
„ „			Ditto	Colliery Co.	Peter Thompson						1	–	–
„ „	21	Swan Lane	Hindley, Wigan	John Johnson	R. Woodward	Labourer	11	Run over by coal tubs	–	–	–	–	1
„ 11	22	Hindley	Ditto	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jos. Nelson	Ditto	—	Run over by a locomotive engine	–	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward	2	10	5	3	4

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.								Brought forward -	2	10	5	3	4
Feb. 14	23	Prospect -	Standish, Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jas. Hodgkisson -	Tunneler -	34	The shot exploding which he was charging.	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	24	Pewfall -	St. Helens -	Richard Evans & Co. -	Jno. Warswick -	Collier -	—	Ditto ditto -	1	–	–	–	–
Mar. 3	25	Queen Pit Colliery.	HaydockSt.Helens	Ditto Ditto -	Jas. Parr - -	Ditto -	20	An explosion of fire-damp - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 9	26	Pewtall -	Ditto - -	Ditto Ditto -	Jos. Clark - -	Drawer -	18	Ditto ditto - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 11		Do. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Ditto -	Sam. Saunders -	Ditto -	25	Ditto ditto - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 15	27	Strangeways Hall	Near Wigan -	- - - -	Sam. Kirkman -	Ditto -	—	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	28	Blackley Hurst	„ St. Helens	Samuel Stock - -	Jas. Swift -	Labourer -	—	Run over by a locomotive engine above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 22	29	Newtown -	„ Wigan -	Lamb and Moore -	Wm. Jackson -	Collier -	20	An explosion of fire-damp on the 16th.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 23	30	Vron - -	„ Wrexham	Maurice and Low -	Wm. Kirkham -	Wagoner -	17	Run over by a loaded tub in the mine.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 25	31	Low Hall -	„ Wigan -	Moss Hall Coal Co. -	Thos. Anders -	Hooker-on -	20	Something falling down the pit upon him.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 27	32	Pewfall -	„ St. Helens	Richard Evans and Co. -	Hy. Heaton -	Collier -	55	Fall of roof in Main Delf Mine -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	33	Platt Lane -	„ Wigan -	Wigan and Whiston Coal Co.	Thos. Pusk -	Ditto -	33	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	34	St. Helens -	„ St. Helens	Messrs. Pilkington -	Rd. Halsall -	Labourer -	—	Fall of roof while drawing props -	–	1	–	–	–
April 2	35	Strangeways Hall	Hindley, Wigan	Strangeways Hall Co. -	Geo. Kearsley -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	36	Haydock -	HaydockSt.Helens	Richard Evans and Co. -	Jno. Whittle -	Sinker -	21	Fall of stone from the side of the pit	–	–	1	–	–
„ 8	37	Coppa -	Mold - -	Coppa Colliery Co. -	Robt. Jones -	Banksman -	66	Falling into the pit from the top -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 9	38	Bistree -	Ditto - -	Col. Tomkinson - -	John Ashcroft -	Horse driver	16	Run over on the tramway above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 12	39	Douglas Bank -	Wigan - -	Jno. G. Morriss - -	Jos. Marrow -	Hooker-on	19	Run over by tubs on the engine plane.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 13	40	Coppa - -	Mold - -	Coppa Colliery Co. -	Robt. Edwards -	Bye man	40	Fall of roof on main road - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	41	Crawford -	Haigh, Wigan -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jas. Nuttal -	Drawer -	13	Being crushed between two tubs -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	42	Nant Colliery, Westminster.	Wrexham -	Westminster Colliery Co.	Edw. Baker -	Ditto -	13	Falling into the pit from the surface	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	43	Nerguis -	Nerguis, Mold -	The Nerguis Colliery Co.	Jas Jones -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof in the Cannel mine -	–	1	–	–	–
								Carried forward -	8	17	9	6	6

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.								Brought forward -	8	17	9	6	6
Apr. 20	44	Low Hall -	Hindley, Wigan	Moss Hall Coal Company	Jno. Mawdesley -	Fitter -	47	Falling off an engine pillar - -	–	–	–	–	1
„ 22	45	Pew Fall -	Haydock St. Helens	Richard Evans & Co. -	Dominic Carcaron	Labourer -	—	A tub of slack fell upon him from the top of coal screen above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
May 6	46	Hindley Hall -	Hindley, Wigan	Pearson and Knowles -	Wm Horton -	Dataler -	—	Fall of roof while drawing props -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	47	Tunnel pit -	Standish, Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jos. Turner -	Hooker-on -	18	Drowned in the sump - -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 8	48	Wood pit -	Haydock St. Helens	Richard Evans & Co. -	Alfred Seddon -	Drawer -	26	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	49	Westminster -	Wrexham -	Westminster Coal Co. -	Geo. Sunder -	Collier -	20	An explosion of gas in the 2-yard mine.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 10	50	Park Lane -	Near Wigan -	Mercer and Evans -	Hy. Winstanley -	Ditto -	—	Fall of roof in the Pemberton 4-foot mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	51	Douglas Bank -	Ditto - -	J. Grant Morriss -	John Heys -	Ditto -	33	Ditto ditto ditto 5-foot mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	52	Meadows Pit Railway.	Haigh, Wigan -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jos. Clarke -	Labourer -	—	Crushed between the wagon and the pier of a bridge above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 20	53	Ravenhead -	St. Helens -	Bromelow, Haddock, & Co.	Robt. Suter -	Labourer -	64	Falling off the pit bank above ground	–	–	–	–	1
„	54	Orrell - -	Near Wigan -	W. H. Brancker - -	Jas. Atherton -	Hooker-on -	61	A wagon wheel falling upon him in the pit upon the surface.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 27	55	Park - -	Near Ruabon -	Ruabon Coal & Coke Co.	Jos. Humphrey -	Drawer -	16	An explosion of gunpowder -	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	56	Blackley Hurst	Near St. Helens	Samuel Stock - -	Thos. Leigh -	Collier -	—	Whilst riding on a full truck on railway above ground he came in contact with the Bridge pier.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 28	57	Mostyn -	Near Holywell -	Mostyn Coal Company -	Thos. Williams -	Ditto -	30	Fall of coal from the face - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	58	Blackley Hurst	Near St. Helens	Samuel Stock - -	Michl. Conway -	Drawer -	—	Run over by a train of coal tubs in the Rushy Park mine.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	59	Wynnstay pit -	Near Ruabon -	New British Iron Co. -	Wm. Jones -	Collier -	24	Drowned in the sump - -	–	–	1	–	–
June 3	60	St. Helens -	St. Helens -	Messrs. Pilkington -	John Foster -	Ditto -	—	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	61	Old Ince Hall -	Ince, Wigan -	Crompton and Shawcross	Jas. Heys - -	Pitman -	30	Falling out of the tub while ascending	–	–	1	–	–
„ 13	62	Rose Bridge -	Ditto - -	J. G. Morriss - -	Atherton - -	Brakesman	—	Falling off the locomotive above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 14	63	Ravenhead -	St. Helens -	Bromelow, Haddock, & Co.	Sam. Kay - -	Collier -	36	Fall of roof in Pigeon House mine -	–	1	–	–	–
								Carried forward -	10	24	13	7	12

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
								Brought forward -	10	24	13	7	12
1867.													
June 19	64	Little Mountain	Buckley, Mold -	Little Mountain Colliery Co.	Wm. Wilcock -	Collier -	—	Fall of coal in the Bind coal seam -	–	1	–	–	–
July 2	65	Mile Stone -	Ince, Wigan -	Monks and Clemenshaw -	P. Higson -	Sinker -	57	An explosion of fire-damp - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 9	66	Crawford -	Haigh, Wigan -	The Wigan Coal and Iron Company.	Ed. Green -	Labourer -	54	Crushed between coal trucks above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
				Ditto ditto ditto	Ek. Williams -	Collier -	54	Fall of roof, Arley mine - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 12	67	Bridge Pit -	Ditto ditto -	Ince Coal and Cannel Co.	Geo. Ralph -	Labourer -	—	Ditto yard ditto - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	68	Ince Hall -	Ince ditto -	Pearson and Knowles -	Wm. Gibson -	Drawer -	—	Ditto Pemberton 4-ft. ditto -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	69	Hindley Hall -	Hindley ditto -	Richd. Evans & Co. -	E. Heys -	Drawer -	17	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	70	Pewfall -	Haydock St. Helens	New British Iron Co. -	Jno. Jones -	Collier -	42	Drowned in the sump - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	71	Wynnstay -	Ruabon - -	Moss Hall Company -	Jno. Hart -	Ditto -	16	Falling out of the cage while descending the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 26	72	Low Hall -	Wigan - -					Fall of roof in the brow - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	73	Sutton Heath -	St. Helens -	Jas. Radley - -	Jno. Lea - -	Ditto -	30	Run over by a full tub at the bottom of a jig brow.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	74	Black Park -	Chirk - -	John Stott Milne - -	Wm. Mordy -	Taker off -	15	An explosion of gunpowder -	1	–	–	–	–
Aug. 1	75	Vron - -	Wrexham -	Maurice and Lowe -	Robt. Jones -	Collier -	26	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 3	76	Crawford Pit -	Haigh, Wigan -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. -	Jno. Hayes -	Drawer -	13	Run over by a tub in an upbrow -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	77	Rose Bridge -	Ince, Wigan -	J. G. Morriss - -	Henry Ormston -	Drawer -	13	By falling off a full tub on which he was riding up an upbrow.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 14	78	Gidlow Lane -	Ditto - -	Rylands and Cross -	Thos. Topping -	Wagoner -	—	An explosion of fire-damp - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	79	Ravenhead -	St. Helens -	Bromlow, Haddock, & Co.	Peter Potter -	Drawer -	15	An explosion of fire-damp in the Little Delf mines.	14	–	–	–	–
„ 20	80	Garswood Park	Ditto - -	David Bromilow & Co. -	Joseph Topping and 13 other persons.	Fireman, Colliers, and Drawer.	—						
„ „	81	Mostyn - -	Holywell - -	Mostyn Coal Company -	John Jones -	Wagoner -	—	Crushed by a train of full tubs -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 29	82	Hindley -	Hindley, Wigan -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. -	Ed. Hoskiss -	Collier -	30	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	83	Pemberton -	Near ditto -	Thos. Rylance - -	Jas. Rigby -	Ditto -	31	Ditto roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27			Near ditto -	Jonn. Blundell - -	Henry Yates -								
„ 30	84	New Boston -	Haydock St. Helens	Richd. Evans and Co. -	Peter Owen -	Ditto -	—	Ditto ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 31	85	Brynmally -	Near Wrexham -	Thos. Clayton - -	Ed. Davies -	Ditto -	—	Ditto coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	86	Low Hall -	Hindley, Wigan -	Moss Hall Company -	M. Bromilow -	Carpenter -	45	Falling into pit from surface -	–	–	1	–	–
								Carried forward -	27	35	15	12	13

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.								Brought forward -	27	35	15	12	13
Sept. 12	87	Victoria -	Ramford St. Helens	Victoria Colliery Company, Limited.	Edward Rowland -	Labourer -	—	While attempting to get a piece of timber on to the saw pit - -	–	--	–	–	1
„ „	88	Bailey Brook -	Near Wigan -	Pearson and Knowles -	James Carter -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof, Arley mine - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	89	Ladies Lane -	Hindley, Wigan	Thos. Gidlow - -	Ambrose Johnson	Collier -	18	Fall of roof while drawing props -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	90	New Boston -	Haydock St. Helens	Richard Evans & Co. -	Thos. Sutton -	Labourer -	30	Ditto in the Main Delf -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	91	Moss - -	Ince, Wigan -	Pearson and Knowles -	Richd. Collier -	Drawer -	13	Crushed by a full tub - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 14	92	Bromfield -	Mold - -	J. Southall - -	Jno. Griffiths -	Ditto -	23	Fall of roof in the Yard mine -	–	1	–	–	–
	93	Amberswood -	Ince, Wigan -	Messrs. Blundell -	Robert Williams -	Ditto -	15	Fall of roof, Pemberton 4-ft. mine -	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 5	94	Garswood -	Garswood St Helens	John and Thos. Johnson -	James Davies -	Jigger -	18	Run over by a tub on an inclined plane.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	95	Hindley -	Hindley. Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Joseph Cross -	Collier -	33	Fall of roof at the face of the work	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	96	New Boston -	Haydock St. Helens	Richard Evans & Co. -	James Hindley -	Collier -	26	Unexpected explosion of a shot -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 18	97	Wynnstay -	Ruabon, Denbighshire.	New British Iron Co. -	Wm. Williams -	Ditto -	—	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	98	Bromilow Field	Gidlow Lane, Wigan.	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Rd. Cooper -	Tunneller -	32	Crushed by a tub - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	99	Ravenhead -	St. Helens -	Bromilow, Haddock, & Co.	Brown - -	Taker off -	18	Breaking of a jig chain - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 21	100	Lower Grounds	Standish, Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jos. Witter -	Pony driver	13	Fall of dirt from the side - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	101	Park Lane -	Wigan - -	Mercer and Evans -	John Higham -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof in Pemberton 4-ft. mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	102	Westminster -	Wrexham -	Westminster Co. -	Jonn. Jones -	Ditto -	—	Ditto. in the 2 yards mine -	–	1	–	–	–
Nov. 4	103	Pewfall -	Haydock St. Helens	Richard Evans & Co. -	Richd. Blinstone -	Drawer -	13	Run over by a train of full tubs -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 6	104	California -	Aspull, Wigan -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Hannah Tabes -	Labourer -	32	Crushed by coal trucks on surface -	–	–	–	–	1
„ 8	105	Ravenhead -	St. Helens -	Bromilow, Haddock, & Co.	Wm. Marsh -	Drawer -	13	Fall of roof in the Pigeon House mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	106	Norley -	Pemberton, Wigan	Norley Coal & Cannel Co.	H. Winstanley -	Ditto -	49	Fall of roof in the Orrell 4-ft. mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	107	Haford -	Wrexham -	Ruabon Coal Company -	Moses Thomas -	Sinker -	43	Overwinding - - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	108	Ince Hall -	Wigan - -	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	Jno. Naylor -	Collier -	42	Crushed between the roof and the top of a full tub on which he was riding.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 19	109	Black Park -	Chirk, Denbighshire	John Scott Milne and Co.	Wm. Roberts -	Taker off -	16	Breaking of a jig chain - -	–	–	–	1	–
								Carried forward -	28	47	15	20	15

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
								Brought forward -	28	47	15	20	15
1867. Dec. 2	110	Hindley - -	Hindley, Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Peter Dunn -	Collier -	49	Fall of roof in engine plane of No. 6 pit.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 5	111	Grosvnor -	Minera, Wrexham	Executors of the late Saml. Jones.	Saml. Williams -	Ditto -	—	Ditto ditto in the Yard mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ 10	112	Brinks - -	Haigh, Wigan -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	William Shepherd	Engine driver	—	Locomotive engine getting off the line or colliery branch.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 17	113	Victoria -	Ramford St. Helens	Victoria Coal Co. -	Peter Unsworth -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof in the Main Delf mine -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	114	Crow Orchard	Skelmersdale, Ormskirk.	The Crow Orchard Coal Co.	Wm. Moss -	Ditto -	30	Ditto while drawing props -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	115	Queen Pit -	Haydock St. Helens	Richard Evans and Co. -	S. Wagwell -	Drawer -	13	Ditto in the Main Delf mine -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	116	High Brooks -	Near Wigan -	Mercer and Evans -	Ed. Watkinson -	Collier -	48	Fall of coal in the Orrell 5-ft mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ 31	117	Orrell - -	Orrell, ditto -	Wm. Hill Brancker -	Pr. Fairhurst -	Pony driver	11	By machinery below ground -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	118	Peasley Cross -	Sutton, St. Helens	Messrs. Bournes and Co. -	Thos. Hilton -	Pitman -	55	Falling part way down the shaft -	–	–	1	–	–
								Total -	28	53	16	21	16
								Total from all Causes -	134				

Mr. Evans' Report.

REPORT on the INSPECTION of COAL MINES, and the MINES of IRONSTONE of the COAL MEASURES worked in connexion with COAL, in the MIDLAND DISTRICT of ENGLAND, for the Year ended 31st December 1867.—By THOMAS EVANS, Esq., F.G.S.

SIR, Field Head House, Belper, 2nd March 1868.

As Inspector of Mines for the Midland District of England, comprising the Counties Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwickshire, I have the honour to lay before you this my annual report on the working of the several Acts of Parliament for the inspection and regulation of mines.

It will be seen on reference to the accompanying schedule (No. 1), the number of accidents and the loss of life is in excess of the past year, the quantity of coal worked in 1866 was 7,600,000 tons, lives lost 58, or one death to every 131,034 tons of coal; this year (1867) the coal worked is 7,600,000 tons, lives lost 64, or one death to every 118,750 tons of coal.

In making a comparison of the death-rate of a district, it is desirable to take the average of years, and I find that during the eleven years immediately preceding the one I am now reporting on, the quantity worked was 68,610,319 tons, and the deaths 603, or one death to 113,781 tons of coal raised.

The total quantity of coal raised in Great Britain in 1867 is 105,077,743 tons, over one hundred and five millions of tons, loss of life 1,190, or one life lost to 88,300; this district then, this year, shows better results than the average of past years, and compares most favourably with the rest of Great Britain.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths, the Coal raised, and the Number of Tons of Coal raised for each Death during the 12 years ended 31st December 1867.

Dates.	Explosions of Gas.	Inundation of Water.	Falls of Coal.	In Shafts.	Crushed by Tubs, and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Tons of Coal raised.	Tons of Coal raised for each Death.
1856	3	—	21	16	6	46	4,500,000	97,000
1857	15	—	14	6	20	55	4,750,000	86,000
1858	—	—	16	16	10	42	5,060,000	121,000
1859	2	—	18	13	7	40	5,460,000	134,000
1860	3	—	21	13	13	50	6,215,000	124,000
1861	3	23	21	15	7	69	6,503,319	94,000
1862	2	—	25	4	12	43	6,647,000	154,000
1863	4	5	26	9	8	52	7,000,000	134,000
1864	11	—	30	9	16	66	7,300,000	110,000
1865	9	—	36	13	24	82	7,575,000	92,383
1866	7	—	26	6	19	58	7,600,000	131,034
1867	4	—	25	11	19	64	7,600,000	118,750
Total Averages England, Wales, and Scotland, 1867 - - -						1,190	105,077,743	88,300

TABLE No. 2.

SUMMARY of Separate Colliery Accidents in the Midland District during the year ended 31st December 1867.

Explosions of fire-damp accidents	- - -	2
Falls of roof	,, - - - -	25
Shaft	,, - - - -	11
Miscellaneous	,, - - - -	21
Total -	- - -	59

SUMMARY OF LIVES LOST IN THE ABOVE ACCIDENTS.

Explosion of fire-damp deaths		4
Falls of roof	,,	25
Shafts	,,	11
Miscellaneous	,,	24
Total		64

Shaft Accidents 1867.

Overwinding	1
Whilst ascending and descending	5
Falling into shaft from surface	2
Things falling from surface	1
Falling part way down	1
Suffocated in sinking shaft	1
Total	11

Miscellaneous.

Explosion of gunpowder	5
Suffocation by gases	1
On incline planes (run over or crushed)	2
By trams and tubs (run over or crushed)	12
Boilers bursting	3
On surface	1
Total	24

TABLE No. 4.

LIST of COLLIERIES where Accidents have taken place in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Name of Colliery.	Owner's Name.	Total Deaths in 3 years.
Butterley	Butterley Coal and Iron Company	27
Clay Cross	William Jackson, M.P., & Co.	25
Staveley	Staveley Coal and Iron Company, Limited	20
Cinder Hill, Newcastle and Babington	Thomas North	9
Bretby	Earl of Chesterfield	7
High Park, Watnall, Eastwood, Cotmanhay, &c.	Barber, Walker & Co.	7
Swadlincote, Cadley Hill	Hall and Boardman	6
Snibston	G. Stevenson & Co.	6
Birley Vale	Thomas Dunn & Co.	5
Stanton	Nadin & Co.	5
Swannington, Coleorton, &c.	Walker and Worswick	5
Moira, Church Gresley, &c.	Marquis of Hastings	4
Hawkesbury	J. Darlington & Co.	4
Glascote	Firmstone & Co.	4
Shirland	H. Baillie	3
Nesfield, Sheepbridge, &c.	Sheepbridge Iron Company, Limited	3
Oakerthorpe, Highfield, &c.	Oakerthorpe Iron Company, Limited	3
Nailstone	J. Ellis	3
Kettlebrooke	Executors of Dumulo	3
Riddings	James Oakes & Co.	3
Gresley Wood	Limited Company	2
Denby	G. and W. H. Dawes	2
Shipley	A. M. Mundy	2
Wingerworth, &c.	Wingerworth Coal Company	2
Swanwick	Moorewood	2
Renishaw	J. and G. Wells	3
Unston	Rangeley	2
Pinxton	Coke & Co.	2
Haunch Wood	Nowell & Son	2
Tame Valley	Nock	1
Bridgehouse	J. Sayer	1
Kilburne	J. Rae	1

Name of Colliery.	Owner's Name.	Total Deaths in 3 years.
Victoria	Troughton	1
Whitwick	J. Whetstone	1
Ibstock	J. Whetstone	1
Denby	W. D. Lowe	1
New Brampton	Limited Company	1
Shireoaks	Limited Company	1
Hucknall Torkard	E. Ellis & Co.	1
Pooley Hall	Limited Company	1
Grassmoore	Barnes, Brothers	1
Bagworth	Viscount Maynard, executors	1
Boythorpe	G. Hoskin	1
Birchwood	C. Seeley & Co.	1
Baddesley	W. S. Dugdale	1
Digby	Hall & Co.	1
Giltbrook	Hicks and Whittaker	1
Devonshire	Devonshire Silkstone, Limited	1
Rutland	Executors of Potter	1
West Hallam	F. Newdegate	1
Renishaw Park	Appleby & Co.	1
Hill Top	C. Booth	1
Brampton	Limited Company	1
Molyneux	Eastwood and Swingler	1
Tapton	Tapton Company Limited	1
Polesworth	Harris and Shawe	1
Tibshelf	J. Chambers	1
Sutton	Executors of R. Arkwright	1
West Staveley	Bainbridge & Co.	1
Annesley	W. Worswick	1
Tapton	Tapton Company Limited	1
Blackwell	E. Chambers	1
	3 years. Total	204

Explosions of gas.

Two separate explosions of gas have occurred during the year and four lives lost thereby.

The first took place on the 8th of June at the Plumptree Colliery belonging to the Butterley Coal and Iron Company, and three lives were lost. A small quantity of gas accumulated in an air heading (I believe in consequence of a door being left open), and was fired by one of the deceased at his naked light; it is difficult to understand why these men did not, on perceiving a stoppage in the ventilation, take such steps as would at once have remedied the defect, they were men holding responsible positions, one of them (in particular) had charge of the windways.

The other explosion was at Brampton, a small colliery belonging to a Limited Liability Company; in this case some gas lodged in a hole in the roof and exploded at deceased's naked light. I fear the places had not been searchingly examined before the men went to their work by a properly appointed deputy, the gas in all probability might then have been discovered and safely removed.

Deaths from Falls of Roof have occurred at the under-mentioned Collieries during the year ended 31st December 1867.

Butterley	Butterley Iron & Coal Company	6	Deaths.
Staveley	Staveley Iron & Coal Company	3	„
Clay Cross	William Jackson, M.P., & Company	3	„
Stanhope	E. Nadin & Company	2	„
Nailstone	J. Ellis	2	„
Cinderhill	Thomas North	2	„
Glascote	Firmstone & Company	1	„
Molyneux	Eastwood & Swingler	1	„
Pinxton	Coke & Company	1	„
Haunch Wood	Nowell & Son	1	„
Shirland	Henry Baillie	1	„
Swadlincote	Hall & Boardman	1	„
Hill Top	C. Booth	1	„
	Total	25	

Twenty-five deaths from falls of roof and sides of working places, this is one less than last year and considerably below the average of the preceding years, it however still remains the chief source of accident, and I must again point out the necessity of frequent and careful supervision on the part of those in authority, an ample supply of suitable timber (free of charge), and constant care exercised by the colllier, for after all the safety of the miner much depends on himself; many of these accidents arise from the foolhardiness of the men in not using sufficient timber to support the roof, I have myself seen men at work within the past month under the coal and without the necessary short supports or "sprags." It is quite true that in consequence of the great demand for coal, the high rate of wages, many inexperienced "hands" find their way into the collieries, especially when the other trades of the district and neighbouring towns are depressed; these men ought not to work alone but always with one or other of the more experienced miners. Falls of roof.

Eleven fatal shaft accidents during the year, three fell out of cages (or chairs) whilst decending or ascending; three fell in from surface, or part way down; two were killed by pieces of coal falling down on them from surface; and one fell from off a scaffold used in walling; and one case of over-winding. Shafts.

Some of these accidents are preventable; falling out of cages whilst descending or ascending is often the result of carelessness in not taking firm hold. If all pits were fitted with properly made self-acting fence gates there would be no falling from surface; great care should be taken in having all loose stones and coal removed from off the stages and around the top as they are liable to fall, perhaps whilst persons are in the shafts. A man fell from off a scaffold. I found, on examination, the cross bars under the scaffold had not been put sufficiently far into the sides to carry the weight.

The case of over-winding happened at the Snibstone Colliery, Leicestershire, on the 12th of February; it appeared from the evidence given by Joseph Ward, the engineman, before the Coroner, that he "commenced at half-past six in the morning winding "water, and at about nine o'clock the barrel came out of the spiers (guides) as it was coming "up the shaft; deceased (was banksman), he emptied and put it back into the guides, "he then got on to the barrel and told me to lower down very gently to examine the "the spears, I put on the steam as I thought sufficient to carry the engine over the "centre, but it was not enough for she came back, and before I could again reverse "her, the barrel, with deceased, was drawn over the pulley wheel," which is about thirty-three feet high, and he was killed on the spot. Ward had only been engineman a few days, he had, however, been "stoker" for two years, and occasionally worked the engine, he evidently in trying to exercise more than ordinary care in letting down the unfortunate man, did not give sufficient steam to raise the cage from the bottom, but got confused and lost all control.

The position of engineman is one of great responsibility, and they are as a class most respectable men; the lives of a quarter of a million of people are intrusted to them twice in each working day; it is very satisfactory to know that cases of overwinding are of rare occurrence.

Explosions of powder are now becoming so frequent and serious, it is very necessary more attention should be given to the matter, and, if possible, prevent their recurrence; this year five poor fellows have been killed, and several seriously injured. Explosions of powder.

I would recommend in all cases that when shots misfire, a sufficient time should elapse before the place is again approached.

It is most unsafe to attempt to take out the charge from the borehole under any circumstance.

The *pricker* should be made of *copper*, and not of iron or steel, more particularly in blasting hard ground.

The powder should be kept in a tin bottle, in small quantities just sufficient for the day, and locked away; one poor lad's life was lost through carelessly playing with powder.

Thirty-one lives lost in Great Britain in the year 1867, as against twenty in the year preceding, from explosions of powder.

No. 14 *accident.*

At a sinking shaft belonging to the Tapton Coal Company, Limited, at Locoford, William Rowland, a sinker, was suffocated on the 26th of March. The shaft was about 25 yards deep, and was ventilated by means of a small fan on the surface, it had been standing some days in consequence of the accumulation of water, and the sinkers were told not to go down again without permission of the underviewer; the deceased and

another went down the shaft, and on reaching the bottom soon became overpowered, and one of them never rallied; this was a thoughtless act, for they never even worked the fan before going into the shaft, or tested its safety by lowering a light.

Run over on incline planes, levels, &c.

This is a fruitful source of accident, and the introduction of machinery rather tends to its increase; the distances men have to travel underground are of course daily extending themselves from the shafts, often among a complication of ropes and machinery; in some cases young boys have received serious injury falling off loaded tubs whilst riding out on them contrary to the regulations.

Steam boilers.

On the 4th of November at the Langly Colliery, belonging to the Butterley Coal and Iron Company, one of the boilers used for supplying steam to the winding and other engines suddenly burst, killing three persons, injuring eight others, and doing considerable damage to the surrounding property. At my suggestion, Mr. Robert B. Longridge, of Manchester, (now one of the best authorities on boilers,) was asked to examine this exploded boiler, and give evidence at the inquest held on the bodies of the poor men before William Whiston, Esq., coroner. Mr. Longridge's report on the boiler is so clear and important I give it at length:—

"Another explosion which took place at a colliery causing death and serious injury is "also deserving of notice, inasmuch as this was a comparatively new boiler, well made, "and of good material. Rupture commenced at the fourth circular seam from the front "end, on the left hand side, and following the line of rivets, divided the boiler into two "parts, the front portion falling upon a small cabin, in which were a number of men "getting their dinners, the other and larger portion flying in the opposite direction, "demolishing the chimney in its flight. The fireman, who was opening the junction "valve of an adjoining boiler, was found lying dead in the inside of the last-mentioned "portion of the exploded boiler, near the back end, where he appears to have crawled, "in endeavouring to escape from the scalding steam in which he found himself "enveloped. This boiler, which worked in connexion with two others, was cylindrical, "with hemispherical ends, about 40 feet long by 5 feet diameter, made of plates full "$\frac{3}{8}$-inch thick.

"It had a 'flash' flue, the brickwork of which being curved to correspond with the "shape of the boiler, left only a narrow space for the gases on their way to the chimney, "and must have prevented a satisfactory examination of the boiler on the underside.

"It was provided with two safety-valves, 5 inches diameter, loaded to 45 lbs. pressure, "one float and two gauge cocks, and in the engine house was a pressure gauge common "to all the boilers.

"At the fourth circular seam on the left hand side the boiler had been repaired "on some occasion with a piece of plate 3 ft. 4 in. in length, but subsequent to these "repairs another fracture had taken place, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, which, as shown by "the external corrosion of the plates and rivet heads, must have existed for a consider-"able time. There had also at some time been similar fractures at the two next seams, "as shown by patches on the plates, in other respects the boiler was in good condition, "and the plates had no appearance of overheating from deficiency of water. The "explosion was evidently attributable to the fracture above mentioned, which had "gradually extended, until the part which remained sound was no longer able to with-"stand the pressure to which the boiler was subjected in its ordinary course of working. "In endeavouring to ascertain the cause of these repeated fractures, I learnt that instead "of allowing the boiler and surrounding brickwork to become cool before running off the "water for the purpose of cleaning, as ought always to be done, but more especially "with externally fired boilers, it had been the practice here to blow off the water under "pressure. The effect of this upon the boiler must have been most injurious, as owing "to the high temperature of the brickwork the lower part of the boiler would become "overheated and elongated, throwing a severe strain on the circular seams, while "cooling, these seams would be subjected to an equal, if not greater, strain in the "contrary direction. These alternate strains had ultimately resulted in fracture, "although the plates were of good quality."

Ironstone mines.

Five separate accidents have been reported this year, attended with the loss of five lives.

William Renshaw was killed by an explosion of blasting powder at Staveley.

Joseph Boden and Daniel Hodfield fell into shafts.

Uriah Ball was killed by a piece of bind falling off an ascending tub whilst he was standing at the pit bottom, and Richard Hare slipped his foot and fell under a loaded tub of ironstone on surface.

Many of the ironstone shafts around Chesterfield are shallow, and the winding is done either by manual or horse labour; it is difficult to fix self-acting gates to protect the mouth of the shaft whilst it is at work, the consequence is that each year I have to record deaths (chiefly young boys).

I do not place much confidence in the return of accidents in and about ironstone mines; it is not well understood what really is meant by the words of the Act 23rd and 24th Vict., c. 151, "the provisions shall extend to all coal mines and collieries, and mines "of ironstone of the coal measures, and worked in connexion with coal, or with any "disused or exhausted coal mines."

In my opinion all ironstone mines of the coal measures ought to be included in any new Bill brought before Parliament.

In my last year's report I gave a sketch of the winding arrangements used by Messieurs Appleby and Company, by Messieurs The Sheepbridge Iron Company, "Limited," and others in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, and believing the system to be most complicated and even dangerous, I gave them the requisite notice before proceeding to arbitration.

Mr. John Hedley of Derby was appointed arbitrator to determine the matters in difference between the Sheepbridge Iron Company and myself, and Mr. John Brown of Barnsley in the other case, the Messieurs Appleby and myself, and their awards accompany this report.

Copy of Mr. Hedley's award. "*Glasshouse Common.*"

"To all to whom these presents shall come, I John Hedley of Derby in the county of "Derby, civil engineer, send greeting: Whereas Thomas Evans, Esq., Her Majesty's "Inspector of coal mines and ironstone mines for the district which comprises the iron- "stone mines of the coal measures at Glasshouse Common, near Whittington, in the county "of Derby, did by writing under his hand dated the twentieth day of September "one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, give notice to Messieurs The Sheepbridge "Coal and Iron Company, Limited, 'Chesterfield,' the owners of the said ironstone "mines at Glasshouse Common, that he and the said Thomas Evans had found on "inspection the machineries belonging to the said mines, and the practices connected "with such mines, to be dangerous and defective, so as in his opinion to threaten and "tend to the bodily injury of persons in the following particulars; namely, that the "machineries by which men and materials were wound up and down the shafts of "the said mines were too complicated, and the ropes of too many shafts were worked "by one and the same engine and drum:

"And whereas Messieurs The Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company, owners of the "said mines, did within twenty days after the receipt by them of the herein-before "recited notice give notice in writing dated the seventh day of October one thousand "eight hundred and sixty-five to the said Thomas Evans, and also to the Right Honour- "able Sir George Grey, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that "they objected to remove or remedy the danger or defect alleged in such notice, "and that they did so on the grounds that the machineries by which men and materials "were wound up and down the shafts of the said mines were not too complicated, but "on the contrary, simple, easy to work, and that the working of the ropes of the several "shafts by one and the same engine and drum was neither dangerous nor defective, but "such as was usual, and could be worked with reasonable certainty and safety. And "they further gave notice that if their ironstone mines at Glasshouse Common "aforesaid, were within and subject to the provisions of the twenty-third and twenty- "fourth Victoria, chapter one hundred and fifty-one, they nominated five competent and "disinterested persons, including in order that the said Secretary of State might appoint "one or more to determine the matters in difference:

"And whereas the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, did by writing under "his hand bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October one thousand eight hundred "and sixty-five appoint me the said John Hedley (one of the five persons so nominated) "to be the arbitrator to determine the matters in difference. Now, therefore, I, the said "John Hedley having taken upon myself the said reference, and having examined the "shafts and machineries in use at the said ironstone mines at Glasshouse Common afore- "said, and having read, weighed, and considered the within statements of the said parties "to the said reference, do find, award, order, and determine:

"First, that one engine shall not for the future work more than twelve shafts in or "upon the said ironstone mines of the said Messieurs The Sheepbridge Coal and Iron "Company, Limited, at Glasshouse Common aforesaid, nor shall any of the shafts exceed "the present distance from the engine;

" Second, that the speed of winding with such engine shall not exceed one hundred " and fifty feet per minute; and,

" Third, that the present mechanical arrangements (as regards drums) for winding at " the said ironstone mines shall not be in any manner altered or varied. In witness " whereof, I the said John Hedley have hereunto set my hand the twentieth day of " December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

" John Hedley.

" Signed by the said John Hedley in the presence of
" Samuel Leech, Solicitor, Derby."

Copy of Mr. Brown's award. " *Glasshouse Common Mines.*"

" To all to whom these presents shall come, I John Brown of Barnsley in the county " of York, mining engineer, send greeting: Whereas Thomas Evans, an inspector of coal " mines and ironstone for the distirict which comprised the ironstone mines of the coal " measures at Glasshouse Common, near Whittington, in the county of Derby, did by " writing under his hand dated twentieth day of September one thousand eight hundred " and sixty-five give notice to Messieurs Appleby and Company, the owners of the said " mines, in pursuance of the seventeenth section of the Act for the regulation and " inspection of mines, 23 & 24 Victoria, chapter 151, that he the said Thomas " Evans had found on inspection, examination, and enquiry, that the machinery " belonging to the said mines, and practices connected with such mines, was and were " dangerous and defective, so as in the opinion of the said inspector to threaten or tend " to the bodily injury of some person; and he gave the said Messieurs Appleby and " Company further notice that the grounds for his said opinion were as follows; that " the machinery by which men and materials were wound up and down the shafts of the " said mines was too complicated, and the ropes of too many shafts were worked by one " and the same engine, so as to imperil the lives of persons employed there. And " whereas Messieurs Appleby and Company, owners of the said mines, did, within " twenty days after the receipt by them of the herein-before recited notice, give notice in " writing dated 7th of October 1865 to the said Thomas Evans, and also to the Right " Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of " State, that they objected to remove or remedy the danger or defect alleged in such " notice, and that they did so on the grounds that the machinery by which men and " materials were wound up and down the shafts of the said mines was not too compli- " cated, but on the contrary, simple and easy to work, and the working of the ropes of " the several shafts by one and the same engine was neither dangerous nor defective, " but such as was usual and as could be worked with reasonable certainty and safety; " and they further gave notice that they had no mines of ironstone of the coal measures " worked in connexion with coal or with any disused or exhausted coal mine at " Glasshouse Common aforesaid, and therefore the ironstone mines worked by them " were not as they were advised within or subject to the provisions of the act for the " regulation and inspection of mines of the 23 & 24 Victoria, chapter 151; and they " further gave notice that if their ironstone mines at Glasshouse aforesaid were within " and subject to the provisions of the said Act, they nominated five competent and " disinterested persons in order that the said Secretary of State might appoint one or " more of them to be an arbitrator or arbitrators to determine the matters in difference. " And whereas the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, did by writing under " his hand, and purporting to be signed in the month of October one thousand eight " hundred and sixty-five, appoint me the said John Brown one of the said five persons " so nominated to be the arbitrator to determine the matter in difference. Now, there- " fore, I, the said John Brown, having taken upon myself the said reference, and having " examined the machinery at the said mines at Glasshouse Common aforesaid, and having " had before me the parties to the said reference, and their witnesses, and having heard, " weighed, and considered the evidence and their several allegations and statements, " and examined the machinery at the said mines, do find and award, order and " determine;

" First, that there was reasonable cause for the said inspector to apprehend the " dangers mentioned in his said recited notice;

" Second, that the horizontal and vertical drums now in use at the said ironstone " mines of the said Messieurs Appleby and Company shall cease to be worked, and " shall be removed, and in lieu thereof there shall be erected and fixed a vertical drum " connected with the winding engine at the said mines;

" Third, that such winding engine and vertical drum shall not wind with more than " ten ropes at one and the same time. In witness whereof, I the said John Brown have

" hereunto set my hand this sixth day of September one thousand eight hundred and " sixty seven.

" JOHN BROWN.

" Signed by the said John Brown in the presence of
" Frederick Neale, Cashier, Gresley Wood Colliery, Burton-on-Trent."

Complaints from workmen respecting the condition of some of the mines have been received by me; in each case a careful investigation and inspection has been made, and the recommendations I have thought necessary to make have had attention. I received intimation from Newbold, that boys under age worked in the mines, I at once communicated with the several colliery owners, and they assure me that, after careful enquiry, they are satisfied there is no truth in the charge brought against them.

I believe the Inspection Act is working well; it has been the means, by introducing better machinery, increased ventilation, greater supervision, and fixing responsibility, of saving life. I am still of opinion that it can be carried too far, so as to interfere with private enterprise, and also relieve the owner and agent of that responsibility which fairly belongs to them.

The number of collieries in this district remain about the same (200), the shafts are, however, of greater depth, and the underground workings much more extensive.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS EVANS,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Whitehall.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the MIDLAND DISTRICT during the Year ending 31st of December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 17	1	Seymour	Chesterfield	Staveley Company, Limited	John Bell	Collier	28	Fall of bind hard coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	2	Swadlincote	Burton-on-Trent	Hall and Boardman	Herbert Elliott	Horse boy	16	Crushed between tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 20	3	Glascote	Tamworth	Firmstone	John Arbington	Collier	28	Fall of roof coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	4	New Hollingwood	Chesterfield	Staveley Company	Herbert Stack	Boy	12	Run over on level	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	5	Coleorton	Ashby-de-la-Zch.	Worswick and Walker	Thomas Saddington	Horse keeper	60	Crushed by carriage in shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	6	Stanhope	Burton	Nadin and Co.	Benjamin Beasley	Collier	28	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
Feb. 9	7	Portland	Alfreton	Butterley Iron Company	Henry Mitchell	Boy	14	Fell from carriage descending shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 12	8	Nailstone	Leicester	J. Ellis	James Hawkes	Collier	26	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	9	Snibston	Leicester	Stephenson and Co.	Isaac Billings	Banksman	37	Overwinding	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 21	10	Old Hollingwood	Chesterfield	Staveley Iron Company	William Samuel	Collier	—	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 8	11	Newcastle	Nottingham	Thomas North	Joel Walters	Ditto	22	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	12	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	William Jackson, M.P.	Joseph Baelow	Ditto	38	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	13	Haunch Wood	Nuneaton	John Nowell and Son	Thomas Poulteney	Ditto	56	Run over on incline. Chain breaking.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	14	Tapton	Chesterfield	Tapton Company, Limited	William Rowland	Sinker	45	Suffocated in sinking shaft	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	15	Renishaw	Chesterfield	Appleby and Co.	William Stones	Collier	17	Fell out of bucket in shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	16	Polesworth	Tamworth	Morris and Shaw	Edward Smith	Ditto	18	Riding on loaded tub crushed	–	–	–	1	–	1
Apr. 2	17	Hawkesbury	Bedworth	James Darlington	Thomas Moore	Ditto	19	Fell out of cage	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 3	18	Springwell	Chesterfield	Staveley Company	Owen Bradley	Ditto	30	Shot misfired	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 8	19	Britain	Ripley	Butterley Company	John Feam	Ditto	35	Firing shot	–	–	–	2	–	2
					William Langdon	Ditto	34							
„ 8	20	Waingross	Ripley	Butterley Company	William Wright	Ditto	14	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	21	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	William Jackson, M.P.	Abner Stanley	Carpenter	44	Fell off scaffold on surface	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 27	22	Tibshelf	Alfreton	E. Chambers	William Tomlinson	Sinker	30	Fell off scaffold in shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	23	Shirland	Alfreton	H. Baillie	Isaac Feul	Horse driver	16	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 8	24	Mexbro	Alfreton	Butterley Company	James Orme	Collier	41	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	25	Portland	Alfreton	Butterley Company	William Wagstaff	Ditto	44	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	26	Hawkesbury	Bedworth	James Darlington	Samuel Hackett	Mason	20	Run over on incline	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 29	27	Denby	Belper	W. H. and G. Dawes	William Brown	Banksman	—	Fell into shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
June 8	28	Plumptree	Eastwood	Butterley Company	John Smith	Collier	34	Explosion of gas	3	–	–	–	–	3
					Robert Bucumshaw	Ditto	63							
					James Granger	Ditto	11							
„ 8	29	Sutton	Chesterfield	Trustees of R. Arkwright	David Taylor	Ditto	23	Fall of stone down shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 15	30	Seymour	Chesterfield	Staveley Company	John Jones	Ditto	—	Run over "loaded tubs"	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	31	Bretby	Burton-on-Trent	Earl of Chesterfield	James Cox	Horse boy	15	Run over	–	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
July 3	32	Mexbro	Mansfield	Butterley Company	George Bradley	Collier	16	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	33	Ripley	Ripley	Butterley Company	Joseph Riley	Ditto	40	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	34	Marehay	Ripley	Butterley Company	John Oakley	Ditto	24	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	35	Cinderhill	Nottingham	Thomas North	John Martin	Ditto	32	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
Aug. 2	36	Swanwick	Alfreton	Morewood	Samuel Sutton	Ditto	26	Lump of coal fell from top of shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 13	37	Molyneux	Mansfield	Eastwood Swingler	Thomas Marriott	Boy	12	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	38	Nuttall	Nottingham	Thomas North	John Kendrick	Sinker	43	Fell down shallow shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	39	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	William Jackson, M.P.	John Barnes	Driver	14	Run over	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	—	Springwall	Chesterfield	Staveley Company	Frank Barber	Labourer	15	Crushed by railway truck	–	–	–	–	0	–
Sept. 2	40	Langton	Alfreton	Coke and Co.	John Saddler	Collier	16	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	41	Brampton	Chesterfield	Limited Company	Joseph Dawson	Ditto	42	Explosion of gas	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 11	42	Springwell	Chesterfield	Staveley Company	Robert Holmes	Ditto	—	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	43	Springwell	Chesterfield	Staveley Company	John Morgan	Ditto	21	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	44	Haunchwood	Nuneaton	John Nowell and Son	Charles Worthers	Ditto	40	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	45	Bretby	Burton-on-Trent	Earl of Chesterfield	Frank Armson	Ditto	39	Blasting powder	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 11	46	Shirland	Alfreton	H. Baillie	Thomas Watson	Ditto	45	Fall of bind	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	47	Swadlincote	Burton-on-Trent	Hall and Boardman	Richard Harvey	Ditto	19	Fall of roof coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	48	Morton	Alfreton	William Jackson, M.P.	Samuel Thorpe	Boy	14	Fall of bind	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	49	Tapton	Chesterfield	William Jackson, M.P.	George Channel	Collier	27	Injury received 27th November 1866. (Fall of roof).	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	50	Stanton	Burton	J. and N. Nadin	Thomas Broadhurst	Horsetenter	53	Fell down shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 19	51	Cinderhill	Nottingham	Thomas North	William Smith	Boy	15	Jammed against sides of tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	52	Hill Top	Alfreton	Booth	Elizah Ball	Collier	15	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 4	53	Moira	Ashby	Marquis of Hastings	Thomas Heron	Boy	17	Explosion of powder	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	54	Langly	Ilkeston	Butterley Company	Charles Hopewell Charles Famsworth Thomas Rawson	Engineman Labourer Banksman	24 40 66	Boiler explosion	–	–	–	–	3	3
„ 14	55	Stanton	Burton	J. and N. Nadin	Joseph Perkins	Collier	19	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	56	Plumptree	Heanor	Butterley Company	Wainwright	Driver	13	Run over on level road	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	57	High Park	Eastwood	Barber, Walker, and Co.	Buckley	Ditto	12	Run over on main level	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dec. 4	—	Gresley Wood	Burton	Limited Company	John Lunn	Labourer	35	Run over on railway (not included in total of deaths).	–	–	–	–	0	–
„ 18	58	Nailstone	Leicester	J. Ellis	James Ridgeway	Collier	25	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	59	Watnall	Eastwood	Barber, Walker, and Co.	Noah Burrons	Driver	15	Run over on level	–	–	–	1	–	1
									4	25	10	21	4	64

List of the Fatal Ironstone Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Midland District during the Year ending 31st of December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Mine.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Mar. 9	1	Springwell -	Chesterfield -	Staveley Iron Co., Limited	William Renshaw -	Miner -	40	Explosion of gunpowder - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
Apr. 30	2	Whittington -	Ditto - -	Messrs. Appleby - -	Uriah Ball - -	Ditto -	16	Bind falling off tub in shaft -	–	–	1	–	–	1
May 20	3	Walton - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Joseph Boden -	Ditto -	12	Fell down shaft - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 23	4	Hob Lane - -	Bedworth -	Limited Co. - - -	Richard Hone -	Ditto -	49	Run over on surface - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sept. 5	5	Wingerworth -	Chesterfield -	Messrs. Carrington - -	Daniel Hadfield -	Boy -	14	Fell down shaft - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total - - -	–	–	3	1	1	5

2d March 1868.

THOMAS EVANS.

Mr. Wynne's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines for the District comprising North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, for the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Sir, Stone, February 28th, 1868.

I have the honour to present to you the annual Report of my proceedings as an Inspector of Mines during the year 1867, and although the accidents show an increase in number, there has not been the sacrifice of life that made the district under my charge appear as one of the worst in 1866, owing to the sad calamities at Dukinfield and Talk-o'th'-Hill.

Explosions of fire-damp.

There have been 11 separate accidents by explosions, by which seven persons have lost their lives, and it is rather singular that eight of those explosions, resulting in the death of 14 persons, happened at five collieries, namely, Botteslow, Berry Hill, Fenton Park, Silverdale, and Cinder Hill, and in each case may be fairly set down to gross mismanagement. The other three explosions, causing the death of three persons, may be considered as ordinary cases attending the dangerous occupation of coal mining.

In the case of the Botteslow explosion, the underlooker and chartermaster were fully aware of the presence of gas in close proximity to the men at work, and both ordered the firemen to use safety lamps, but they continued the use of naked lights, and hence the explosion, for which neglect they have been committed to take their trial at the next Stafford assizes; but it is much to be regretted that either the underlooker or the chartermaster did not remain to see the order as to the use of amps properly carried out, when the danger of an explosion was so imminent.

At Berry Hill two explosions have occurred resulting in the death of four persons, traceable to that very reprehensible practice of using mixed lights, for it is quite useless ordering one portion of the workmen to use lamps, when the other portion working almost in the same places are permitted to use candles, as it is not at all likely that the men who are working by "stent" will continue to use lamps, when those who are at day work are using candles, as the workmen are fully aware that the use of the candles negatives any safety there may be in the use of lamps. Mr. Bowers has since been fined 5*l*. and costs for defective ventilation, and has placed the management of his colliery in different hands.

At Fenton Park there has been three explosions and four deaths, where the negligence of both the chartermaster and manager was considered so culpable by the coroner's jury that both were sent for trial, but after a trial lasting more than a day they were both acquitted, the difficulty of making the judge, counsel, and jury understand such matters being almost insuperable. After the accident of 13th June, I found a vast accumulation of gas in the same mine, and not only warned the manager and overlooker of the danger, but showed them how to remove it with safety, but on the 9th July the underlooker attempted to remove it without effectually putting out the fire in the furnace, and paid the said penalty for his rash act.

The explosion at Silverdale, by which three lives were lost, was owing to the want of judgment in laying out the workings of the mine, the air being taken in one volume through one mine, giving off gas into the workings of another mine, and then brought down the main jig where naked lights were constantly in use, this jig being in the course of extension, three men had been putting a door in the uppermost opening but one, which on being finished and closed, forced the air round the top, bringing the gas on to the men's naked lights as they descended the jig brow, hence the explosion and loss of life.

Cinder Hill Colliery had been closed for some time owing to the coals having taken fire, and on the 20th of August the pit was opened in expectation of the fire being out, but on the men descending the shaft and removing a scaffold a free current was given to the air, and in a short time an explosion took place, killing the two poor fellows who were in the pit. On my arrival soon after I found a disinclination to attempt the rescue of

the two men, which is very unusual amongst colliers, as they generally have to be restrained rather than encouraged to risk their lives in rescuing their fellow-men, but here they very audibly attended to the little encouragement that had been given by the Government or the county to those who risked their lives at Barnsley and Talke.

Falls of roof

have caused the death of 27 persons, which is at least 10 more lives lost than would have been had the rule been strictly carried out, which says that props or sprags shall be set every six feet whether wanted or not, but this rule like many other salutary ones is carried out for a time and then neglected, and I am quite convinced that a prosecution now and then is the only means of keeping the persons in charge of the timbering up to the mark, and making them *see that it is done* as well as ordering it to be done, for in almost every case of death by *fall of roof*, the inquiry or inspection reveals the melancholy fact, that a piece of timber judiciously set according to the rule would have saved the men's lives. In many of the cases an entire want of care on the part of the workmen is also shown, and it appears that some of the men would sooner take the risk than the trouble of setting timber, and under these circumstances it would be well if it was made compulsory for some one in authority to see that the rules as to timbering are properly carried out, and I am convinced that many lives would be thereby saved.

In shafts.

The loss of life under this head is discreditable. To find that 20 persons have lost their lives in this district by accidents in shafts where only six millions of coal is raised, whilst only two were killed in shafts in Durham where fifteen millions and a half were raised, is enough to make our managers thoroughly ashamed of the position in which, from neglect and want of proper and ordinary care, the district has been brought to occupy in mining statistics; and I hope it will rouse them to a sense of the rottenness of a system that cannot bear a comparison with other parts of England without odium attaching to those who continue this slaughtering system. Three men were killed by ropes and chains breaking, which may happen with the exercise of the utmost care and diligence. In one case now under observation the main hook broke without showing the slightest flaw, and in another case a chain broke which had recently been placed on the jig and tested, and in which no flaw could be found. But what can be said to mitigate the censure that five men have actually fallen from the surface down open shafts, when guides and lifting fences would have saved all those lives; again, three have fallen from mouthings part way down, when a bar across, that the tub would go under, would have saved them. In a case at the Old Park, Wellington, four men were killed whilst descending, and it was clearly shown that both the engineman and the field engineer were quite aware that the journal of the fly-wheel shaft had worn the brass bearing nearly through, yet took no means to supply a new one, and on the morning of the 15th May the brass broke, releasing the main from the drum shaft, which caused a run, and killed four of the men who were descending. In this case the coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the field engineer, but at the trial at Shrewsbury he too was acquitted. This, however, did not create much surprise, for the more guilty party was the engineman who continued to work the engine when he knew it was highly dangerous to do so, and there appears to be in mining districts a very great difficulty in obtaining a conviction in cases of negligence in colliery operations, which I attribute to the fact that the jurymen will not believe a man can be negligent when his own life is at stake.

Miscellaneous underground.

This head comprises some of the most dangerous work a miner can pursue, and the deaths caused by trams and tubs, by powder, and on inclines, are increasing, and will I fear continue to increase, unless great care be taken in the enforcing of discipline amongst the youths who are employed to do most of the work on inclines and on waggon roads, where the crushing between tubs and against the sides of roads is most likely to occur, and in accidents of this description the majority arise from persons riding on, or in their trying to catch, the tubs on their landing.

The loss of life by explosions of powder (three in number) is but a faint indication of the sad accidents that have been caused by this explosive agent, the non-fatal list being far greater than the fatal, and it cannot be too forcibly impressed on the attention of those who use powder, that more care must be exercised in blasting. In all cases the needle or rod should be of copper, and the wadding, where a straw is used, should be rammed home with a stick, and no iron used for any purpose until the powder is

well covered, and the sides of the hole cleared of the particles adhered to them with a stick dipped in water or sludge, after this the ramming bar and hammer may be safely used, taking care not to injure the fuze or jarman (whichever is used), for many accidents occur from slight injuries to the fuze, causing the shot to hang fire, which induces the workmen to go to the shot under the impression that the fuze has become injured or burnt out without exploding the shot. Another cause of accident is the men remaining too near the point of blasting, for more powder is used now in a hole than formerly, consequently the blast extends a much greater distance; several cases having come under my observation of men being injured when more than 20 yards away, and not in the direct line the fire would take.

Four lives have been lost on inclined planes, and unless greater precautions be taken the numbers will not be lessened. Men of more mature age should be put to this dangerous work; and in cases where one only is employed, two would make it comparatively safe, for it often happens that the person at the top of the jig turns off the load, and then runs to the break, which gives the load a sudden jerk, and often breaks the chain or throws the load off the rails, in either case endangering the life of the boy at the bottom, or of the man who puts the load on the rails again.

No person should be allowed to "catch" tubs at the bottom of inclines, or to go near them whilst in motion, nor should one person ever attempt to put a load on the rails again without another being at the break. The man having charge of the horse roads should keep a watchful eye on the drivers, and not allow them to unhook the horse whilst the train is in motion, for two very sad cases have happened during the year of boys trying to unhook, and being run over. It is satisfactory to have to report that no life has been lost on the surface, either by machinery or explosion of boilers, which is very creditable to the enginemen of the district, to whom every praise is due.

Sufficient attention is not given by owners and agents of mines to the necessity of giving the required notices of accidents, and several have had to be prosecuted for neglecting this imperative duty.

Ironstone mines

call for no particular remarks, as the attention of the principal owners and agents has so lately been called to the absolute necessity of securely propping the thick stone of the district, and the observations applied to the accidents in the shafts of coal mines are equally applicable to the shafts of ironstone mines.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS WYNNE.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Whitehall, London.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the North Stafford, Shropshire, and Cheshire District, during the Year ended 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 4	1	Brookhouse	Hanley	Pratt and Crewe	Jno. Hughes	Collier	24	Whilst loading dirt on jig brow waggon ran over him.	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 7	2	Fenton Park	Stoke	J. Stott and Co.	J. Thorley	–	16	Dip-chain broke	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 15	3	Talke	Newcastle	North Stafford Company	J. Browning	Boy	14	Fell from a mouthing	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 17	4	Fenton Park	Stoke	J. Stott and Co.	S. Bentley	Collier	23	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	
„ 18	5	Northwood	Hanley	Northwood Company	C. Lawton	Ditto	19	Fell from a mouthing	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 21	6	Ivy House	Ditto	Ivy House Company	Thos. Bond	Ditto	66	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
Feb. 1	7	Botteslow	Ditto	Pratt and Crewe	J. Perry and another	Ditto	—	Ditto	–	2	–	–	–	
„ 8	8	Clough Hall	Newcastle	Kynnersley and Co.	R. Stanier	Driver	14	Mischievously exploded powder	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 14	9	Apedale	Ditto	Apedale Company	T. Green	Collier	38	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 25	10	Shelton	Hanley	Earl Granville	Wm. Stevenson	Driver	14	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	
Mar. 10	11	Lawton	Newcastle	Bidder and Co.	Jno. Cubitt	Collier	23	Fell down the shaft	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 14	12	Wombridge	Wellington	Jno. Bennett	M. Downs	Driver	—	Ditto	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 16	13	Apedale	Newcastle	Apedale Company	S. Dale	Collier	52	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 21	14	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Company	J. Powell	Ditto	42	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	
„ 26	15	Holly Greave	Longton	Jno. Slater and Co.	Wm. Moore	Ditto	31	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
Apr. 12	16	Holly Bush	Stoke	Wm. Bowers	J. Meredith	Ditto	27	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	
May 3	17	Bradley Green	Congleton	Wm. Bradbury	T. Pearson	Ditto	27	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 11	18	Fenton Park	Stoke	J. Stott and Co.	T. Pritchard	Banksman	38	Fell down the shaft	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 15	19	Pinnox	Tunstall	H. H. Williamson	Jno. Willett	Driver	14	Fall of coals	–	1	–	–	–	
„ „	20	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Company	H. Thompson and 3 others.	–	—	Drum-wheel came out of gear and ran them down.	–	–	4	–	–	
„ 16	21	Apedale	Newcastle	Apedale Company	Jno. Lockett	Sinker	22	Fly-wheel shaft broke and ran them down.	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 17	22	Poynton	Stockport	Lord Vernon	S. Hooley	Collier	—	Explosion of powder	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 21	23	Stanfields	Burslem	Cork and Ford	A. Goodwin	Ditto	17	Fell into sump	–	–	–	1	–	
„ „	24	Asterley	Shrewsbury	W. Gardner	Jno. Hayman	Collier	—	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 22	25	Bank Top	Burslem	James Stott	E. Humphries	Ditto	28	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 23	26	Woodhead	Cheadle	William Bowers	W. James & another	Ditto	—	Fall of roof	–	2	–	–	–	
„ 25	27	Shelton	Hanley	Earl Granville	J. Millard	Ditto	20	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 29	28	Madeley	Newcastle	Crewe Company	H. Halfpenny	Ditto	15	Fell out of tub whilst ascending	–	–	1	–	–	
June 5	29	Stanfields	Burslem	Cork and Ford	J. Edwards & another	Ditto	22	Main hook broke whilst ascending	–	–	2	–	–	
„ 13	30	Fenton Park	Stoke	J. Stott and Co.	Jno. Leese & another	Ditto	21	Explosion of fire-damp	2	–	–	–	–	
„ 27	31	Sneyd	Burslem	C. and J. May	J. Deakin	Loader	—	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 28	32	Adderley Green	Longton	Stirrup and Pye	W. Dunn & another	Sinker	40	Bowk fell from surface on the sinkers.	–	–	2	–	–	

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
July 5	33	Biddulph Valley	Congleton	Robert Heath	S. Baddeley	Collier	22	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	
„ „	34	Longton Hall	Longton	J. and A. Glover	James Raynor	Ditto	25	Explosion of fire-damp	1	—	—	—	—	
„ 9	35	Granville	Wellington	Lilleshall Company	Henry Johnson	Ditto	24	Explosion of powder	—	—	—	1	—	
„ „	36	Fenton Park	Stoke	J. Stott and Co.	E. Humphries	Underlooker	35	Explosion of fire-damp	1	—	—	—	—	
„ 11	37	Shelton	Hanley	Earl Granville	Charles Pearce	Collier	32	Ditto	1	—	—	—	—	
„ 12	38	Talke-o'-th'-Hill	Newcastle	North Stafford Company	S. Brookes	Ditto	22	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	
„ „	39	Adderley Green	Longton	Stirrup and Pye	J. Chatterton	Ditto	21	Crushed by a coal waggon	—	—	—	1	—	
„ 17	40	Lawton	Newcastle	Bidder and Elliot	William Bushell	Engineer	45	Crushed by a coal waggon on incline	—	—	—	1	—	
Aug. 12	41	Dawley	Wellington	Coalbrookdale Company	William Osborne	Collier	—	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	
„ 18	42	Mear Heath	Longton	Sparrow and Son	J. Wilcox	Ditto	28	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	
„ 19	43	Sladderhill	Newcastle	Apedale Company	D. Clews	Driver	—	Crushed in the road whilst riding	—	—	—	1	—	
„ 20	44	Cinder Hill	Longton	Williams and Co.	J. Booth & another	Sinkers	—	Explosion under scaffold	2	—	—	—	—	
„ 23	45	Talke-o'-th'-Hill	Newcastle	North Stafford Company	D. Gallimore	Collier	31	Fall of coals	—	1	—	—	—	
Sept. 26	46	Norbury	Stockport	Clayton and Brooke	S. Adshead	A boy	—	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	
„ 18	47	Glebe	Fenton	Challinor and Co.	Paul Baker	Collier	33	Fell off the water-tub	—	—	1	—	—	
„ 26	48	Sneyd	Burslem	C. and J. May	T. Wainwright	Ditto	30	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	
Oct. 5	49	Park Lane	Wellington	Leighton and Co.	Thomas Hyde	Ditto	60	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	
„ 7	50	Woodhead	Cheadle	William Bowers	R. Meacham	Ditto	—	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	
„ 24	51	Poole Dole	Fenton	William Hulse	Thomas Moore	Banksman	47	Fell down the shaft	—	—	1	—	—	
Nov. 6	52	Botteslow	Hanley	Pratt and Co.	E. Ramsey	Collier	21	Explosion of fire-damp	1	—	—	—	—	
„ „	53	Berry Hill	Ditto	William Bowers	E. Morgan and 2 others.	Ditto	—	Ditto	3	—	—	—	—	
„ „	54	Apedale	Newcastle	Apedale Company	S. Gater	Ditto	18	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	
„ „	55	Raven's Lane	Ditto	Charles Leighton	Thomas Povey	Butty	38	Rope broke whilst ascending	—	—	1	—	—	
„ 9	56	Silverdale	Ditto	Silverdale Company	J. Williams and 2 others.	Colliers	30	Explosion of fire-damp	3	—	—	—	—	
„ 14	57	Stonetrough	Biddulph	Williamson, Brothers	John Mason	Banksman	26	Fell down the shaft	—	—	1	—	—	
Dec. 9	58	Scotia	Tunstall	H. H. Williamson	John Leese	Collier	52	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	
„ 13	59	Norton	Ditto	Robert Heath	W. Glover	Waggoner	16	Dip-chain broke	—	—	—	1	—	
„ 23	60	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Company	R. Vaughan	Butty	48	Barrel of handturn fell on him in a jack-pit.	—	—	—	1	—	
„ 26	61	Bradley Green	Congleton	William Bradbury	J. Parkinson	Collier	16	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	
								Total	17	27	20	10	—	

Summary of Coal Mines.

Cause of Death.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Explosions - - - -	1	–	1	1	–	2	3	2	–	–	7	–	17	–	125
Falls of Roof - - -	1	4	2	–	7	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	27	16	–
In Shafts - - - -	2	–	2	–	8	4	–	–	1	1	2	–	20	10	–
Miscellaneous - - -	2	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	10	–	2
Above ground - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
	6	5	5	1	16	7	8	6	3	3	10	4	74	–	107
No. of accidents - - -	6	4	5	1	12	4	8	5	3	3	6	4	61	14	–

Deaths in North Staffordshire, 61 ; decrease, 72.
„ Shropshire - - 11 ; increase, 5.
„ Cheshire - - 2; decrease, 40.

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NUMBER and NATURE of FATAL ACCIDENTS to PERSONS employed in and about COAL MINES and COLLIERIES in the District comprising NORTH STAFFORD, SHROPSHIRE, and CHESHIRE, during the Years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Year.		Explosions of Fire-damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
			Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Total Falls in Mines.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains Breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total { Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers Bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
1863	Number of Accidents - - -	9	4	10	14	1	1	1	3	–	2	3	–	11	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	2	8	–	–	1	1	43
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	11	4	11	15	1	1	1	3	–	2	3	–	11	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	2	8	–	–	1	1	46
1864	Number of Accidents - - -	13	4	9	13	–	2	1	4	–	3	1	–	11	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	5	2	–	1	3	45
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	22	4	9	13	–	2	1	4	–	3	1	–	11	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	5	2	–	1	3	54
1865	Number of Accidents - - -	6	9	13	22	2	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	7	2	–	–	2	45
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	12	9	13	22	2	1	1	2	–	3	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	7		–	–	2	52
1866	Number of Accidents - - -	9	3	8	11	–	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	12	1	1	3	5	47
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	142	3	8	11	–	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	12	1	2	3	6	181
1867	Number of Accidents - - -	11	10	15	25	–	2	4	5	1	3	–	–	15	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	10	–	–	–	1	61
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	17	10	17	27	–	3	7	5	2	3	–	–	20	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	10	–	–	–	1	74

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List of the Fatal Ironstone Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the North Stafford, Shropshire, and Cheshire District, during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 1	1	Goldenhill	Tunstall	Williamson, Brothers	Wm. Clews	Driver	15	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 2	2	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Company	F. Dykes	Miner	22	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 7	3	Sytch	Burslem	Thomas Wood	J. Yates & another	Miners	33	Fall of stone	–	2	–	–	–	
„ 14	4	Silverdale	Newcastle	Silverdale Company	G. Ravenscroft	Miner	30	Ditto	–	1	–	–	1	
Feb. 5	5	Glasshouse	Ditto	Chesterton Company	J. Kirkham	Driver	19	Crushed between railway waggons.	–	–	–	–	1	
„ 11	6	Foley	Longton	A. Sparrow	J. Sewell	Miner	40	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	
„ 20	7	Clough Hall	Newcastle	Kynnersley and Co.	M. Rhodes	Ditto	20	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
Mar. 7	8	Langley Field	Wellington	Leighton and Grenfell	J. Tench	Ditto	40	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	
Apr. 8	9	Hamill	Burslem	N. P. Wood	J. Ruscoe	Sinker	22	Fell into sump	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 25	10	Chesterton	Newcastle	Chesterton Company	W. Johnson	Engineman	22	Fell out of cage whilst ascending	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 26	11	Easthope Coppice.	Broseley	John Cox	–	Waggoner	18	Rock from side of shaft fell on him.	–	–	1	–	–	
May 6	12	Shelton	Hanley	Earl Granville	F. Austin	–	28	Premature explosion of a shot	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 16	13	High Carr	Newcastle	G. Addie and Co.	B. Mellow	Miner	39	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 31	14	Lilleshall	Wellington	Lilleshall Company	J. Carter	Boy	13	A brick fell on him in shaft	–	–	1	–	–	
June 1	15	Clough Hall	Newcastle	Kynnersley and Co.	J. Higginson	Miner	22	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	
July 9	16	Foley	Longton	Goddard and Sons	T. Smith	Ditto	24	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	
Aug. 29	17	Chesterton	Newcastle	Silverdale Company	T. Fides	Ditto	34	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	
Sept. 8	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	J. Bailey	Ditto	45	Stone fell out of bowk in shaft	–	–	1	–	–	
Oct. 24	19	Chatterley	Tunstall	Chatterley Company	J. Pemlett	Ditto	21	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
„ „	20	Bell's Mill	Hanley	Earl Granville	J. Wood	Ditto	50	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	
Nov. 29	21	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Company	Eh. Evans	Ditto	43	Fell down the shaft	–	–	1	–	–	
Dec. 10	22	Lilleshall	Ditto	Lilleshall Company	G. Ferriday	Ditto	—	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
								Total	1	14	6	1	1	

SUMMARY OF IRONSTONE.

Cause of Death.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Explosions	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Falls of Roof	5	2	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	14	1	–
In Shafts	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	1	–
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Above ground	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
	5	4	–	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	23	3	2
No. of accidents	4	4	–	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	22	1	–

Deaths in North Staffordshire, 17; decrease, 2.
" Shropshire - - 6; increase, 3.

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Mr. Brough's Report.

Report of the Working of the Mines Inspection Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) for the South-western District, during the year ended 31st December 1867.—By Lionel Brough, Esq., F.G.S.

Sir, Clifton, 29th February 1868.

I have the honour to remit the "Lists" of the district under my charge for the year ended the 31st of December 1867. They are filled up with the details of every reported accident, both fatal and non-fatal, whether in collieries or in the mines of ironstone in the south-western division of the kingdom, and I now proceed to make condensed and brief mention of them in the consecutive order in which the five colums stand in the usual printed forms.

"Fire-damp" caused only six deaths in the last past year, which was also precisely the record of 1866; no great and unusual explosion, I am rejoiced to state, having occurred in either of those two periods of time.

Death by "falls of coal and stone" ran up as high as 39, just one in excess of the previous year, whilst in 1865 the return was only 34; showing clearly enough that this terrible cause of mortality undergoes increase instead of mitigation.

In "pit-shafts" 10 persons were killed, being a diminution of exactly 10 when compared with 1866; this is by far the best result of the year.

The loss in 1867 by "miscellaneous causes underground" reached 14, but that number, though far too high, was, nevertheless, better than in the year before, when as many as 16 men and boys were deprived of life; there is therefore an improvement as regards this head or column of the death list.

"Aboveground;" there were two separate accidents, one at a colliery in the Western Valley, and another several miles from it at Beaufort; in each case a life was lost. In the year before, but one person was killed on the surface, consequently 1867 exhibits a falling off in this respect. However I feel bound to state, as regards those two unfortunate occurrences, that they were entirely brought about by the poor sufferers themselves; neither of the boys had any duty to perform on the tram-roads where they were killed, nor in fact any right whatever to be amusing themselves there; and although they worked underground at those respective collieries, I feel doubtful as to the propriety or even legality of inserting their deaths in the lists at all, but they must appear somewhere.

Thus, then, in 1867, as far as the coal mining of the district is concerned, there is a better result by 10 lives than in the immediately preceding year, the total number of deaths from all causes being but 71, whereas in 1866, they amounted to 81; to this extent the comparison becomes much more promising than for a few years past, as in fact the proportional calculation also very clearly shows, it being in 1867, one death for every 91,549 tons of coal produced, whilst in the previous year the record was one life lost for each 74,074 tons, which exhibits the difference in a still far more favourable light.

In addition to these melancholy details, eight other reported deaths have taken place:—

Rees Williams, aged 65, was, on the 30th of May, found dead in his stall at Beaufort, supposed from apoplexy; this, I apprehend, cannot enter into the "List" at all.

Richard Hamblyn was killed at Vobster on the 7th of June by being drawn in between the rolls of a coal crushing machine belonging to a new patentee, (not the pit owners). This process, although carried temporarily on by way of experiment near the pit, had in reality, nothing whatever to do with it, or the colliers, or even with the Act of Parliament.

In June also, a young woman of the name of Martha Thomas, was found dead in the bottom of a pit at the Rhymney Iron Works, but subsequent investigation led to a suspicion of murder, and, finally, at the coroner's inquisition, a verdict to that effect was recorded, and a man of the name of Prothero is now lying in prison awaiting his trial for the supposed crime.

On the 3rd of August a boy named George Powell, in attempting to get into an empty "set," in order to have a ride up the Cwmsychan Incline, got thrown down and was run over by the wheels and killed.

George Alfred was killed in the Buckshaft Works in the Forest of Dean on the 22nd of August, but as those are hæmatite mines in carboniferous limestone, the Act of Parliament cannot in any manner apply to the case.

Edward Thompson died on the surface at Messrs. Wetherhed and Cossham's Parkfield Colliery on the 10th of October, but the coroner wrote to say that the case was such that he hardly thought it necessary to hold an inquest.

Lewis Harris of the New Brithdir Colliery, was killed on the 26th of October by falling under the waggons of the Rhymney Railroad Company.

William Hiscock lost his life on the 20th of November by being caught by the buffer of a truck, consequently this accident (like the immediately preceding one), is more for the railway officials than for an inspector of mines.

In 1867 the "non-fatal accidents" in coal were again in excess of the year before it, the one resulting in 112 separate casualties, attended with injury to 134 men and boys, whilst the other (1866) had for record 109 different accidents, causing hurt to 123 persons only.

In the very extensive ironstone mines of the district 14 of the people lost their lives in 1867, and that is the precise return of the year before. The non-fatal accidents, however, were not so exactly alike, though not far from it, for in 1867 the separate accidents were 15, bringing about injury to 17 men and boys, and in the previous year of 1866 the casualties were 18, attended with injury to 20 persons, therefore, as regards the iron mining department of the south-western division, there is scarcely a difference in the two years when compared the one with the other.

The final return, therefore, of all the district is as follows:—Fatal separate accidents in coal 69, deaths therefrom 71; those of a non-fatal kind 112, causing hurt to 134 persons. Fatal accidents in ironstone 14, consequent deaths 14; non-fatal 15, resulting in injury to 17 persons. Casualties from which the "Lists" should be free 8, inflicting death on 8. Altogether 218 separate accidents, affecting 244 persons, of whom 93 were deprived of life, and 151 underwent burnings, fracture, contusions, amputation, and other injuries and sufferings I can here do no less than quote from my last annual report, that "this is a grave return to make of killed and wounded in only one district out of the "whole twelve."

The lists contain for the most part a practical and complete explanation of the manner in which life was lost, but there are a few cases sufficiently remarkable to require still further notice in the body of this report, and I now proceed to their particularization.

The first is No. 6 of the list, and is to be mentioned simply on account of disobedience through ignorance of the Act of Parliament, or rather of one of its conditions, that of giving notice under the 19th section to the Home Office, and to the district inspector. The hearing took place at Coleford, and the magistrates inflicted on the colliery owner the mitigated penalty of twenty shillings, which sum I caused to be immediately handed over to the widow of the poor man that was killed.

The second of these cases is No. 19 of the list, and I introduce it here in order to remark on the necessity of having pit carriages so constructed that persons travelling in vertical shafts may not possibly be able to fall out. The cage (carriage) in question was well enough manufactured, but required end bars, and the poor young man who became a victim to their absence, most likely fainted away in coming up; it was proved in evidence by his father at the inquest that he had on a previous occasion been visited by an attack or fit, epileptic or otherwise. A remarkable incident attended this melancholy affair, we searched for his head (which was missing), but it was a long time (days in fact) before it was got out of the sump, and even then portions of it were wanting.

No. 21 is the third, and resembles the above so markedly, that they group themselves together. It was shown that this man was also subject to sudden illness, and some short time before his death had been completely prostrated by one of these visitations. As in No. 19, so in this instance, end bars were afterwards attached to the cage, and an arrangement agreed on for a less number of people to be in the carriage at the same time, and so avoid dangerous crowding.

It is undeniable that both these calamities were preventable. Indeed of some others of the 69 cases comprised in the main list, the very same remark may be made; I have no hesitation in stating that several of them never ought to have occurred at all.

The fourth is No. 24 as described in the list: a labourer, in pulling an empty tram as he walked backwards, unfortunately went right down the shaft, tram and all. The cause or source of this accident was the absence of that well known protection termed "lifting guards," and the matter was looked on by the coroner's jury as so grave

a neglect of the rules, that a verdict of manslaughter against the manager was returned. However, at the Monmouthshire Assizes difficulty arose as to the accused really being the manager, so accordingly no bill was found. The shifting of responsibility is not unfrequent in colliery cases, therefore, I earnestly hope that should legislation again be required for the better regulation of mines, that one of the sections will be so framed as to render clear and distinct all future appointments of colliery managers and other officers under them. The ease and facility with which protective apparatus can be applied to the top of a working pit is so well understood, that there can be no question as to prevention in this case; I am bound to record my own opinion that the accident should never have taken place.

No. 26 is the fifth of these instances, and is one of a most deplorable character. The angle of inclination of the platform of the carriage (or cage) to the horizon, was such as to require that the bankspeople should actually get on to it to force the loaded trams off, and then some mistake as to signals, or some want of power and efficiency in the machinery completed this dreadful affair; the poor girl fell to the bottom of the shaft, and was, as it were, dashed to pieces. Of course I recommended such applicability of augmented steam power and other mechanical adjuncts, as would prevent future accidents of the kind. Even in this case I must express my conviction that this accident was preventable, but my object in mentioning it here as well as recording it in the lists, is to state my hope that, in any further dealing with the Statute, the employment of females as *bankswomen* may be prohibited and done away with altogether, that is to say, as far as the "landing" of mineral products is concerned.

No. 27 of the list is the sixth of these quoted cases, and is an example of the total absence of precaution and discipline. The father of James Samuel Hamblyn had no right to take a child of such tender years (almost an infant) down the pit with him. I do not, however, believe that he carried the poor little creature there for the purpose of making use of its labour, but simply to please him. He ought to have been prevented by the proper authorities of the mine from perpetrating so objectionable and improper an act, it was their fault as much as his.

The seventh case (No. 33), exemplifies the danger of a miner's calling:—Liability to inundation was suspected, boring as by law required was established, and the workmen were out of the pit at the time, all but the two persons named in the list. Unexpectedly, and in a moment, the water broke through and imprisoned them in a heading which had the form or shape of a "swally" or "swamp," where, though escape was impossible, they still could retreat to the face or far end which was higher ground than where the water had settled; so, in fact, that at one extremity they had "a fast end" as it is termed in mining, whilst at the other the water was completely roofed, and they were sealed or fastened in. There, on that very spot (the high ground), their bodies were found by the explorers after a week's exertions, never ceasing for a moment, day or night.

The poor sufferers, no doubt, died from insufficiency of vital air, which had gradually got robbed of its oxygen by their own breathing, and by a total absence of a new or fresh supply. It was not drowning that deprived them of existence, for they had often walked from the face to the water. Their repeated footsteps were afterwards too clearly traced to leave a doubt as to the dreadful mode of death; but it is impossible to say how many days or hours they lived and lingered at the waters edge, it cannot now be told how long they listened and waited for deliverance, which never came.

It is but justice to state that the efforts of the working parties were most courageous and untiring, and were carried on under conditions of great danger, fatigue, and want of sufficient air, for the inundation had destroyed the ventilation. I was with them in the colliery on different occasions, and can bear most willing testimony to the zeal and earnestness of the men and of the underground manager; it is impossible to praise them too highly.

In No. 55 (which is the eighth and last of these selected cases), an accident is adduced which requires no mining engineering remark whatever, but nevertheless demands introduction here on account of the consequences that ensued: The boy Sheen was killed by a heavy fall of roof underground, and at the inquest it transpired that the provisions touching age and educational conditions had been violated, and a a prosecution, as is usual, resulted. When the case came on, the magistrates had no difficulty in arriving at a decision, and a penalty of 10 pounds (besides expenses) was inflicted on the owner of the colliery.

The reported and recorded facts, or, as it may be termed, the working details of the year under notice, being now all of them distinctly stated and explained, I will, as on all previous occasions, proceed to make such observations and suggestions as may be found

applicable, and I respectfully hope, useful to the district under my care. Fiery collieries and "explosion" always take the lead in those remarks, therefore I will at once state what I have to say on the subject.

There should invariably be plenty of fresh air, due provision for that is the first consideration, in fact it is the sine qua non. Abundance is economy in the end; whereas to lean on a minor amount is always to be in difficulty and danger. A fiery colliery cannot be profitably carried on with meagre and insufficient ventilation. Excess of initial air is infinitely preferable to a limited quantity, for leakages through doors, stoppings, and gob walls, are not easy of prevention; and, moreover, a contingency may arrive requiring a considerable and an immediate augmentation of wind. It is far better, then, to have a surplus quantity, than to possess just power enough to struggle on, trusting to be shielded by the undefined three words "under ordinary circumstances."

That which is even quite equal in importance, is the skilful distribution of the air after it is produced; it must be freely conducted to the faces, for there the men work hardest and require the most,—plenty of refreshing air;—and furthermore it is at the working faces that gas is likely to come off, sometimes even with very considerable violence. It may appear on my part officious to record the same observations over and over again, but no fiery pit will possess complete immunity from explosion until these reasonable recommendations are carried out, perhaps not even then, always, for fire-damp at times becomes almost incontrollable. Still, the demands set forth are not unreasonable, nor is there anything impracticable in their performance. It would be in vain to make ample preparation for a vast supply of air if it be not made to sweep unceasingly the faces of coal that are undergoing excavation, for there the danger really lurks. In order to carry out this searching condition of ventilation it is scarcely necessary to state that great sectional area is required in all the air passages, both intakes and returns, because whatever the diameter of the vertical shafts, it is evident that in a large colliery the area of air courses should be very large indeed on account of their vast aggregate length being in excess of the depth of even the deepest pits known.

But even after this maximum amount of air is provided at great cost, and its distribution by means of proper and judicious splits carried through the workings, there is still more to be done. The pit must be kept constantly, night and day, *in a uniform and efficient state;* wherever the wind travels the passages should be free from all obstruction, whether occasioned by falls or disturbed by the "creep." Those falls must be cleared, all "puckings" cut and removed, and the original and proper sectional area perfectly maintained; also all small coal and rubbish cleansed out of "thurlings," where such stuff only throttles the air and produces inconvenience and danger. Then, the bratticing must be kept close up; careful and constant attention to the furnace must be observed, or to the speed of the engine if the ventilating power is produced by mechanical means. Moreover, all doors, stoppings, and air bridges, must be closely attended to and observed; accumulations of gas over the "collars" of double timbering, or in hollows hidden away and entangled in and above the "laggings," must all be dislodged with sharp air specially sent up there. By means of all these unceasing precautions and attention to detail, the pit will be in that *uniform* state that alone can be depended on, and so explosion prevented.

I do not speak about the goaves; that is a vexed question, and all that need now be remarked is, that they require the greatest consideration. These extensive spaces but too often contain much explosive gas and should be vigilently watched, for a careless or an ignorant act might destroy a colliery and all the people in it.

Last year I made some observations on the use of the mercurial column. In this year's report I venture briefly to renew the subject, and for that purpose beg permission to quote from the evidence I gave at a recent important inquisition held in Glamorganshire:—

"There should be a barometer in a cabin within a reasonable distance of the bottom "of the pit, where a record should be kept of the height of the column day after day, "and in fact at all times. The employment of scientific instruments may be an "additional safeguard, indeed the mere use of them sets people thinking, and the more "thought the more safety." Again,—

"Within a certain space of time before and after the Ferndale explosion, great electric "disturbance took place in Europe, America, and Asia. Heavy gales of wind in "England, Vesuvius in action in Italy, hurricanes and earthquakes in the Virgin "Islands, and cyclones in the East Indies. It is also immediately on our minds that "within the period I am now recording, from four to six colliery explosions have "occurred, one of them so far as we read in the newspapers sweeping off 100 persons in "France. It is also to be remembered that at or about the time of the Oaks and the "Talke-o'-the-Hill calamities, meteorological occurrences of somewhat similar kind had

" been observed and recorded, though those singular phenomena were certainly not exerted " in the alarming manner which we have read of in the present year (1867). I may " therefore say that it is not at all unreasonable that I should fall back on an idea long " entertained by myself that our underground pursuits may possibly be influenced by " such extraordinary visitations."

Now, such idea on my part may be alleged to be vague enough, but it is worth some attention for all that. Meteorological disturbances are reflected more or less in the weather-glass, which rarely fails to give us visible indication thereof. On the day of the Ferndale calamity my barometers stood at 30.60 (the highest record of that year), and according to all previous precepts we should certainly not have expected explosion with so dense and compact a state of the atmosphere; still, perhaps this exception may contribute to the proof of the soundness of the rule, that the barometer may be entirely relied on, for there had been considerable oscillation in the column of mercury about *then* and for some time previously, and storm and tempest had swept over the country, and indeed over all this quarter of the globe.

Years ago outbursts of fire-damp were looked for in the summer, and so they are at the present day, and very proper it is that they should be watched for and due provision always kept in readiness to dispose of them with plenty of fresh air. Those hot months are always to be apprehended and are necessarily periods of great anxiety, but it is worthy of note that some of the most disastrous of all explosions have occurred in the winter time; Risca, the Oaks, and Talke-o'-the-Hill were all in December, the Cethin and Ferndale were both in November, and the Morfa was in October; and in fact, others of these great national calamities took place similarly late in the season, though just at the moment I am unable to recal their dates to my memory.

The difference of month by no means detracts from the merits of the barometer, on the contrary, it rather enhances its value, for whenever the mercury is moving *rapidly* down or up, we may be assured that disturbing causes are in action, and we should accordingly exercise every precautionary effort in our power. Too rapid ascension, quite as much as very sudden depression, indicates startling change in the condition of the atmosphere whatever be the period of the year. I here beg permission to mention, that in 1867 I continued my habit of writing to the viewers of the fiery pits of the district, whenever I observed the barometer greatly agitated in the manner now described. The watching of meteorological occurrences, and the study of cosmical disturbances, cannot be otherwise than useful in many more ways than one; a knowledge of what is taking place above our heads, and on the surface crust, may render us real aid in the proper direction of our operations underground.

The utility of scientific instruments is undeniable, but there are others besides spirit levels, theodolites, and circumferentors; for example, the barometer as already stated, the thermometer, the anemometer, and the water-gauge, all of them of great value indeed. Eudiometers and sympiesometers we can do without, the former is to facilitate the analysis of the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere, but that for the present is not in use amongst viewers. As regards mere fire-damp, if we wish to ascertain the *bulk* that is present in a stall, or the far end of a level or heading, we can get at that by testing with the safety-lamp, and then by measuring the cubical contents of the place under examination. It may be thought a rude method, but by it we approximately arrive at the object in view, in fact, generally, quite near enough for our purposes. The sympiesometer we really do not require at all, inasmuch as that the class of barometer we use underground is infinitely superior to any sympiesometer ever yet manufactured.

I will conclude my observations under the head "fiery collieries and explosion," by stating that experiments with safety-lamps on an extensive scale took place in the north of England last year, and some of them showed such facility and quickness in passing the flame through the gauze, as to afford ground for very serious thought and consideration. If these experiments are to be relied on, and the lamps we place in the colliers hands, (long thought to be vested with safety), turn out to be vehicles capable of communicating flame to a surrounding fiery atmosphere, then indeed, "increased vigilance" or some improved system of lamp will very clearly be required. However, it is but justice to state, that of the lamps I have mostly recommended for many years past, I look upon the Stephenson to be by far the safest. In the experiments that I had an opportunity of witnessing in the north, the gas of commerce (street gas) was used, and it is very well known that that is a combination which flashes at a much lower temperature than light carburetted hydrogen, indeed I may say that it ignites under condtions of much more ease and facility than does the gas of our coal mines. A knowledge of this property certainly allays some of our anxiety on this subject.

My next duty is to comment on the second column of the list "falls of coal and stone." This class of accident goes on without cessation, indeed it gets worse, for in 1867 as many as 449 persons lost their lives in coal mines alone, whilst in 1866 not more than 361 were killed, an increase, unfortunately, of 88. Then if 41 be added for the ironstone mines of the kingdom, the sum total of death by falls reported to the inspectors in obedience to the 19th section of the Act of Parliament, runs up to the amazing amount of 490, or more than nine persons every week in the year from one cause alone. This leaves death by fire-damp very far behind indeed. Loss like this is so great and lamentable, that I can only reproduce my often repeated statement, that some preventative step should be attempted.

In my last annual report I suggested that the deputies should be charged with the setting up of timber. I earnestly wish that change could be effected, but it is like "the two shift" plan (of which system it really forms a part), exceedingly difficult of introduction in Wales and in the south-western counties of the kingdom.

If then this alteration cannot be brought about, it will become necessary in the special rules to provide for the planting of numerous props, whether the top appears to require it or not. We have roofs often so treacherous, as really to demand very decided remedial measures; roofs, that to look up at, and to try with pick, sledge, or any other tool, sound like thick cast-iron, or like rock of vast depth, yet they are often so replete with concealed slips or "backs," "bell moulds," joints, and "grimes," that perhaps a minute after trying or sounding, a fall, without the slighest warning in the world, will take place, and then those planes and surfaces of structural division are clearly enough seen, many of them as smooth and as polished as plate glass, and lying at such angles, that the wonder is the shale or stone did not drop out before.

Under these circumstances I can do no less, and no otherwise, than to urge my recommendation that the rules be so far changed as to lead to the setting up of much more timber. If the place on inspection by workman or deputy looks as if one prop would do, put two there at once; if it appears to require three, set half a dozen; and so on. The timber can be used over and over again, so the real loss of material will not be so very great after all.

"Shafts": These important approaches to the minerals demand all that completeness can effect, and yet the various contrivances that have been discovered, when taken altogther, are not very numerous, neither are they so very difficult of adoption. Pits should be perfectly plumb or perpendicular to the horizon, and they should be most ample in diameter. Also whatever strata may be perforated in sinking them, rock or shale, they should still be well and securely lined or cased from the top to the bottom, and be fitted up with strongly fixed and accurately gauged guides. The supply of steam power should be in excess, so that great diameters in the winding machinery may be arrived at, in order to carry the strongest of ropes; also the pit framing should be massive and lofty in case of the engine running half a stroke or a whole stroke too many. Keps or catches at the pit top to receive the cage are so well known that they scarcely need be enumerated, but I may venture to advise that catches be repeated high up in the pit framing as well, so that if the above-mentioned contingency of the engine not stopping at the proper moment should arrive, and the rope break, then the cage would be supported, instead of falling back and down the shaft.

The means of communicating distinct and definite signals are strictly necessary, as also a proper "load indicator," and a simply contrived but powerful break. In addition to all these, the cage should be so constructed that when men are travelling in it they should be unable to fall out, and that they be barricaded from danger at all the sides as well as overhead. The top of the pit should never be without protection, and the best arrangement for that purpose, no doubt, is that of "lifting guards or wickets." Plenty of boiler room has often been urged before in my reports, with safety-valves of ample diameter, also efficient and duplicate water and steam guages.

With regard to special contrivances for saving life in case of the rope breaking whilst the cage is in motion in the shaft, I by no means see any objection to the use of such apparatus, but I have to repeat, that I do myself place great reliance on steam-power capable of dealing with drums of great diameter, carrying ropes of maximum strength, and that the ropes themselves be made of the best wire that can be purchased. Everything connected with lowering the people away to their work and bringing them up again, should be of the strongest and of the most complete kind, for it is often through defective means that shaft accidents take place. The one at Kingswood, No. 5 of the list, may come under this category, for certainly the sump was a poor one, and the communicating apparatus was either out of order at the time or the wrong intimation was given, or perhaps no signalling at all took place, for at the inquest the evidence

hardly succeeded in clearing up any one of these points. Thus, a poor man lost his life, and very close upon another meeting with the same fate, he only saved himself by his surprising dexterity. In my opinion it was a preventable accident altogether, so were those described in the early part of this report (Nos. 19 and 21); so, I think, was No. 26, where the poor girl was smashed to pieces in the Bedwellty pit at Tredegar. In fact, I may express my belief that out of the 10 deaths in pit shafts in this district in 1867, seven of them at least would not have occurred if all the means and appliances had been effective, and if every proper and necessary precaution had been exercised.

These instances are all in support of my recommendation of great strength and perfection in machine-power, and in all apparatus applied to winding shafts; also that order and discipline must positively prevail both at the top and at the bottom, otherwise there will be no guarantee for human safety.

"Miscellaneous accidents under ground" will now require some observations. In one of our printed forms these accidents are separated or analyzed into heads or columns, the first of which is "explosion of gunpowder," and under it I had better class those casualties which arise from blasting operations.

I have rarely omitted to speak of them in my annual reports, because they really too often take place from carelessness or want of adroitness, or the absence of proper knowledge of the matter in hand. No. 15 of the list is one of those very cases, as the poor man that was killed was supposed to have been driving the steel pricker into the charge. It immediately went off, no doubt through a spark elicited by the steel coming in contact with some silicious substance, and premature explosion of the powder of course ensued. I repeat here the advice given in many previous reports—that the needle or pricker should be made of copper and not of steel. They should be particularly careful in tamping, and very sparing in the use of the hammer.

In the Ironstone Mining List (No. 8), another of those instances is found. Thomas Carter lost his life by a shot going off unexpectedly, in consequence of an imperfectly prepared fuze. My remark in last year's report was that "proper tools and efficient "fuzes would in a great measure correct this source of destruction of human life." In the non-fatal, as well as in the fatal, records of 1867, many serious accidents are to be met with, all from want of putting in practice my repeated advice as to the use of proper fuzes and prickers made of copper instead of steel.

"Suffocation by gases" is the next head, and the one instance only of the year is No. 53 of the list, which describes that a pump-man was destroyed by black-damp as he was ascending the pit shaft. Now it is very clear that the noxious gas should have been dislodged before the poor man was sent down to his work.

"Irruption of water" is the third column of the dissected printed form, and I beg to say that I have in this report already described one very melancholy instance of this terrible class of underground disaster. No. 14 of the list was another, which happened in consequence of the melting of the snow. They should have had their adit large enough and sufficiently attended to, to provide for any contingency that might possibly arrive.

When I first took charge of the district I thought I had reason to apprehend considerable danger from water in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, on account of the collieries being deep and some of them of ancient date, and very likely, from that especial reason, to be without old maps, but fortunately as yet no very great calamity has resulted. I was careful to point out danger wherever I thought it existed, going so far on one occasion as to institute an arbitration, long before the second Shaft Act of Parliament was passed.

As regards every cause of danger, inundation amongst others, there can exist no doubt that Government inspection has greatly tended to the saving of human life, from its first commencement even up to the present day; and has also in other respects produced an infinite amount of improvement in the condition of the workpeople, and in the art of mining itself.

Some considerable time ago I pointed out the necessity of a new "drift" in one of the collieries of my district, and the recommendation was fortunately carried out and effected in good time by the occupier. Not long after its completion, the water I was anxious about actually did burst its barrier, but all the people got safely away through the new communication which I had suggested. I find now in my possession a letter of that day from the owner, from which letter I take the liberty to quote:—"I must here "thank you for your good advice in recommending me to make a thorough travelling "road between the two pits. If that had not been attended to, there certainly would "have been a sacrifice of life." This is a very straightforward avowal, and reflects much credit on the writer, for there is not the least doubt about the "sacrifice of life,"

as there were always in the colliery at that time from 60 to 70 persons, not one of whom could have possibly escaped if the new roadway had not been driven.

The great safeguard against inundation will be found in accurate working plans, and in the fifteenth Government rule, which provides for "sufficient bore-holes" properly directed.

"Accidents on inclined planes underground" is another of the miscellaneous heads; and as regards those slopes, whether self-acting or worked by steam, if all parties would but obey the whole of the eighth general rule, this source of death would be greatly lessened, indeed it would almost entirely disappear from the lists.

"Miscellaneous" also includes crush by "tubs or trams," and I have only to say that with our system of long narrow levels, and equally narrow cross headings, half course or so to the rise, with weakly young drivers to "back" or "shaft" the sets (for they have no limbers), there is but little hope of cessation of dreadful accident. Another of the bad features in it is taking the door boys from their stations and making them go with the hauliers; it is painful to reflect on the number of deaths of the merest of children that from time to time I have had to record. The great cure for all this, both as regards hauliers and trappers, would be to adopt the use of steam-power and tail ropes, or endless ropes, according to the adaptability of either process to the thickness, angle, and other conditions of the beds of coal, and the strata in which they repose.

Another way in which drivers get killed is by horses kicking or otherwise injuring them; *three* such events are recorded in the fatal accident list of the year on which I am now reporting. Machine "lead," that is to say, the tail rope system, or any modification of it, would greatly lessen this class of fatality, simply because it would lessen the employment of horses and hauliers underground.

I need not state how "aboveground accidents" occur, as I sufficiently described that source of death in the last years report; I can only now repeat, that with the abundant space, and the light we can command on the surface, fatal accidents should very rarely be heard of.

I now beg to state that the all-important element which should prevail amongst collected bodies of men, whether military or civil, is discipline. Nothing else can aid so much in promoting obedience to rules and regulations, but it must become inherent in those who have to direct operations as well as amongst the workmen themselves. Exact hours, strict attention to the special business each person has to perform, no intermeddling with matters which do not appertain to their duty, though, nevertheless, a clear understanding that on the appearance of danger, by whomsoever witnessed, it be immediately reported to the nearest employé of the mine.

To arrive at this increased state of discipline, perhaps more persons will have to be dedicated to safety purposes than are generally at present met with; I believe that the oftener a working place is visited during the turn or shift the more will safety and regularity of operation be promoted. This addition to the staff would most likely repay itself, because there is scarcely a casualty that takes place but what is attended with extra cost to the owner, therefore a diminution of accident will be a lessening of outlay.

A strong desire has prevailed for some time past amongst the colliers and miners for more inspection; if this is granted, and the number of inspectors increased, I hope that additional responsibility will not by any means be incurred, for that must necessarily always rest with the proprietors and their agents, and I have no doubt that the means which will most redound to their own interests will be the establishment of more inspection by themselves. If the Government makes an increase, it is not at all unfair to expect that the owners should do the same.

The last subject I have to notice is "education," and I grieve to say that I observe but little, if any, improvement under this head; both underground and on the surface the proportional number of persons I come in contact with who are unable to read and write remains much about the same.

If more exigent and active measures be adopted, then, perhaps, improvement may take place; at present, unfortunately, there does not appear to exist any very great desire to take advantage of the many really good schools that are met with in almost every part of the colliery districts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LIONEL BROUGH.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, which comprises a portion of Glamorganshire, the whole of Monmouthshire, part of Breconshire, all the Forest of Dean, all Gloucestershire East of the Severn, the whole of Somersetshire, and a small portion of Devonshire, during the Year ending the 31st of December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.													
Jan. 4	1	Cwm-y-Glo -	Bedwas - -	Bedwas and Llantwit Company, Limited.	John Kenwyn -	Collier -	46	Fall of rock. The working place was near the crop of the coal and not far from the surface, consequently always wet, so that the strata got loosened. He had stationed his son in a safe place and then proceeded to get a mass of rock down, when suddenly it displaced itself, fell on him, and killed him instantly.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 9	2	Tynings - -	Radstock -	Countess of Waldegrave -	Sidney Seymour -	Carting boy	19	He was at the top of an under-ground incline, endeavouring to let a tub of coal down, when the chain broke, and possibly the back lash killed him, but as he was alone no one can say for certain. Perhaps, finding the velocity very great, he had applied the break too violently.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 12	3	Stapledge -	Cinderford -	J. H. Warman - - -	Thos. Fawlke -	Collier -	54	Sudden fall of coal from face - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	4	Terrace - -	Rhymney -	Rhymney Iron Company -	Morgan Evans -	Collier -	50	Fall of top coal in the back stall in which he was working.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	5	Deep Pit -	Kingswood -	Kingswood Company, Limited.	Benjn. Hamblyn -	Onsetter -	33	Lowered into the sump and drowned -	–	–	1	–	–
Feb. 7	6	Speedwell -	Coleford - -	H. A. Nourse - -	Geo. Burns -	Deputy -	47	Injured by fall of stone on the 7th of February and died on the 15th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	7	Yard Pit - -	Rhymney -	Rhymney Iron Company -	David Jones -	Gobber -	16	Fall of shale from top, over the "Big vein" coal. The stuff came down between props, in consequence of a "slant."	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. Feb. 18	8	Deep pit - -	Kingswood -	Kingswood Company, Limited.	Jno. Pool - -	Collier -	29	Two men were employed in driving a deep heading called a "gug." In the morning when they went to work they found that a fall of roof and rubbish had taken place in the night and overlaid the "incline" rope (a small round hemp one); nevertheless, they went down, previously requesting the "winders" to pull up the empty tub and fill it with the stuff that had fallen. The tub was accordingly drawn up 50 yards when the rope broke; being actually cut through by pulling it through the fallen stuff. The empty tub then flew back to the bottom, and so seriously injured John Pool, that he died the next day. These two men should have cleared the fall *from above*, and not have gone to their working place with that peculiar danger (the tub) impending over them; a more rash act was never committed.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 21	9	Bedwellty -	Tredegar -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Price Probert -	Collier -	32	He had "nicked" the coal, ready to get it down, but instead of drawing it with the bar, he got under it, when, suddenly, about 7 tons of it came away and so injured him that he only lived about a quarter of an hour.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. Feb. 27	10	Cwmsychan -	Abersychan -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Benjn. Davis -	Collier -	48	Explosion of fire-damp which so injured him that he died on the 11th of March. Some gas had accumulated in a hollow place in the roof over the gob, in consequence of a fall having choked the windway. The fireman and the man in charge of the airways then went into the place to clear the fall and get the ventilation restored, previously giving orders to take the men out of the neighbouring stall in case of explosion. But, instead of doing so, Davis came back with his naked light far too soon and fired the gas whereby himself and seven other persons were burned; a most inconsiderate and foolish act.	1	–	–	–	–
Mar. 6	11	Stapledge -	Cinderford -	J. H. Warman - -	Jas. Green -	Collier -	25	Fall of coal by superincumbent pressure. I think a different mode of timbering should have been adopted.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	12	New Tredegar -	Rhymney -	Geo. Elliott & Co., Limited	Jno. Williams -	Door-boy -	15	Fell under full trams of coal and was so severely injured as to require amputation of a leg and of three fingers; the which terrible sufferings he was unable to survive.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 25	13	No. 4 pit -	Sirhowy -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Alfred Bevan -	Collier -	28	Killed by fall of stone; he was proceeding along his stall road when he was warned that the roof was "working," but, unfortunately, he ran the wrong way.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. Mar. 26	14	Golynos	Abersychan	William Richards	John Lloyd	Collier	28	In consequence of the snow melting, a watercourse became obstructed, and John Lloyd went to re-open it, when suddenly the water broke through and drowned him.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 26	15	New Tredegar	Rhymney	Geo. Elliot & Co., Limited	John Jones	Collier	34	He was preparing a shot in hard ground when the powder suddenly ignited. It is feared that he was driving the steel pricker violently in.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 28	16	Coke yard pit	Nantyglo	J. & C. Bailey	Ishmael Williams	Haulier	14	He was following his horse to the stable (underground), and holding on by the chain traces, when the animal kicked him so violently as to cause his death.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 30	17	No. 7 pit	Sirhowy	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited	Jno. Beales	Collier	25	Fall of stone from roof, partly owing to a "slip." He was holing *over* the coal, when he came to this peculiar natural structural division in the strata, and that very act freed the stone, which then immediately fell and killed him.	–	1	–	–	–
April 3	18	Cwm Frwd	Varteg	Partridge & Jones	Wm. Williams	Collier	57	He was holing under the coal, when a piece weighing nearly a ton suddenly fell and caused instant death. He certainly ought to have set up a prop diagonally.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	19	Foxcote	Radstock	Writhlington Company	Hy. Gregory	Collier	23	Worked in the night shift, and ascended in the morning with others, some of whom thought he was half asleep; however, when within 20 yards or so of the top, he fell out of the cage and was killed.	–	–	1	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. April 9	20	Old Vobster -	Coleford -	Steedes, Holwey, and Co.	Jas. Witcomb -	Collier -	16	This youth was working with two men when a heavy fall of roof suddenly buried them. The men were dug out, but the boy when found was suffocated, and no doubt had been so for hours.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 10	21	Parkfield -	Pucklechurch -	Wethered and Cossham -	Abm. Hobbs -	Collier -	40	Ascending, with nine others, he fell out of the cage when within ten fathoms of the bottom, and was taken up quite dead. The cage was not sufficiently ample for ten persons.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 11	22	No. 4 pit -	Sirhowy - -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Saml. Potts -	Collier -	30	This man was injured on the 20th of December 1866 by a fall of roof, but lingered on for nearly four months, when death released him.	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	23	Garn Pit -	Blaenavon -	Blaenavon Iron Company	Jas. Davis -	Haulier -	22	A full tub was standing at the bottom of the incline, and he went to his brother (who is the onsetter) to get him to assist in bringing it to the bottom, and they took out the sprag for that purpose; but it started with great violence, and he was unable to replace the sprag, and the chain struck him against the side wall and killed him.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 16	24	Cwm-y-glo -	Bedwas -	Bedwas and Lantwit Co., Limited.	Alfred Luton -	Labourer -	34	With his back to the shaft he was dragging an empty tram to the top of it, when both tram and himself went into the pit together.	–	–	1	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. April 25	25	Mardy pit -	Rhymney -	Rhymney Iron Company -	Jno. Phillips -	Collier -	55	John Phillips was sledging down some coal in his proper working place when suddenly a piece of it fell and struck him against a tram with such violence that he died shortly afterwards.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	26	Bedwellty -	Tredegar -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Hannah Rees -	Bankswoman	17	Fell from the top of a deep pit to the bottom. This dreadful calamity arose from the custom or habit at that pit, of the banksman, or the girl, or both together, getting on to the cage to get the loaded tram off it.	–	–	1	–	–
May 1	27	New Vobster -	Coleford - -	Steedes, Holwey, and Co.	Jas. Saml. Hamblyn	Boy - -	8	The father had for occupation at the time the sinking of a staple, or little pit underground, and against all rule or reason took the child down the main pit with him, and in an unguarded moment the poor little fellow fell to the bottom of the staple.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 15	28	Mells - -	Frome - -	Steedes, Holwey, and Co.	T. Coombs - -	Putter -	15	His work at the moment was to tip the hudges at the bottom of an "incline," and it is supposed that after eating his victuals he went asleep right across the "crease," and most likely when the "slid" came down the shoe of it went over his neck. There was evidently in this case, as in the one immediately preceding it in this list, a terrible absence of all discipline.	–	–	–	1	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. May 21	29	Dean Lane -	Bedminster -	Henry Bennett - -	Jas. Davis - -	Bailiff -	33	The air had become obstructed either by a fall or by the "creep," and he went in in the dark to ascertain what had happened, when a heavy fall came and buried him, and it was many hours before they could get him out, he, poor fellow, being able to talk to them much of the time. The coal throws off a little gas, and, of course, when the air does not pass an accumulation of fire-damp ensues, and that was the reason he went in without light, no safety-lamp happening at the time to be within reach. He ought to have been provided with such a lamp, for then he would most likely have kept out of the way of either the first or second fall, or of both. When the working party got at him he was quite dead.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	30	Black vein -	Risca - -	T. W. Rhodes - -	Wm. Jones - -	Collier -	17	The father worked in a stall, and had his sons with him, and being desirous of getting a large quantity of coal out for the ensuing "pay," he had worked all day with the young people, after which they (the two boys) continued another "turn" or "shift," though fatigued and sleepy; indeed, unfit for work. Then they met with a smooth "slip" in the coal, which immediately fell and killed both the brothers. The father was to blame no doubt, but a more rigid exercise of discipline would prevent many such melancholy accidents as this.	–	2	–	–	–
					Chas. Jones - -	Collier -	15						

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867.													
June 6	31	No. 8 pit - -	Sirhowy - -	Ebbw Vale Company, Limited.	George French -	Door-boy -	14	As he was crossing the bottom of the shaft something fell and killed him, but whether out of the side of the pit or from a loaded tram, then ascending, was never known.	–	–	1	–	–
July 6	32	Bwlch-y-garn -	Beaufort - -	J. & C. Bailey - -	William Morris -	Hitcher -	50	This man was killed in a manner very similar to the one above; it was either a lump of coal or shale, but the piece was not found.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 8	33	Frysbottom -	Clutton - -	Frysbottom Company -	Jabez Cook -	Collier -	51	On Monday afternoon of this date, Jabez Cook and George Collier were the only persons in the pit, when suddenly water broke in, and men were immediately sent for; "shifts" were formed and succeeded each other with great regularity and zeal, but it was not until the following Sunday that the bodies were recovered. They died most likely of suffocation, not of drowning.	–	–	–	2	–
					George Collier -	Putter -	14						
„ 15	34	Black Vein -	Risca - -	T. W. Rhodes - -	Charles Noble -	Haulier -	14	Kicked by a horse in the Black Vein pit, and so injured that he died the next day.	–	–	–	1	–
Aug. 2	35	Abercarn -	Newport - -	Ebbw Vale Company, Limited.	Edward Jones -	Collier -	38	Killed by getting blocked between loaded trams.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 14	36	Lightmoor -	Cinderford -	Henry Crawshay - -	Samuel Mercy -	Collier -	22	Killed by a fall of about two tons of "clod." He certainly ought to have set up another prop.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 15	37	Henwain - -	Blaina - -	Levick & Simpson - -	James Moore -	Collier -	35	Killed by fall of shale from roof.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	38	Tyr Filkins -	Blackwood -	H. & W. Powell - -	John Richards -	Collier -	25	Fall of stone from roof whilst holing. The first death in this colliery during my long period of inspection; I believe, indeed, the only accident that ever occurred there.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. Sept. 3	39	Kingswood -	Bristol - -	Kingswood Co., Limited -	Jas. Knock - -	Collier -	27	Broke his back by fall of stone on the 3rd of September, but lingered until the 2nd of November, when he died.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 3	40	Prices Tylery -	Abertillery -	John Jayne - -	Thos. Phillips -	Collier -	18	Killed by fall of roof lying over the Elled vein of coal.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 5	41	No. 22 pit -	Ebbw Vale -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Morgan Lewis -	Collier -	60	Fall of roof lying over the Elled whilst smoking his pipe.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 10	42	Glyngaer -	Pengam - -	E. D. Williams - -	Griffith Cooper -	Collier -	16	Fall of "bell mould" - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 10	43	Bedwellty -	Tredegar -	Tredegar Iron Co. - -	John Morris -	Collier -	14	Explosion of fire-damp - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 19	44	Haywood -	Cinderford -	Henry Crawshay - -	Timothy Braen -	Collier -	22	Killed by fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	45	Level Colliery -	Nantyglo -	J. and C. Bailey - -	Thos. Munn -	Collier -	61	Fall of coal and stuff in the "rippings"	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	46	Parkend -	Lydney - -	John Trotter - -	Rd. Phillips -	Collier -	21	Killed by fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	47	Ty Trist -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Co. -	Ed. Lewis - -	Collier -	28	Fall of coal whilst "drawing it back" -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	48	Prices Tylery -	Abertillery -	John Jayne - -	Jno. Jones - -	Pumpman -	30	Slipped off scaffold and fell about a hundred yards; he was not an experienced person, and should not have been entrusted with pump repairs.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 24	49	Lightmoor -	Cinderford -	Henry Crawshay - -	Hy. Crump - -	Collier -	31	The cage stopped 47½ yards from the bottom to take in two workmen, and Henry Crump thought he had arrived at the bottom and stepped out and fell the above distance and of course was killed. They may take people in coming up but certainly not in going down.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 27	50	Newbury -	Coleford -	Steedes, Holwey, & Co. -	Benjn. Hamblyn -	Collier -	38	Severely burnt by explosion of fire-damp on the 27th of September, and died of the injuries so received on the 6th of October.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 26	51	Tyr Phil -	Rhymney -	Rhymney Iron Co. - -	Philp. Phillips -	Haulier -	18	Left his horse and went into a stall to amuse himself by cutting coal when all at once it fell and killed him. The collier belonging to the stall had just come out to get a light and should have prevented this youth going in.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground
1867. Sept. 30	52	Lower Writhlington.	Radstock -	Writhlington and Huish Co.	John Lear - -	Collier -	39	Killed by a fall of coal which he ought to have propped earlier.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	53	Coalpit Heath -	Bristol - -	Sir Greville Smith, Bart.	Chas. Dando -	Pump Man	41	Suffocated by carbonic acid gas, and fell from the rope whilst being drawn up. They did not take proper steps in ascertaining the presence of black-damp at the time, although they well knew that it occasionally made its appearance in that pit.	–	–	–	1	–
Oct. 5	54	Tyr Phil - -	Rhymney -	Rhymney Iron Co. -	David Jones -	Collier -	45	Killed by fall of shale from top; it fell from between double timbers.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	55	Prices Tylery -	Abertylery -	John Jayne - -	Thos. Sheen -	Collier Boy	—	Killed by heavy fall of roof - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	56	Black Vein -	Risca - -	T. W. Rhodes - -	Dd. Thomas -	Collier -	30	Killed by fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	57	Howbeach -	Blakeny -	Blakeny Co., Limited -	Thos. Hawkins -	Collier -	60	Injured by fall of roof on the 7th of October, and died on the 25th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 8	58	Tylery - -	Abertylery -	South Wales Co., Limited	Hy. Griffin -	Collier -	19	Burned by explosion of gas on the 8th of October, and died on the 25th.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 12	59	Drift - -	Tredegar -	Tredegar Iron Co. - -	Walter Jenkins -	Collier -	39	Fall of coal whilst filling his tram -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	60	Lower Level -	Rhymney -	Rhymney Iron Co. -	Hugh Edwards -	Collier -	45	Fall of top caused by a "slant" crossing a "slip."	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	61	Three Quarter Coal.	Nantyglo -	J. and C. Bailey - -	Evan Rees - -	Haulier -	14	Injured by explosion of fire-damp on the 18th of October, and died on the 26th. Water had risen in that part of the workings, and had checked the air.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 28	62	Ty Trist - -	Tredegar -	Tredegar Iron Co. -	Rees Thomas -	Collier -	25	There had been a fall near the sheet door, which he imprudently kept open far too long, for the purpose of filling his tram with the coal that had come down, thus allowing gas to accumulate in the neighbouring stall. When he had finished loading the coal, he with equal imprudence went right into the stall with his naked light (though provided with a safety lamp) and the gas immediately fired on the 28th, and he was so badly burned that he died on the 31st.	1	–	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. Nov. 15	63	Parkend - -	Lydney - -	John Trotter - - -	David Smith -	Driver -	14	He was hitching his horse to the tram when the animal swerved suddenly and pressed him against the tram with such force as to occasion injuries sufficient to bring about his death shortly after.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 25	64	Cwm-Nant-y-groes.	Abertylery -	Williams and Clapp -	Thomas Matthews	Collier -	11	He had no business whatever on the surface road, nor any right to meddle with the trams, one of which went over him.	–	–	–	–	1
Dec. 12	65	Cefn Llwyna -	Blackwood -	Lewis and Jenkins - -	William Williams -	Collier -	58	Killed by a fall of "bell mould" - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	66	No. 22 pit -	Ebbw Vale -	Ebbw Vale Company, Limited.	Jenkin Jones -	Collier -	60	Died this day from (supposed) very slight injuries caused by a fall of coal some weeks previously.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	67	Mardy pit -	Rhymney - -	Rhymney Iron Company -	William Davis -	Haulier -	16	Killed by fall of shale from roof although certain props were up at the time.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	68	No. 19 pit -	Ebbw Vale -	Ebbw Vale Company, Limited.	Henry Price -	Collier -	30	Killed by fall of roof whilst in the act of holing under the coal.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 28	69	No. 3 pit -	Beaufort - -	J. and C. Bailey - -	William Llewellin Bennet.	Collier -	15	He had no business on the surface at all as his place was underground. He tried for amusement to jump between the trams, but missed his footing and was overwhelmed and killed.	–	–	–	–	1
								Total - - - - -	6	39	10	14	2

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of separate accidents reported in the year 1867 - - - 69
Total number of persons killed by those 69 separate accidents - - - 71

Whereof 6 deaths were occasioned by explosion of fire-damp.
„ 39 „ „ falls of coal and stone.
„ 10 „ took place in pit shafts.
„ 14 „ arose from miscellaneous causes underground.
„ 2 „ occurred on the surface.

Total - 71 deaths, as enumerated and described in the Lists.

Comparative Table of the last Four Years.

In 1864, 6 persons lost their lives by explosion of fire-damp; whilst, during the whole of the year, the total number of deaths from all causes amounted to - 67
„ 1865, 26 „ „ „ „ „ - 82
„ 1866, 6 „ „ „ „ „ - 81
„ 1867, 6 „ „ „ „ „ - 71

It will be thus seen that during the last two years, at all events, an improvement in the district is clearly discernable.

Lionel Brough,
Inspector of Coal Mines of the District.

List of the Non-fatal Accidents in Coal Mines during the Year 1867.

Of these there occurred 112 in all, attended with injury more or less to the parties employed, in manner as tabulated below :—

13	accidents	by fire-damp,	whereby	23 men and boys were burned by explosion, or contused, fractured, or [otherwise injured by its expansive power, and the falls thereby produced.
56	„	by falls of stone and coal,	„	59 men and boys suffered from broken bones, or in various other ways were wounded and hurt.
5	„	in shafts,	„	7 men and boys underwent fracture, or received some other description of injury.
34	„	from miscellaneous causes,	„	41 men and boys suffered from various injuries, and underwent more or less consequent suffering.
4	„	occurred on surface,	„	4 men and boys were maimed or hurt in some manner or other.
112	accidents,		„	134 received more or less injury, and underwent more or less consequent suffering and loss of employment.

Many of the above are restored to health and usefulness; some are probably incapacitated from pursuing their calling, and the remainder, it is to be hoped, are progressing towards recovery.

Lionel Brough,
Inspector of Coal Mines as aforesaid.

List of the Fatal Ironstone Mine Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South-Western District of Great Britain, during the Year ended the 31st Day of December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Mine.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Stone and Mine.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. Jan. 11	1	Mine pit - -	Varteg - -	Partridge and Jones -	Jno. Webber -	Miner -	13	Fall of roof containing balls of "mine," which some of them had been trying to wedge down, but did not succeed, and so left it, when unfortunately this boy (who was too young for such work) came in, and the roof immediately fell and killed him.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	2	No. 2 pit - -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Dd. Williams -	Miner -	47	Fall of about a ton of roof, which killed him instantly.	–	1	–	–	–
Feb. 13	3	Cwm Lucu -	Pontypool -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Chas. Yarnold -	Miner -	34	Fall from face, the "mine ground" rated off in consequence of superincumbent pressure.	–	1	–	–	–
Mar. 22	4	Pidwallt - -	Rhymney - -	Rhymney Iron Company -	Thos. Evans -	Miner -	39	Entered the cage at bottom before the tram was removed from cage at top, when a piece of shale fell from it and killed him. He should have waited for the signal; indeed he was warned to do so.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 28	5	Red Vein pit -	Blaina - -	Levick and Simpson -	Fk. Bush - -	Miner -	56	Explosion of fire-damp. He put his candle up into a hole in the top over timbers to look for his victuals bag, and lit the gas and burned himself and his companions, but he alone died. It was not a travelling road, and he should by no means have hung up his bag there.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	6	No. 2 level -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Howell Phillips -	Miner -	26	Fall of stone owing to a "slant" - -	–	1	–	–	–
Apr. 15	7	Nant Llessy -	Rhymney - -	Rhymney Iron Company -	Josh. Edwards -	Miner -	14	Fall of shale from between props -	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Ironstone Mine Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Stone and Mine.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1867. Apr. 26	18	No. 3 pit - -	Beaufort - -	J. & C. Bailey - -	Thomas Carter -	Miner -	20	Premature explosion of shot in consequence of an imperfect squib (fuse).	–	–	–	1	–
May 20	9	Nant Llessy -	Rhymney - -	Rhymney Iron Company -	William James -	Sinker -	23	Fell down staple in consequence of descending immediately after the shot instead of waiting until the powder smoke had cleared.	–	–	1	–	–
June 6	10	Glyn - -	Pontypool -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Thomas Corbett -	Haulier -	15	Killed by crush of trams on surface, whilst taking off the hitchings; some obstacle in the mean time had stopped the front tram.	–	–	–	–	1
Aug. 7	11	Cwm Lucu -	Pontypool -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	John Smith - -	Miner -	58	Fall of roof in "spotted vein" - -	–	1	–	–	–
Sept. 14	12	No. 5 pit - -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	George Arnold -	Miner -	36	Fall of stone whilst boring a shot hole in the "red vein."	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 26	13	Nant Llessy -	Rhymney - -	Rhymney Iron Company -	Thomas Rees -	Timberer -	30	Fall of shale, just previously loosened by a shot.	–	1	–	–	–
Dec. 24	14	Golynos - -	Abersychan -	Wm. Richards - -	John Pritchard -	Miner -	29	Accidentally fell down the mine pit from the surface.	–	–	1	–	–
								Total deaths - - - - -	1	8	3	1	1

List of Fatal Ironstone Mine Accidents—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of separate accidents reported in the year 1867 - - - - 14
Total number of persons killed by those 14 separate accidents - - - - 14

Whereof 1 death arose from explosion of fire-damp.
„ 8 „ from falls of stone and mine.
„ 3 „ took place in shafts.
„ 1 „ from miscellaneous causes underground.
„ 1 „ from miscellaneous causes on surface.

Total - 14 deaths, as recorded in the above Fatal Accident List.

Comparative View of the last Four Years.

In 1864, the total number killed in all the Ironstone Mines of the district, and arising from every cause, amounted to - - - - - - 17
„ 1865, „ „ „ „ „ „ - 14
„ 1866, „ „ „ „ „ „ - 14
„ 1867, „ „ „ „ „ „ - 14

Thus, the district remains in the same state, as far as the Ironstone Mines are concerned, as last reported.

List of the Non-fatal Accidents in Ironstone Mines during the whole of the Year 1867.

1	accident was occasioned by explosion of fire-damp,	whereby	3	persons were severely burned.
8	„ „ by falls of material,	„	8	„ injured.
1	„ took place in a pit shaft,	„	1	„ „
5	„ arose from miscellaneous causes underground,	„	5	„ „
15	accidents reported,	whereby	17	persons were injured.

These injured persons for the most part are progressing; but, as in coal works, should any death take place, such will be found in next year's returns.

Lionel Brough,
Inspector of Ironstone Mines in the South-Western District.

Mr. Baker's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire Division, for the Year ended the 31st December 1867.—By James P. Baker, Esq.

Sir, Wolverhampton, February 29th, 1868.

The list of fatal accidents which I have the honour to submit to you with this annual Report, does not, I regret to state, show any diminution in the death rate of this inspection district when compared with the results of the year 1866, during which 109 lives were lost, whilst for the year ended the 31st December last I have to record the loss of 111, a number nearly equal to the annual average of the last seven years. It is, however, to be expected that the number of fatalities will somewhat fluctuate from year to year, though no one can regret more than the inspector any variation, however slight, from the gratifying diminution of late years. A single explosion caused the loss of 12 lives, an unusually large number in this district from one accident, and the more remarkable as in this instance not one of the persons died in the pit. The general results of the operation of the Mines Inspection Act in this district, extending over a period of about 17 years, will be better understood by the following comparative statement:—

Annual average loss of life for the first 10 years to 1860 inclusive - -	162·5
Annual average for the last 7 years to 1867 inclusive - - -	112·7
Loss of life in the year 1867 - - - - - -	111

During these periods there has been a great increase in the number of persons employed, as well as in the number of collieries, and in the quantity of coal annually raised.

Collieries in operation.

Rapid exhaustion of the coal supply.

Of the 544 collieries referred to in my last Report, there have been about 300 in operation in the course of the year under review, from which, according to the returns kindly and confidentially sent me by the coal trade, 10,268,000 tons of 2,240 lbs. have been raised (including the colliers' allowance coal, colliery consumption, waste, &c., &c., which is estimated at about 1,300,000 tons). Such a large and continuous drain on the mineral resources of this district must, at no very remote period, and indeed, within a few years, completely exhaust the supply, so far as the coal can be wrought for the purposes of iron manufacture. There will, however, still be thin seams of coal left suitable for domestic use. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into this important question will however no doubt, ere long, be able more clearly to define the probable duration of this coal-field, a matter of the greatest moment to the iron and hardware trades of this important district.

Loss of life owing to the want of more and better supervision.

It is lamentable to observe that in working the coal mines of this district during the past year 111 lives have been sacrificed, which is all the more to be deplored considering that if ordinary care, ability, and supervision had been exercised by the colliery managers and other persons connected with the mines, 30 per cent. of this sad havoc in the ranks of the mining population might, I feel satisfied, have been prevented.

Falls in the mine.

As usual the largest proportion is due to falls in the mines, whereby no less than 60 persons have been deprived of life. The deaths from explosions of fire-damp amount to 18, and these two items show, respectively, an increase of eight and four as compared with the year 1866; but in the shaft accidents there is a marked diminution, as only 17 persons have been killed, which is, I believe, the lowest number ever recorded under this head in this inspection division.

Decreased loss of life in shafts.

There is no material change to notice in the miscellaneous and surface accidents, as they stand about the same as in the previous year. In addition to these fatalities, a very considerable number of men and boys have, during the year, been more or less injured, many of whom have already returned to their employment, and the residue will, so far as I know, eventually recover.

The comparative statements at the commencement of this and former Reports, however, happily show a marked improvement in the fatal results in the working of

How the death rate may be lessened.

the coal mines of this district; nevertheless, the death rate is far too high, and unless stricter discipline be enforced and a more constant supervision exercised under-ground by men, not only possessing a knowledge of practical mining, but also of ordinary scientific attainments adapted to mining pursuits, I fear the annual record of mining casualties will never come within reasonable bounds.

The butty or charter master system of working the mines.

In this part of the country, as is well known, the "butty" or charter-master system of working the mines prevails. The butty or charter-master, who is simply a contractor, engages with the colliery proprietor to get the coal at a fixed price per ton, taking at the same time exclusive possession of the pit, subject, nevertheless, to the control of the manager or ground bailiff, and also the special rules, very few of which however, as at present existing, apply to him or the deputy whom he may appoint. These men are, as a rule, selected from the ranks of the working colliers, and are generally speaking no better educated than their fellows, and it is to be regretted that in many instances they are unable to read the colliery rules. To this class of individuals the daily superintendence of the under-ground operations is for the most part intrusted,

Long intervals between the manager's visits.

excepting and during the manager's visits, which are in many instances too few and too far between, as it is stated that it is no uncommon occurrence for weeks, and in some cases months, to elapse without any inspection of the mines being made by the manager or ground bailiff, who, by the way, appears to be better known now-a-days by the terms mine agent, mining engineer. or consulting agent, the last of which was some few months since ingeniously invented, and put forward to avoid the consequences of a prosecution for a violation of the 2nd General Rule of the Mines Inspection Act. This attempt, however, very properly and signally failed. I shall again refer to the case when I come to deal with the convictions for violations of the law during the past year.

Bearing in mind the character of our under-ground management and the system of contracting for the working of the mines, the only wonder is, that the death rate, large as it appears, does not stand considerably higher, especially when the number of colliers employed, the peculiar and dangerous character of some of the coal seams, and the quantity of coal raised, is taken into account.

On present system mines cannot be efficiently conducted.

Without, however, wishing in the least degree to speak disparagingly of the colliery managers, or the charter-masters, for it is well known that the former have in some cases many pits to superintend, it is clear that no system of mining can be efficiently conducted where such long intervals of absence on the part of the manager are permitted, for it must be fraught more or less with disaster and disappointment; and last, but not least, be detrimental in every sense of the word to the best interests both of the owner and the persons employed under-ground. There are, nevertheless, some butty colliers whose pits are worked as safely and with as much credit to themselves as are those carried on under any other mode of working.

Great desire to remove responsibilities, and improperly attach them to others.

The existence of the *butty system* as a whole has, however, offered, and it is to be feared always will offer, invincible obstacles to improvement. Moreover, and what is perhaps worse than all, several indications point to an apparently growing desire on the part of some of the colliery owners and the agents to remove the *responsibility* which the provisions of the law impose conjointly upon them, and to cast it upon the *butties* or contractors and working men, which I may venture to state has *never* been attempted or contemplated in any other part of Great Britain, for it is indeed too absurd to be thought of, as it would at once destroy that confidence in the responsible management on which the colliers must daily rely for safety, and it would also deprive them of the most important benefits to which the Act of Parliament entitles them. It should, however, be distinctly understood that these remarks do not so much apply to the persons involved in this question, as to the charter-master system itself. There can be no doubt that if it were abolished a great saving of some of the most valuable lives in the world would be effected. There are, however, more pits and collieries worked without butties now than formerly, but owing to the hold the system has got in the district generally, it is very doubtful if it will ever be entirely dispensed with.

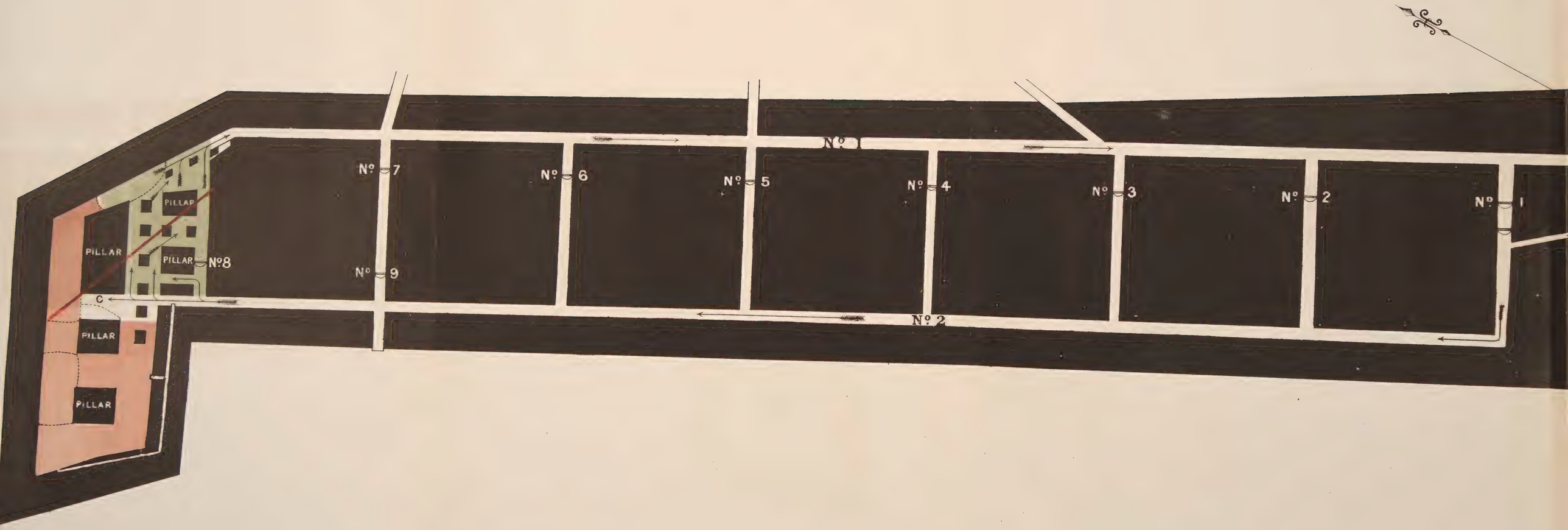
With regard to the list of fatal accidents, I would take the liberty of saying that a detailed description of all the 111 deaths would extend these pages to unreasonable proportions and tend to no useful purpose, as with some few exceptions they are sufficiently described in the list itself. But in order to render this Report more complete it will be necessary to bring some of the worst cases more fully under your notice, beginning first with explosions of fire-damp.

Explosions.

Under this head the worst and most fatal accident of all the year occurred, and resulted in the death of 12 persons, none of whom, however, were killed in the mine, but lingered for several days and died at their own homes. The explosion in question took

SKETCH OF HOMER HILL COLLIERY

SHEWING THE NORTH WORKINGS IN THE THICK COAL.



place on the 11th of November last, at the Homer Hill Colliery near Stourbridge, belonging to Messieurs Samuel Evers and Sons. I received the sad intelligence on the 12th, and reached the colliery next day and immediately descended the pit. Homer Hill Colliery explosion.

The colliery is opened by a pair of 7-feet shafts, each having a sectional area of about 44 square feet. The thick or 10-yard coal in which the accident occurred is reached by these shafts at a depth of about 150 yards. From the shafts two parallel gate-roads of large sectional area, about 50 yards apart, extend to the colliery boundary, a distance of nearly 500 yards. At this point the entire thickness of the seam has been cut through. Having descended the pit shaft, I, in company with the officers of the colliery, travelled the northern or No. 2. gate-road until we arrived at the point up to which the ventilation had been restored after the accident, and which was about 260 yards from the shaft. We then pushed on for a distance of about 200 yards further, where we reached the back opening or stall in which a fall of roof had occurred, which according to the information I received in the pit, took place on the morning of the explosion. The opening then contained a large quantity of explosive gas, evidently issuing from a fissured and very soft part of the coal seam, and from which the gas that caused the explosion was undoubtedly discharged. Nearly all the doors in the cross-headings were deranged, and others were broken and the ventilation destroyed, but little or no damage appeared to have been done to any other part of the workings or machinery, except to the cage and wire rope. These had been driven by the force of the blast some 70 or 80 yards up the up-cast shaft. Subsequent examination enables me to attribute this small amount of injury to the large dimensions of the opening in question, in which there was an immense space for the expansion of the ignited fire-damp. It was fortunate that the workmen were sheltered from the fearful blast by one of the long pillars, otherwise no person in that part of the mine would have been left alive to tell the tale. We were told, however, that it drove a loaded skip, the horse and the driver, some distance along No. 1. road, killing the horse, and so seriously injuring the driver that he died in a day or two after the occurrence. The contents of the skip were scattered in all directions, and another skip in No. 2. road, standing 400 yards from the scene of the explosion, was forced off the rails.

State of the worked-out opening after the explosion.

How the colliers were saved from instant destruction.

From the state of the mine after the explosion and the traces and travel of the fire, I considered that a large quantity of gas had ignited, and had it not been for the cavernous condition of the opening already alluded to, the workmen and the pit itself would have been shattered to atoms.

I found that the volume of air passing into the pit averaged about 10,000 cubic feet per minute. Of this quantity about 1,500 feet were gauged off for the south level workings in the top part of the coal seam, which are of very limited extent. The rest travelled along the No. 2. gate-road to the north workings, where it was at the time of explosions distributed for the purpose of ventilating the lower or 9-feet workings, and eventually re-united and returned along the No. 1. or twin-road to the up-cast shaft. Allowing for leakage, the average amount of air moving through the north workings was about 8,000 cubic feet per minute, which is by no means a large quantity, nevertheless, after deducting a reasonable amount for the horses, there would be at the time of the accident about 200 cubic feet per man per minute; and where it travelled and extended at the time of my various inspections it appeared to sweep the mine clear of gas. As, however, the workings are increasing, an augmented volume of air will of course be necessary, and a much larger quantity might very easily be got. The only artificial means employed to aid the ventilation consisted of a small fireplace in the up-cast shaft, about 40 yards from the surface, which only tends to keep the ventilating column in one direction. I have however, notwithstanding that the ventilation appeared to be ample at the time, recommended the owner to adopt some further artificial means of ventilation, and he is now considering the best mode of proceeding. Provision should always be made for emergencies, and colliery managers should be specially careful not to regulate the amount of air to the bare limits of safety.

The evidence given at the various inquests showed that there was a very heavy fall of roof, amounting, as appeared on examination, to some two or three hundred tons at least, and that this was instantly followed by the explosion. There could be no doubt that the fall forced in various directions the air and gas then existing at the top of the opening in question, and which unfortunately reached and fired at one of the workmen's candles in the adjoining stalls, in what is called the 9-feet workings, and probably at Jenkins' candle at the point C. on the plan. It was shown that the working places of the mine were all thoroughly ventilated, and quite free from gas. It appeared, however, that during the working of the opening or back-stall,—which at the time of the accident was worked out,—gas had been given off at intervals. The deputy, whose duty it was

Heavy fall of roof or shutt, and the result.

How the under-ground workings are sometimes examined.

to examine the workings every morning, stated that on the morning of the accident he examined the worked-out stall as high as he could reach with what is called the pricker-shaft. This, however, only reached about 25 feet high, leaving five or six feet next the roof, and where gas, if present, would be most likely to be found, unexamined. This space might have contained some thousands of cubic feet of gas for anything he knew to the contrary. It is therefore evident that his examination, which was no doubt good as far as it went, was insufficient. Allowing the colliers to work in the proximate stalls under such circumstances, knowing that the place had been more or less subject to discharges of gas, was, as the result has unhappily shown, most injudicious. A proper and more extensive search of the opening would, doubtless, have discovered the gas, and with due precautions the accident might have been prevented. It is, however, well known that in thick coal mining, where the workings are so lofty, and in openings or stalls after exhaustion, such an examination is by no means an easy, nor, as the sudden fall of roof or shutt showed in this case, a very safe operation. Nevertheless, under such circumstances, whether in thick or thin mines, and especially where gas is known to exist or is likely to accumulate, and particularly where candles are used in the workings, the state of such places should be ascertained and not on any account neglected by the person or persons responsible for the proper condition of the mine. The deputy, Edward Foley, stated, as a reason why he had not carried his examination further, that he told his uncle, the charter-master, that the lamp-stick was broken, but that he did not get another until some time after the accident; the charter-master telling him to use the pricker-shaft until he got a new lamp-stick. This fact showed a want of strict attention to and a laxity of supervision altogether unknown in all well-regulated collieries. Four separate juries inquired into the facts, and all, whilst returning verdicts of accidental death, attributed great blame to Edward Foley, the deputy, for not having made a proper examination of the back opening.

The deputy's explanation before the Coroner.

Workmen refuse to work with safety-lamps.

On the occasion of my inspection, I recommended the agent to use safety-lamps in that section of the pit exclusively. He at once assented to my suggestion, but when the pit company were called to resume work they objected to use the lamps, and left their employment until, as an expedient, a temporary air-way was driven through the pillars in the upper part of the coal to clear the roof of the old worked-out back-stall of gas, which has been effectually accomplished, and the use of candles again resorted to.

The exclusive use of lamps under such circumstances would undoubtedly prevent most, if not all, explosions of this character, and it would be well, in the event of any alteration of the existing law, to make provision to enforce so desirable a precaution.

Cause of the explosion, and another case of injudicious management under-ground.

No. 14 in the "list" is somewhat similar to the Homer Hill case. On the morning of the accident a little gas was discovered in the back-stall, which was about 20 feet high. The colliers, however, commenced work some distance from that part of the pit, and where an ample current of air was passing, but in the course of a few minutes a "bump" occurred in the back-stall causing a considerable fall of coal from the roof thereof, which drove the gas out before it into the air-current, and coming into contact with one of the workmen's candles, it fired some 10 or 12 yards off in the gate-road. For several days before the explosion it was well known that gas existed more or less in the back-stall, and within a few yards of the working places. Still the colliers were allowed to work with naked lights; thus again clearly showing a want of proper and skilful supervision under-ground, and which, I regret to say, has and will, so long as this state of things exists, continue to thin the ranks of our mining population.

Another life lost through bad management.

Again, accident No. 64 in the list, was the result of another very ill-judged proceeding on the part of the charter-master deputy. In this instance, the deceased (a pikeman) was put to work in the stall-face of a long wall-side of work whilst gas was known to be lurking in the gob or waste several yards behind him, about which he was cautioned, and ordered to use a safety-lamp in case he found it necessary to enter. These instructions he appears to have obeyed, nevertheless, whilst at his work the gas reached his candle, and fatally burnt him; another illustration of injudicious and defective management. In all such cases, safety-lamps should be exclusively used, or what is safer and better, the workmen withdrawn. It is high time that the managers of our under-ground operations knew that cautions, orders, danger-boards, and fences will not prevent explosions under such circumstances where candles are allowed to be used.

Sad result of indifference to danger.

Nos. 24 and 57 were of an accidental character; but 41 and 84, which complete the fatal accidents under this head, were the result of indiscretion and folly on the part of the sufferers themselves. In both cases safety-lamps were supplied, a proper use of which would have saved their lives.

Loss of life in thick coal mines.

Falls in the mine are next in order, and unfortunately stand at 60 as against 52 for the year 1866, thus showing an increase of eight deaths. Of these only a little over 50 per

cent. are due to thick coal mining, which compares very favourably this year with the deaths from this cause in the thinner coal seams, especially considering that nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ (two-thirds) of the entire quantity raised is thick coal, a considerable portion of which is wrought beyond the practical use of timber. In this as well as in other inspection districts, loss of life through falls is a great and annually recurring calamity. Complete immunity, however, from this or any other class of accidents in coal mining must neither be looked for nor expected, especially with regard to falls in the mine, owing to the dangerous and treacherous character of the *roof*, and of the coal itself, through *slips*, *joints*, and *structural* divisions of every conceivable form and shape, which are, generally speaking, frequently met with more or less as the workings advance. Many of these are not discovered till the fall reveals them. It is, therefore, extremely difficult, and in some cases perhaps impossible, to provide against all sudden *falls* of roof and coal, by which I regret to have to say many of our fellow-creatures are annually destroyed. That this great mortality can and should be lessened, admits of no doubt whatever; but I fear without some *legislative enactment* or *special rule* limiting, where practicable, the distances of support by timber, it will never be satisfactorily diminished. It would, however, be improved by *stricter* supervision and more thoughtfulness and care on the part of the colliers themselves, but in all probability never brought down to its *minimum*.

How to prevent some of the fatal accidents under-ground.

To go into details of the 60 fatal events would be a reiteration of what has been so often said on the subject in former Reports, therefore I trust that it will suffice to say that no less than 28 per cent. have been caused through reckless, insufficient and non-timbering, and the *hungry* practice of reducing the pillars in working the thick seams. These pillars, when the coal and roof are too high for practical timbering, furnish the only support to the roof the collier has to depend on for safety. The robbing (as it is called) or reducing of the pillars has, doubtless, been a fruitful source of loss of life in such mines. With a view to insure the maximum amount of safety in working thick seams, it should be entirely and for ever discontinued. With the exception of accident No. 82 in the list, and a few other cases, which I think a more uniform system of timber-propping might have prevented, the residue are of an accidental character.

But with regard to accident No. 82, I am sorry to have to state that no timber whatever was employed where the deceased was killed. It appeared in evidence before the Coroner that two of the pikemen, contrary to the special rules, had neglected to sprag the coal whilst holing on the day before the accident. The deputy was himself aware of this neglect, but disregarded it, and on the day of the accident put a man and the deceased to work near the unsupported coal. He admitted at the inquest that the law had not been complied with in this case, but said in his defence that he did not consider any timber necessary. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but censured the deputy for his neglect. Proceedings have been instituted against the deputy, and also the two pikemen, for their respective violation of the special rules, which proceedings are still pending.

Lamentable result owing to the absence of timber, &c.

Reckless deputy.

Shaft Accidents.

The accidents in pit shafts have undergone a creditable decline. The loss of only 17 lives during the 12 months under notice in a mining district like South Staffordshire and Worcestershire cannot fail to afford considerable satisfaction. Fully one-half of these, however, ought to have been avoided, as a brief description of those cases which appear to me to require some explanation will hereafter show, and which I think cannot fairly be classed in the category of unavoidable accidents; such, for instance, as the one which took place at the Court House Colliery, No. 3 in the list. During the night before the accident the winding engine had been drawing water from the mine, which, however, ceased about 5 o'clock on the morning of the sad occurrence.

One half of these accidents might have been prevented.

In order to allow the workmen to descend at 6 o'clock it was necessary to remove the water drawing-tackle and attach a tackled-skip, in the performance of which the engineman let out a considerable length of the band-chain, which evidently coiled irregularly under the horns of the drum, and got foul on the points of the horns. This was proved beyond all doubt soon after the accident. At the usual hour the two deceased persons got into the skip to descend, and the instant they were lowered into the shaft the band-chain slipped, and running out to the stretch, snapped, precipitating the unfortunate men to the bottom, killing them on the spot; which, if the engineman had attended to his duty in accordance with the special rules, would never have been heard of. Distinct juries inquired into the cause of these two deaths, and returned a verdict of accidental death in each case.

Negligent engineman.

In obedience to your instructions proceedings were taken against the engineman for

his neglect of duty, the hearing of which took place on the 28th March at the Brierley Hill Police Court, before Isaac Spooner, Esq., stipendiary magistrate, when the defendant pleaded guilty, and was committed to gaol for six weeks without hard labour.

With regard to accidents Nos. 10, 13, and 26 in the list, I have no hesitation in saying that the use of the safety-chain would have preserved three valuable lives.

Accident caused through a careless engineman.

No. 28 was brought about through the carelessness of another engineman. Whilst a man and a boy were descending a shaft in the Lower Moor Colliery, the engineman, contrary to the special rules, left the *hand-gears* of his engine to attend to the boiler fire, when it appeared that the engine, owing to the low pressure of the steam, *reversed* and drew them up to the pulley, throwing both out of the skip. The deceased fell into the shaft, but the boy fortunately fell on the side and was saved. At the inquest the jury, after a long and patient inquiry, returned a verdict of manslaughter against the engineman, who was accordingly tried at the Stafford Summer Assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to four months hard labour.

Two men lost their lives by walking into the pit shafts, 53 and 87 in the list; one at Tipton Moat Colliery, and the other at the Fullwoods End Colliery. Had the shafts in question been working with guides and lifting wickets, or with that admirable provision the permanent travelling fence, these two persons might have been spared. Number 87, and the last in the "list" which I consider it necessary to notice, happened at the Ettingshall Colliery. Two sinkers were engaged repairing an old shaft, and at the time of the accident they were standing upon a scaffold when one of the "biatts" supporting it snapped, and the poor fellows fell to the bottom and were killed. It appeared from the evidence of one of the other sinkers at the inquest that the deceased had improperly set a "sprag" upon the scaffold to support the walling of the shaft, the weight of which no doubt broke the "biatt." A more unusual and injudicious step it is impossible to conceive, and the only persons to whom any blame attached were the unfortunate men themselves. It should be stated that the "biatts" or scaffold supports were quite new and made of good oak.

Miscellaneous.

Fourteen deaths are classified under this head, most of which are of an accidental character, and, with the exception of some two or three cases, need no further explanation other than as contained in the list itself. Number 35, however, was a very sad event.

Negligent deputy and sad result.

It happened in the Woodside Colliery, belonging to Messieurs Cockrane, and was owing to neglect of duty on the part of the deputy of the pit in question which resulted in the loss of two fine youths. On the morning of the day on which the accident took place, the deputy, whose duty it was to have gone down the shaft *first* and examined it and also the workings, sent a bandful of men and boys down without any examination at all, and on their reaching the bottom of the shaft they were all more or less overcome by carbonic acid gas; with the exception, however, of the two deceased, they were all safely got up to bank again, and by the application of proper and timely restoratives soon recovered.

At the coroner's inquest the deputy's neglect was clearly proved by several witnesses, and the coroner in submitting the case to the jury intimated that the deputy's omission to comply with the special rules of the colliery was tantamount to manslaughter. The jury, however, returned a verdict of accidental death in both cases.

Inadequacy of the penalty.

With your permission proceedings were taken against the deputy, and the charge was finally heard at the Stourbridge Police Court on the 9th of August last, when he was convicted, and the full penalty of 2*l.* and the costs imposed; the bench at the same time stating that the amount of the penalty was by no means commensurate with the offence, and expressed their regret that they had not the power to impose a much heavier one.

No. 61. The gate-roads should be made and kept of more ample dimensions, both as regards width and height (especially timbered roads), then we should have fewer cases to record of this character.

Accident 34 scarcely comes within the meaning of the Mines Inspection Act. Deceased was descending, and when near the bottom he fell down upon the cage in a fit, and so injured his head on the sharp edge of one of the tram-rails that he died in a few hours after the occurrence. Men subject to fits would act more wisely by seeking employment, if possible, which would not necessitate their ascending and descending pit shafts, for many lives have doubtless been sacrificed under similar circumstances.

Corbyn's Hall Colliery boiler explosion.

This district has been for several years past entirely free from colliery boiler explosions, but during the year 1867 one happened at the Corbyn's Hall Colliery, belonging to

Messieurs James Timmins and Co., on the 27th of November last, killing the engineman on the spot.

The boiler was originally of Cornish construction, but just before it was seated at this colliery the tube was removed, thus greatly diminishing the strength of the boiler at each end. Stay-rods and gusset-plates were, however, attached to the flat ends and the cylindrical portion, and which were considered at the time sufficient to resist any reasonable amount of pressure. Soon after the accident I made an examination of the boiler, and found the two ends blown out and driven in opposite directions. The iron of which the ends and the angle iron were composed was of a very crystalline character, and some portions had worn down from $\frac{7}{16}$ to $\frac{4}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and the rivet-holes were unusually large and too wide apart.

Mr. E. B. Marten, Engineer of the Midland Counties Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, explained at the inquest how greatly the ends of the boiler had been weakened by taking out the tube, and gave it as his clear opinion that this, coupled with the fact that an end never constructed with that view had been reversed so as to be exposed to the action of the fire, fully accounted for the accident.

I concur with Mr. Marten in believing that the alteration in the construction of the boiler greatly reduced the strength of the ends, but I consider that the thinning of some of the plates and the very bad quality of the iron also tended in a very great degree to reduce its power of sustaining pressure. I saw no indication of important injury to the angle iron itself by the action of fire. Had the iron been good, and the thickness of the plates not materially reduced, I think that, in spite of its faulty construction, the boiler would have safely borne a much higher working pressure than that to which it was subjected, namely, from 40 to 50 lbs. to the square inch.

Ironstone Mines.

During the past year eight persons have been killed in the ironstone mines of this district, seven by falls and one by falling into the shaft, all of which appeared to be of an accidental character, and are fully explained in the "list" appended to this Report. These numbers show a decrease of four deaths as compared with the year previous.

Besides those killed whilst at their employment, several persons have met their deaths on and about the collieries of this district. These, however, are not comprised in the returns, as they do not come within the scope and meaning of the Mines Inspection Act. Some of these persons died suddenly in the pits without any apparent cause. Three lost their lives in open works; but the worst of these cases was that of a boy named Williams, who, in May last, walked into an insecurely fenced pit at the Darlaston Green Colliery, and lost his life. Proceedings were afterwards taken against the owner of the pit, and he was fined 4*l.* and costs for a violation of the 4th General Rule of the Mines Inspection Act. Another boy went to the Ettingshall Park Colliery and descended the pit for amusement, and during the day on which he entered, he grasped the foot-hook of the band-chain, held on while it was being drawn up until within a few feet of the top of the pit shaft, when he let go, dropped, and was killed. One of the most distressing of these cases occurred at the Cotterill's Farm Colliery. It appeared that a girl named Emily Oliver had taken one of the workmen's dinners to the pit, and standing too near the mouth of the shaft, one of the hooks of the tackling-chains caught hold of her dress and snatched her into the pit, down which she fell and was of course killed. A very singular accident, and the last of these which it appears necessary to allude, happened to a sinker at a trial pit belonging to the Earl of Dartmouth, near Newton. Whilst in the act of lowering a gin-wheel the lashing-chain broke, and the wheel fell upon him and caused his death.

Convictions.

I have now to allude to the most unpleasant part of my duty in carrying out the provisions of the Mines Inspection Acts, namely, to the cases in which it has been found necessary to proceed for the recovery of the penalties imposed by the Legislature for violations of the statutory provisions framed with a view to diminish the danger of the miner's occupation. I expressed my opinion last year that a higher scale of penalties was necessary, and my experience during another year of the repetition in still greater numbers of instances of neglect, similar to those which have repeatedly been the subject of fines, confirms the view I then took.

Convictions and the total amount of

During the year no fewer than 22 persons were fined for various violations of the law, the total amount of the penalties imposed being 208*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The following is a

the penalties imposed.

list of the convictions during the year. Those marked * were, with my approval, promoted by the colliery owners themselves:—

List of Convictions.

	£	s.	d.
The charter-master, Haden Hill Colliery, for paying wages contrary to the provisions of the law	10	0	0
The owner, Whitehall Colliery, for not providing an indicator	20	0	0
The owner, Victoria Colliery, for not securely fencing his pits	10	0	0
The owner, Tipton Meadow Colliery, insecurely fenced pit, and not providing an indicator	25	0	0
The owner, Netherend Colliery, not providing an indicator and shaft signals	1	1	0
The owner, Darlaston Green Colliery, insecurely fenced pit	4	0	0
The owner, Darlaston Green Colliery, insecurely fenced pits	5	0	0
The owner, Friary Colliery, insecurely fenced pit	5	0	0
The deputy, Woodside Colliery, for not examining the pit	2	0	0
The owner, Moor Lane Colliery, having no proper indicator, and the fly-wheel unfenced	25	0	0
The owner, Far Close Colliery, insecurely fenced pits	30	0	0
The owner, Buggins Lane Colliery, insecurely fenced pits	0	5	0
The owner, North-western Colliery, unfenced fly-wheel, and improperly fenced pit	1	0	0
The owner, Cotterill's Farm Colliery, neglecting to attach adequate breaks	15	0	0
The owner, Keeling Colliery, having no indicator	0	10	0
The agent, Osier Bed Colliery, insecurely fenced pits	20	0	0
The owner, Mount Pleasant Colliery, insecurely fenced pit	10	0	0
*The charter-master, Spring Vale Colliery, paying wages contrary to special rules	2	0	0
*The charter-master, Tipton Moat Colliery, violation of special rules	0	1	0
*The banksman, Herbert's Park Colliery, neglecting signal	0	2	6
*The horse-driver, Himley Colliery, violation of special rules	2	0	0
*A workman, Deepmore Colliery, violation of special rules	0	2	6
*Do. do. do.	0	2	6
The agent, Bromford Colliery, violation of General Rule 2.	20	0	0

Bromford colliery accident.

The last of these cases has led to a good deal of comment in speech and writing, as the defence raised a point involving the question of the responsibility to the law of those on whom really depends the care and direction of mining operations. The case arose out of a fatal accident to which I alluded in my last year's Report, and which occurred at the Bromford Colliery, near West Bromwich, belonging to W. H. Dawes, Esquire, a magistrate of Staffordshire and Worcestershire. On the evening of the 12th of July 1866, a young man and two boys who had been working in the colliery during the day were missed. The father of one of the boys on reaching home was surprised to find that his son had not been seen. He made inquiries, and coming to the conclusion that his son and the two others had not come out of the pit in which he had seen his boy about noon, he took measures to have the workings of the colliery searched. He, and those who assisted, appear to have at once suspected that the persons missing had wandered into a disused gate-road. There was, however, no ventilation, and, in consequence, the place contained so much foul air that an apparatus called a blowgeorge and a series of air-pipes had to be used for some hours before it was safe for the searchers to enter. They found the bodies of the three missing persons quite dead, and it was not questioned by anyone that they had been overcome and had died from inhaling carbonic acid gas.

Finding of the three bodies.

The inquest and admissions of witnesses.

At the inquest on two of the bodies at West Bromwich, all the witnesses—John Turner, the doggy, and the father of the younger boy, Richard Moore, the butty of the mines, Benjamin Callear, the under-ground bailiff, and Mr. Cope, the agent—agreed in stating that this disused gate-road was unsafe to enter, and was not fenced off in any way whatever so as to prevent persons from entering it. The two last witnesses said it ought to have been fenced off. It was clear that the three deceased persons had no business in the place where they met with their deaths; whether they entered by accident or to avoid working longer no one can tell, and is quite immaterial to the issue raised.

Verdict of the jury.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death; but the coroner, in announcing it, told Mr. Cope, the agent, his deputy, Benjamin Callear, and the butty, Richard Moore, that they "had had a narrow escape from a verdict of manslaughter."

At the date of my last Report proceedings were pending against Mr. Cope, as the agent, for a violation of the 2nd General Rule of the Coal Mines Inspection Act, which provides that these rules "shall be observed in every colliery or coal mine or "ironstone mine by the owner and agent thereof." This rule is as follows: "All "entrances to any place not in actual course of working and extension, and suspected "to contain dangerous gas of any kind, shall be properly fenced off so as to prevent "access thereto." General rule under which the proceedings were brought.

From various causes the hearing of the case was delayed until April the 15th, 1867. Some difficulty had been experienced in legally establishing the position of Mr. Cope as the "agent" of the colliery. At the inquest Mr. Cope had described himself as a "mine agent" acting for Mr. W. H. Dawes the proprietor, and stated that "Callear" superintended the underground workings, but that he (Mr. Cope) instructed him. He also said that he was down the pit 10 days before the accident. Both he and "Callear," and the butty, acknowledged that the gate-road where the three deceased persons were found was a dangerous place, likely to contain gas, and ought to have been fenced off. In his correspondence with me Mr. Cope described himself as the "mine agent," and spoke of the colliery as under his "supervision;" and he has always met me in that capacity. Evidence at the inquest. Gate-road and its condition, &c.

After receiving your instructions to take proceedings against the owner or agent of the colliery, I saw Mr. Dawes, the owner, several times, with a view to distinctly learn who was his agent at the Bromford Colliery, but he evaded the question, saying that he regarded the butty colliers as the persons really responsible. Failing to learn this from him verbally, I wrote him the following letter, to which I received the reply appended:—

"Dear Sir, Wolverhampton, 8th November, 1866.

"I would be glad if you would kindly furnish me with the name and address of "your agent who had, on your behalf, the care or direction of the Bromford Colliery "thick coal pits on or about the 12th of July last. An early answer will much oblige,

"Your obedient servant,

"W. H. Dawes, Esq. (Signed) JAMES P. BAKER."

"Bromford Colliery, West Bromwich,

"Dear Sir, November 10th, 1866.

"In answer to yours of the 8th instant, I have to inform you that I consider the "butties in charge of the two pits the persons really responsible at the time you name. "I have sent your note to my agent, Mr. Cope, who no doubt will give you any "information you may require.

"Yours truly,

J. P. Baker, Esq, Wolverhampton. "for W. H. DAWES,

"(Signed) ALFD. MANNERS."

As this was no answer to the question I wrote again to Mr. Dawes, and received the following reply:—

"Bromford Ironworks, West Bromwich

"Dear Sir, November 16th, 1866.

"On receipt of your favour of the 8th instant, I was leaving the works, and I "instructed Mr. Manners to write to you with *all* particulars, and which he told me "he had done, and if you will recollect when you called here some time ago upon the "same subject, that I then gave you all the information in my power. If there is any "other information that you require, I shall be most happy to furnish it, and remain,

"Dear Sir,

"Yours very respectfully,

"Jas. P. Baker, Esq. (Signed) W. H. DAWES.

"P.S.—Principal agent, Jas. Cope; Sub-agent, B. Caleor; Butty colliers, Richards "and Kennedy and Jenkins and Moore."

Proceedings were at once taken against Mr. Cope, as the "agent having, on behalf of "the owner, the care or direction" of the colliery, for a violation of General Rule 2. given above. The final hearing of the case took place on the 15th of April last, before Isaac Spooner, Esquire, stipendiary magistrate for the Wolverhampton Stipendiary Justice District. The case was heard at considerable length, the defendant being represented by counsel. The defence set up rested on two points; first, that the gate-road in which the deceased persons lost their lives was not a place suspected to contain Hearing of the case.

dangerous gas; and next, that Mr. Cope, the defendant, was not the agent within the meaning of the Act. Though the first point was strongly urged, it is unnecessary, in the face of the admissions before the coroner's jury, to make any remark respecting it. The main and really important issue was whether the defendant was the agent contemplated by the Act as jointly responsible with the owner for the observance of the General Rules.

As in most cases of this nature all the witnesses were from the colliery itself. Callear, who was set up in the defence as the person really liable, was the deputy of the defendant, and the other witnesses were also under his control. But an additional difficulty was presented in this instance by the fact that Mr. Dawes, the proprietor of the colliery, and who was naturally best able to say who was the agent acting on his behalf, was hostile to the prosecution, and had shown a strong disinclination to afford information. The case for the prosecution had to rest, therefore, on admissions extracted from unwilling witnesses. The defence was, that Mr. Cope was the "consulting mine agent" of Mr. Dawes, and that his duties were limited to giving occasional advice, a view of his position which I venture to say was never taken before this case was brought forward. Mr. Dawes, however, described him as "the consulting mine agent," but said "his duty is to superintend the working of the mines, and to give advice when "there is any question of difficulty." He also said that there was no one over defendant, adding, "Mr. Cope, after seeing me, gives directions to the agent under him, the "sub-agent Callear; and Callear instructs the butties, who do the work."

Mr. Cope as "consulting mine agent."

Mr. Cope as superintendent.

Mr. Spooner asked the following question: "Is there anyone answerable to you for "the general ventilation of the pit?" to which Mr. Dawes replied, "I look to the con-"sulting agent, Mr. Cope."

To this may be added the following extract from the notes of the short-hand writer who was specially engaged to take the case. After the cross-examination of Mr. Dawes, it is stated:—

Witness was about to be re-examined by Mr. Walker (solicitor for the prosecution), when Mr. Spooner, handing the Act of Parliament to Mr. Dawes, said,—

Will you have the kindness to take in your hand that Act of Parliament? You will, I am sure, answer me in a moment. You will see that the Act defines the agent, stating that "the agent of any mine shall mean any person having, on behalf of the owner, the "care and direction of the mine." Who is the person in your colliery to whom that applies?—Mr. Dawes.—Callear.

Mr. Walker.—Did you appoint Callear?—He was appointed from my office.

Mr. Walker said that, under the circumstances, he should call Callear.

Mr. Motteram.—Are you going to contradict your own witness?

Mr. Walker.—I shall call him.

Callear, when examined, described himself as "under-ground bailiff." The following extract from the notes will show how difficult it often is to extract evidence in a case of this kind:—

Callear's evidence.

Mr. Walker.—What are your duties?—I am under-ground bailiff.

Will you define your duties as under-ground bailiff?—The question was not answered.

Mr. Spooner.—Are you in the pit every day?—Not every day, but often.

What do you do?—I go through the pit to see that things are going on right; that the men are doing the work.

What other duties have you?—To see to all things in the colliery; to see that they are right.

What do you mean by things?—To see that the coal is being got out clear.

What else?—To look after fresh workings; to see if they want any fresh gate-roads.

Is there anything else?—Not particularly.

Mr. Walker.—Is there anyone over you in that pit?—The witness, after a pause, said, I am under-ground bailiff.

Mr. Spooner.—Have you a master besides Mr. Dawes?—Yes.

Who is your master besides Mr. Dawes?—Mr. Cope.

Mr. Walker.—How frequently did Mr. Cope go down the pit?—Not so frequently as I do. He goes down often.

What did he do when he went down?—If there was anything wrong he used to tell them; to give them directions.

Did he remain long down?—He always walked through the pits.

Did he interfere as regards the ventilation?—If it was not right he would.

Mr. Spooner.—Who takes charge of the ventilation generally?—The butties in general, Sir.

Mr. Walker.—They would see the airways were clear?—Yes.

REGINA v. COPE.

Note.

The proper working place of the deceased boys was at the red ⊠
Their bodies were found at the red ⊕
The dark colored workings belong to the near Pit in the Thick Coal
The red colored workings belong to the far Pit in the Thick Coal
The green is an old White Ironstone road 12 Yards below the Thick Coal

Scale 22 Yards to an Inch

This Plan is published for sale. It should however be compared with the Plans annexed Nos 1 and 2 : particularly that part of the Workings near to where the Boys were found.

(Copied by H.H. Beckett. Wolverhampton.)

Thomas Brettell
Surveyor
Dudley 1867.

May be had of Henry Johnson, Mining Engineer, Dudley.

REGINA v. COPE.

Thomas Brettell.
Surveyor &c.
Dudley. 1867.

Scale 22 Yds. to an Inch.

NOTE. This Plan was produced at the Hearing of Mr. James Cope's case.

(Copied by H.H.Beckett.)
Wolverhampton.

BROMFORD COLLIERY

THICK COAL

Thomas Brettell
Surveyor &c.
Dudley 1866.

Scale 22 Yds to an Inch

NOTE. This Plan was produced by Mr. James Cope at the Inquest upon two of the Bodies. July 16th 1866.

(Copied by H.H.Beckett.)
Wolverhampton

Did Mr. Cope ever give you any directions as regards fencing in the pit?—Yes; he always said it must be fenced if anything of that was wanted.

Mr. Spooner.—What did he give you directions to do?—If there were any fences wanted that they must be put up, if there were any dangerous places.

Dangerous from what?—From sulphur or explosive gas, or anything else.

Mr. Walker.—You carried his directions out?—Yes.

To Mr. Spooner.—Sometimes he would tell me, and sometimes the butties.

Mr. Walker.—Was the ventilation perfect in the place where the boys were found?—Yes.

What brings a dam in an air-way?—To stop the fire-stink.

Did anyone ever give you directions to fence across that road?—Well, there was a group of trees there; we considered that sufficient; we had to pass through by our shoulders.

Was that a place where you would have expected to find gas?—No, it was not.

Mr. Spooner.—I thought you said you put a dam to keep off the fire-stink?—That was from the old workings.

Mr. Spooner.—Well, where the boys were found was part of the old workings.

Mr. Walker.—Was it usual to put dams with air-holes to stop fire-stink?—Yes.

Would not the fire-stink go through the hole?—I did not understand.

What was the reason you left a hole?—Because we did not expect anything.

Mr. Spooner.—Why did you leave a hole in this particular dam?—It was for the air to pass round there; I had examined the air-way a week before the accident.

To Mr. Walker.—If any alterations were to be made or any directions to be given, I had to consult Mr. Cope. I obeyed his directions.

Callear's position at the colliery.

The witness answered all the questions of Mr. Motteram (counsel for the defence) with prompt affirmatives to the last, when the learned counsel said, "I may say you are "the person who has the care of the pit on behalf of the owner?" to which the witness replied, "Under Mr. Cope, Sir."

Other witnesses showed that the defendant frequently descended the pit. The magistrate at once decided against the defendant, that this was a place suspected to contain dangerous gas, and that it was not properly fenced. He, however, reserved his judgment on the other point, namely, whether the defendant was the agent responsible with the owner for the observance of the general rules. He afterwards announced his decision on this point in the following terms:—"After a careful consideration of the evidence, I have "come to the conclusion that the defendant was the agent of the colliery, he being the "person having (in the words of the Statute), 'on behalf of the owner, the care or "'direction thereof.' I think Callear was only the ground bailiff of the pit, with the "duties and responsibilities attached thereto; and that, having been engaged and acting "as ground bailiff, he would have had a complete answer if he had been charged, as "agent, with an offence against the Act, by showing what his employment was, and "also that he had (as he had stated in his evidence) received directions from the defendant respecting the fencing of dangerous places. I therefore find that the defendant "was the agent of the colliery within the meaning of the 23rd and 24th Vict. cap. 151, "and that he neglected to fence off, so as to prevent access thereto, the entrance to a "place in the said colliery not in actual course of working and extension, and suspected "to contain dangerous gas, and that he knew the place was suspected. Considering, "therefore, the absolute necessity that the rules prescribed by the Act of Parliament "for the safety of the workmen in the mines should be rigidly observed, I think it my "duty to impose on the defendant the penalty of 20*l.* and costs."

As this decision has been the subject of criticism, I have given the facts and noticed the evidence at some length, and have also appended copies of three plans at the end of this report. The first, No. 1, Mr. Cope himself produced at the inquest, and stated in his evidence that it was a correct plan of the workings. No. 2 was produced by the defence to represent the workings at the hearing of Mr. Cope's case, and the mine surveyor of the colliery was called to verify it. No. 3, which differs materially from the others, appeared in a pamphlet published since the case was heard. The decision is of considerable importance, as it brings home the responsibility for the management of mines to those occupying the highest position under the owner; and which, judging from the nature of the defence and the comment the case has excited, was not previously fully recognized, but to which a similar class of persons in other mining districts cheerfully submit.

The spirit of the Coal Mines Inspection Act and all experience of its working concur in supporting the principle that the responsibility for the safe conduct of mining operations should be placed as high as possible, as all employed in subordinate positions are subject to the control of those above them.

During the past year proceedings were also taken against the manager of the Lower Moor Colliery for a violation of the Special Rules, which came on for hearing on the 22nd of July last, at the West Bromwich Police Court, and were adjourned owing to the absence of a material witness (the owner himself). After the case had been several times re-adjourned for his appearance, it was at length withdrawn in consequence of his having left the country, and his whereabouts appears to be unknown.

Education.

With regard to education there is nothing fresh to report. When in the mine I never fail to make inquiries as to the ages of the youths employed under-ground. It is matter for regret that there is little or no improvement to notice. The importance of education does not appear to be much appreciated. Should compulsory education be carried into effect, it is quite clear, so far as it would apply to the mining population, that it would be necessary in many cases to make provision for *feeding* and *clothing* as well as teaching the boys who now contribute to the maintenance of the family, many being already, especially in the case of widows, often reduced almost to a state of starvation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) James P. Baker,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, D.C.L.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire District, during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867. Jan. 1	1	Union -	West Bromwich	P. Williams and Co. -	J. Williams -	Bandsman -	42	Fall of roof in thin mine, caused by the accidental removal of a timber prop.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 3	2	Prince of Wales	Dudley - -	Taylor and Davis -	H. Hodgkinson -	Band deputy	36	About 20 lbs. of coal fell from the roof of a thick coal pit and injured his head. Deceased walked home and washed himself; he, however, died the next day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	3	Court House -	Kingswinford -	B. Gibbons - - -	J. Brooks -	Deputy -	53	Coupling link of the band-chain snapped whilst descending. (*See* Report.)	–	–	2	–	–	2
					T. Marsh - -	Bandsman -	—							
„ 10	4	Pelsall Hall -	Pelsall - -	Pelsall Hall Colliery Co.	J. Starkey -	Ditto -	60	Fall of coal and rock roof from between two slips in shallow coal.	–	2	–	–	–	2
					R. Parr - -	Ditto -	40							
„ „	5	Salt Well -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	W. Dimmock -	Pikeman -	35	Fall of white coal in thick coal pit, No. 22.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	6	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	W. Mansell - -	Ditto -	40	Fall of sawyer from the roof whilst taking out a spurn in thick coal.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Feb. 8	7	Himley -	Kingswinford -	Ditto - - - -	J. Round - -	Ditto -	50	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 9	8	Salt Well -	Dudley - -	Ditto - - - -	McConner - -	Bandsman -	28	Fall of brazils in thick coal pit, which a more liberal use of timber would in all probability have prevented.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	9	Hatherton -	Near Walsall -	W. F. Fryer - -	J. Hughes - -	Pikeman -	35	Fall of rock from roof from between two slips. Deceased had improperly removed the timber props.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	10	Whitehall -	West Bromwich	J. Kenderick - - -	J. Stevenson -	Sinker -	—	Fell part way down pumping pit shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 21	11	Wallows -	Near Kingswinford.	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Jones - -	Pikeman -	34	A large piece of coal rolled over and knocked a timber prop out, killing deceased on the spot, in a thick coal pit.	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Carried forward -	–	9	3	1	–	13

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
								Brought forward -	–	9	3	1	–	13
1867. Feb. 21	12	Park Lane -	Tipton - -	T. Morrise - - -	N. White - -	Deputy -	60	Injured on the 15th instant by a fall of rock from the side of a gate-road, whilst in a stooping position in a thin mine; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	13	Hednesford -	Near Cannock -	Hednesford Colliery Company.	J. Foster - -	Hooker-on	45	Whilst improperly ascending with some tram-rails, one caught under the stays, which snapped the band-chain, precipitating him to the bottom of the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Mar. 2	14	Black Heath -	Rowley Regis -	W. H. Dawes - -	J. Westwood -	Bandsman -	31	Injured by explosion of fire-damp on the 21st ultimo; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 4	15	Netherend -	Near Stourbridge	J. King and Co. - -	W. Wood - -	Ditto -	—	Fall of roof in a thick coal gate-road, caused by a "bump" or subsidence of the superincumbent strata.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	16	Bradley -	Bilston - -	G. B. Thorneycroft and Co.	E. Cope - -	Pikeman -	25	Fall of coal in thin mine whilst holing, the result of insufficient spragging.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	17	Willenhall New	Willenhall -	Fletcher, Solly, and Co. -	S. Taylor - -	Bandsman -	45	Fall of bat from the roof of a thin coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	18	Coneygre -	Tipton - -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Dando - -	Ditto -	20	Fall of bat from the roof of a thin mine.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	19	Foxyards -	Tipton - -	Ditto - - -	W. Taylor - -	Banksman -	60	Fell into a new sinking pit, where he was employed as banksman.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 19	20	Salt Well -	Near Dudley -	Ditto - - -	J. Guest - -	Under deputy	24	Fall of stone-coal from the roof of a thick coal pit from a slip. The work was about 9 feet 6 inches high, and entirely without any support by timber.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	21	High Lanes -	Ditto - -	Evers and Martin - -	J. Addleton - -	Bandsman -	37	Fall of coal in an old thick coal rib and pillar pit. No timber whatever used in this case.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	1	16	5	1	–	23

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.								Brought forward -	1	16	5	1	–	23
Mar. 21	22	Blakeley Wood	West Bromwich	John Bagnall and Sons -	E. Roberts - -	Bandsman -	50	Fall of rock from roof of a thin mine. Deceased had incautiously knocked the timber out.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	23	Salt Well -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	T. Batham - -	Pikeman -	38	Heavy fall of "patches" in thick coal; about 20 lbs. struck deceased on the back of his head. The pillar had been greatly reduced in this case.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	24	Moat - -	Tipton - -	Moat Colliery Company -	D. Morgan - -	Pitcher -	15	Explosion of fire-damp on the 17th January last; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	25	Foxyards -	Ditto - -	Earl of Dudley - -	U. Fellows - -	Pikeman -	34	Buried by a fall of "shutt," and suffocated whilst in the act of removing timber.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	26	Wallows - -	Brierley Hill -	Ditto - - -	J. Manley - -	Sinker -	45	Fell off skip whilst ascending, which the use of the safety-chain would have prevented.	–	–	1	–	–	1
April 3	27	Hawne - -	Hales Owen -	New British Iron Company	E. Beckett - -	Labourer -	61	Got too near the revolving drum whilst engaged claying the pit rope. Too old for such work.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 7	28	Lower Moor -	Brierley Hill -	E. Cooper and Co. - -	J. Underwood -	Ditto -	—	Overwinding, and precipitating him down pit shaft.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 13	29	Moat - -	Tipton - -	Moat Colliery Company -	E. Blakemore -	Collier -	30	Fell down pit shaft - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	30	Corbyn's Bank -	Dudley - -	Messrs. Mills - - -	J. Hickman - -	Pikeman -	48	Premature explosion of gunpowder on the 3rd instant; died this day.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	31	Littleton Hall	West Bromwich	W. H. Dawes - -	W. Sheldon - -	Bandsman -	22	Fall of coal from side of gate-road in thin mine.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	32	Priorfield -	Bilston - -	H. B. Whitehouse -	J. Parkes - -	Collier -	15	Injured by fall of coal in thin mine on the 5th; leg broken; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	33	Homer Hill -	Cradley - -	Evers and Sons - -	J. Homer - -	Bandsman -	31	Fall of bat from face in upper work in thick coal.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	34	Herbert's Park	Bilston - -	D. Jones - - -	E. Williams - -	Sinker -	55	Seized with a fit whilst descending	–	–	–	1		1
								Carried forward -	2	21	7	5	1	36

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.								Brought forward -	2	21	7	5	1	36
April 25	35	Woodside -	Dudley - -	Messrs. Cochrane -	J. Wood - -	Collier -	17	Suffocated by choke-damp (carbonic acid gas).	–	–	–	2	–	2
					J. Jones - -	Ditto -	—							
„ 26	36	Cradley -	Cradley - -	Messrs. Sparrow - -	A. Westwood -	Horse-driver	13	Struck by a piece of coal which was forced off the side of the pit shaft by a "bump." A very unusual accident.	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 2	37	Park Head -	Dudley -	S. Garratt - -	C. Smith - -	Bandsman -	22	Accidental fall of coal in thick coal workings.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	38	Hayes -	Stourbridge -	J. Fisher and Co. -	J. Chance - -	Pikeman -	—	Fall of coal from the roof, caused by two parallel slips in thick coal workings, 5 feet 6 inches wide.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 6	39	Groveland -	West Bromwich	J. Bagnall and Sons -	J. Price - -	Bandsman -	48	Fall of roof in Heathen coal from two converging slips.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	40	Capponfield -	Bilston - -	Chillington Company -	D. Morgan - -	Pikeman -	48	Accidental fall of coal in thin mine	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	41	Cannock Chase	Walsall - -	Cannock Chase Colliery Company.	S. Cooper - -	Ditto -	—	Injured by explosion of fire-damp on 29th ultimo ; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 30	42	Tantany -	West Bromwich	Horton and Whitehouse -	J. Booth - -	Bandsman -	—	Fall of coal in thick coal. The place was well timbered.	–	1	–	–	–	1
June 1	43	Salt Well -	Dudley -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Newey - -	Ditto -	40	Fall of white coal in thick coal pit. The roof was beyond all reach of practical timbering.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 5	44	Willenhall New	Willenhall -	Solly and Company -	P. Reynolds -	Ditto -	54	Fall of slums in new mine coal ; injured on the 1st instant ; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	45	Dunkirk -	West Bromwich	Taylor and Farley - -	J. Hooper - -	Ditto -	40	A fall of coal knocked some timber settings out in the gate-road.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	46	Black Heath -	Rowley Regis -	W. H. Dawes - -	T. Sant - -	Collier -	14	Fall of bat in thick coal workings -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	47	Wallows - -	Brierley Hill -	Earl of Dudley - -	C. Reynolds -	Bandsman -	18	Fall of Heath coal in thick coal -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	48	Titford Long Meadow.	Rowley Regis -	J. Hackett - -	T. Mansell -	Ditto -	41	Fall of coal in thick coal, caused by a "bump," which knocked the timber settings out - -	–	2	–	–	–	2
					S. Cutler - -	Ditto -	46							
								Carried forward -	3	33	7	8	1	52

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.								Brought forward -	3	33	7	8	1	52
June 30	49	Rowley Hall -	Rowley Regis -	Wright and North -	J. Waterhouse -	Pikeman -	—	Injured by fall of coal in thick coal pit on the 20th instant; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 11	50	Tividale New -	Dudley - -	Bagnall and Jesson -	W. Brookshaw -	Bandsman -	21	Fall of coal from face in thin mine, caused by a slip not previously seen.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	51	Wallows - -	Brierley Hill -	Earl of Dudley - -	T. Beese - -	Deputy -	50	Suffocated by fall of timber and shut in gate-road of a thick coal rib and pillar pit.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 20	52	Standhills -	Kingswinford -	James Timmins and Co. -	G. Gunner - -	Stock carrier	—	Fall of coal in the holing drift of a gate-road in thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	53	Ettingshall -	Bilston - -	Henry Hill - -	W. Edwards -	Sinkers -	35	The "biats" which supported the scaffold on which the deceased persons stood, snapped, and precipitated them to bottom of shaft.	–	–	2	–	–	2
					M. Ingram - -	Ditto -	30							
Aug. 2	54	Rowley Hall -	Rowley Regis -	Wright and North -	T. Robinson -	Bandsman -	17	Fall of coal from a slip in the gate-road of a thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	55	Can Lane -	Sedgley - -	T. Pemberton - -	C. Screen - -	Ditto -	—	Fall of coal in bottom coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	56	Fullwoods End	Coseley -	Messrs. Turley - -	J. May - -	Ditto -	24	Fall of roof in new mine coal, brought about by a "bump."	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	57	Tibbington -	Tipton - -	J. Howe - - -	J. Pearce - -	Collier boy	14	Explosion of fire-damp in a cavity of the roof of gate-road on the 6th ultimo; died this day. No trace of gas had been seen previously.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 22	58	Coppice - -	Cheslyn Hay -	J. Hawkins - - -	T. Waltho - -	Ditto -	15	He was accidentally caught by foot-hook of the band-chain, and carried up pit shaft to the top, when the hook tore out of his clothes, precipitating him to the bottom.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	59	Ward - -	Walsall - -	Ward Colliery Company -	R. Green - -	Pikeman -	46	Fall of coal in 4-foot coal from a slip not previously discovered.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	4	40	10	9	1	64

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.								Brought forward -	4	40	10	9	1	64
Aug. 25	60	Pump House -	Tipton - -	J. Bagnall and Sons -	S. Small - -	Collier boy	—	Fall of coal from face slip in the mine	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	61	Greet's Green -	West Bromwich	J. Batson - - -	W. Walker -	Horse-driver	—	Deceased was travelling along gate-road with a skip when it accidentally struck a timber setting and knocked it out.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	62	Park Lane -	Tipton - -	T. Morrise - - -	W. Wilkinson -	Deputy -	30	Fall of coal, which deceased was working under and trying to get down.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	63	Stallings -	Kingswinford -	Messrs. Pearson - -	J. Greenway -	Bandsman -	43	Fall of coal off a cog in thick coal pit, which deceased accidentally brought about himself.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	64	Spring Vale -	Bilston - -	Spring Vale Colliery Company.	J. Davies - -	Pikeman -	39	Injured by explosion of fire-damp on the 24th inst.; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
Sept. 2	65	Grange - -	Oldbury - -	Aston and Co. - -	B. Aston - -	Deputy -	—	Whilst in the act of removing timber props he was smothered in gate-road. A life lost to save a stick of timber worth sixpence.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 5	66	Salt Well -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	E. Owens - -	Pikeman -	53	Injured by a fall of patchels in thick coal, caused by a "bump" on the 31st ultimo, died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	67	Piercy - -	West Bromwich	Messrs. Cox - - -	J. Rubery - -	Engineman	—	Fell part way down pumping pit shaft, whilst descending.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 22	68	Rounds Hill -	Tipton - -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Clarke - -	Collier boy	—	Crushed under loaded skip on the 21st instant, died this day.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 24	69	Wednesbury New Mine.	- - -	Horton and Whitehouse -	E. Taylor - -	Bandsman -	—	Crushed under the skip he had just loaded.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	70	Wallows - -	Brierley Hill -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Chambers -	Collier -	16	Fall of patchels in thick coal, the result of a "bump" or subsidence of the superincumbent strata.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 2	71	Rounds Hill -	Tipton - -	Ditto - - -	S. Hughes - -	Bandsman -	21	Fall of coal in the bolt hole of a thick coal pit, caused by a "bump."	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	5	46	11	13	1	76

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.								Brought forward -	5	46	11	13	1	76
Oct. 8	72	Black Heath -	Rowley Regis -	W. H. Dawes - -	J. Pearson -	Bandsman -	—	Injured by fall of coal in thick coal on the 7th June last; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	73	Salt Well -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	D. Parsons -	Collier -	15	Accidental rate of fine coal from rib side of a thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	74	Bunker's Hill -	Bilston - -	Chillington Company -	W. Plant - -	Bandsman -	23	Fall of rock from roof of a bottom coal pit. Deceased had neglected to timber.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	75	Pool Hayes -	Willenhall -	Messrs. Fenn - -	T. Hartshorn -	Ditto -	—	Fall of rock from roof of a waste in thin coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	76	Salt Well -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Robinson -	Colliery boy	14	Kicked by one of the horses employed in the pit.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nov. 2	77	Fullwoods End	Coseley - -	Messrs. Turley - -	J. Langley -	Pikeman -	—	Fall of coal whilst holing in new mine coal. The sad result of neglecting to timber his work.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 6	78	Herbert's Park	Darlaston -	D. Jones - - -	W. Charles -	Banksman -	19	Fall of coal in thin mine - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	79	Pelsall Hall -	Walsall - -	Pelsall Hall Colliery Co. -	J. Dilke - -	Collier -	—	Crushed by skip - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	80	Homer Hill -	Near Stourbridge	S. Evers and Sons - -	J. Edwards -	Horse-driver	—	Injured by explosion of fire-damp on the 11th inst.; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 13	—	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	F. Barrell - -	Pikeman -	—	Injured by accident No. 80; died this day.	2	–	–	–	–	2
					J. Heathcock -	Bandsman	—							
„ 14	—	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	H. Westwood -	Ditto -	—	Injured by accident No. 80; died this day.	3	–	–	–	–	3
					W. Haden - -	Ditto -	—							
					E. Barnbrook -	Pikeman -	—							
„ „	81	Fullwoods End	Coseley - -	Messrs. Turley - -	S. Turner - -	Bandsman -	22	Walked into pit shaft - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 18	—	Homer Hill -	Near Stourbridge	S. Evers and Sons -	S. Guest - -	Ditto -	—	Injured by accident No. 80; died this day.	2	–	–	–	–	2
					W. Battleton -	Ditto -	—							
„ 19	—	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	D. Hart - -	Ditto -	—	Injured by accident No. 80; died this day.	2	–	–	–	–	2
					J. Griffiths -	Pikeman -	—							
„ „	82	Brettel Lane -	Stourbridge -	Trotter and Haines -	— Bishop - -	Collier boy	—	Fall of coal in thick coal pit, brought about through a total absence of timber.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	15	53	12	15	1	96

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Deaths, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
								Brought forward -	15	53	12	15	1	96
1867. Nov. 20	83	Houghton -	Kingswinford -	B. Gibbons - - -	W. Harris - -	Bandsman -	—	Fall of roof and coal knocked timber settings out.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	84	Cotterill's Farm	Tipton - -	Darlaston Steel and Iron Company.	J. Churchill -	Pikeman -	—	Explosion of gas on the 14th instant; died this day. Caused by his own neglect.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	—	Homer Hill -	Near Stourbridge	S. Evers and Sons - -	W. Gordon - -	Bandsman -	—	Injured by accident No. 80; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 26	—	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	J. Poulton - -	Ditto -	—	Injured by accident No. 80; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 27	85	Codsall - -	Corngreaves -	New British Iron Company	W. Griffin - -	Ditto -	35	Fall of coal in thick coal pit - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	86	Corbyn's Hall -	Kingswinford -	J. Timmins and Co. -	J. Buckley - -	Engineman	27	Explosion of boiler at pumping pit	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 28	87	Albert - -	Wednesbury -	D. Rose - - - -	J. Wilkinson -	Sinker -	—	Fell down pit shaft; died at his own home same day.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 29	88	Deepfields -	Bilston - -	P. Williams and Co. -	J. Coyne - -	Bandsman -	30	Fall of roof in thin mine - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 10	89	Cotterill's Farm	Tipton - -	Darlaston Steel and Iron Company.	A. Moor - -	Deputy -	40	Fall of coal, which knocked the timber settings out, brought about by reducing the pillar. Thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	90	Salt Well -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	G. Jordan - -	Bandsman -	27	Fall of white coal in thick coal pit from the roof, about 20 lbs. weight.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	91	Baptist End -	Ditto - -	Messrs. Dunn - -	T. Woodall - -	Deputy -	—	Fall of coal from between two converging slips in thick coal rib and pillar pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	92	Shut End -	Ditto - -	Messrs. Cochrane - -	J. Crockett - -	Bandsman -	40	Fall of coal, which a bump forced off the corner of a pillar in a thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	93	Wallows - -	Brierley Hill -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Skidmore - -	Collier -	17	Fell off cage whilst ascending -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 22	94	Bromford -	West Bromwich	W. H. Dawes - -	J. Farley - -	Bandsman -	38	Fall of coal, the result of a "bump" in thick coal pit; injured on the 19th ultimo; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	95	Albert - -	Wednesbury -	D. Rose - - -	J. Fellows - -	Ditto -	—	Whilst engaged removing tram-rails he accidentally knocked a timber prop out, which allowed the roof, &c. to fall.	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Total - -	18	60	14	17	2	111

List of the FATAL ACCIDENTS and LOSS OF LIFE in IRONSTONE MINES in the SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WORCESTERSHIRE DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Iron-stone and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867. Feb. 23	1	Bradley - -	Bilston - -	G. B. Thorneycroft & Co.	J. Allson - -	Bandsman -	50	Whilst removing a sprag the roof fell, and killed him on the spot.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 9	2	Bescot - -	Wednesbury -	Darlaston Steel and Iron Company.	T. Riley - -	Miner -	16	Accidental fall of roof in Blue flat workings.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	3	Moseley Hole -	Willenhall -	Chillington Company -	W. Tool - -	Ditto -	35	Injured by fall of ironstone measure on the 20th instant; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Apr. 28	4	Eagle - -	West Bromwich	Eagle Colliery Company -	I. Hickman - -	Ditto -	—	Injured by fall of gubbin measure on the 1st instant; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
May 16	5	Bentley - -	Walsall - -	Chillington Company -	R. Holding - -	Ditto -	—	Accidental fall of roof in Blue flat measure.	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 18	6	Foxyards -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	W. Watson - -	Banksman -	—	Fell into pit shaft - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Nov. 2	7	Deep Moor -	Walsall -	J. Bagnall and Sons -	J. Macarty - -	Miner -	26	Accidental fall of roof in Blue flat workings.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 23	8	Old Park -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	W. Corbett - -	Bandsman -	20	Accidental fall of roof, from a slip, in White ironstone workings.	–	1	–	–	–	1
									–	7	1	–	–	8

Mr. Wales' Report.

REPORT on the WORKING of the MINES INSPECTION ACT (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) for the SOUTH WALES DISTRICT, for the Year ended 31st December 1867.—By THOMAS E. WALES, Esq.

SIR, Swansea, 29th February 1868.

As Inspector of Mines for the South Wales District, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my report for the year ended December 31st, 1867.

The number of fatal accidents is 119, being an increase of six; the number of lives lost is 309, being an increase of 189 as compared with the previous year; the great increase being due to the fearful explosion at Ferndale, which occurred on the eighth day of November.

The following monthly statement will show how these accidents have occurred :—

MONTHLY STATEMENT of DEATHS caused by ACCIDENTS in the COAL MINES of the SOUTH WALES DISTRICT in the Year 1867.

	Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous Underground.	On surface.		Total.
							Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	
January	—	2	5	—	3	1	—	1	12
February	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
March	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	5
April	—	2	5	—	1	2	—	—	10
May	4	1	3	—	—	5	1	—	14
June	3	3	9	4	1	2	—	—	22
July	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	7
August	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	3	9
September	—	3	12	—	1	3	—	2	21
October	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	1	9
November	178	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	183
December	—	2	1	5	4	1	1	—	14
Total	185	19	48	9	15	21	2	10	309

And the annexed tabular form will show the per-centage of fatal accidents and persons killed, the quantity of coal raised per fatal accident, and quantity of coal raised per life lost :—

	Year 1867.	Year 1866.
Computed number of persons employed	29,300	29,200
Computed quantity of coal raised in tons	9,092,300	9,376,443
Number of separate fatal accidents	119	113
Number of lives lost by ditto	309	120
Persons employed per separate fatal accident	246	258
Persons employed per life lost	95	243
Tons of coal raised per separate fatal accident	76,406	82,977
Tons of coal raised per life lost	29,425	78,137

Four fatal explosions have occurred during the last year, which is a decrease of one-half as compared with the previous year; but unfortunately the loss of life amounted

to 185, which is an increase of 172 lives lost, owing to the explosion already referred to.

In each case I have made a thorough inspection of the district where and the circumstances under which they occurred.

The first, resulting in the loss of three lives, took place in the Lower Duffryn Colliery, belonging to the Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company, Limited, on the second of May; and as this explosion was caused by the firing of a shot, which practice I have spoken of in more than one report as being highly dangerous, I will annex the evidence taken at the inquest held on the bodies of the unfortunate men, a copy of which, with the accompanying note, I sent to each colliery owner or manager, working any or all of the coals referred to.

"Inspection of Mines.

"Gentlemen, Swansea, 1867.

"I take the liberty of forwarding you the annexed account of a fatal colliery "explosion, through the firing of a shot, in the hope that you may be induced to "prohibit the dangerous practice of firing shots where safety lamps are used in your "collieries. I might add, that the jury was composed of a fair proportion of intelligent "working colliers.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"Thos. E. Wales."

Cwmpennar Explosion Inquest.

On Saturday, the 4th May, G. Overton, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at the New Inn, Mountain Ash, touching the death of Edmund Edwards, who was killed at the Cwmpennar pit on the previous Thursday.

John Jennings, collier, was the first witness called, and deposed that Edmund Edwards was a shot firer, and John Morgan, the other man killed, was a collier, in the Cwmpennar pit. On Thursday, the 2nd of May, about nine a.m., whilst working in No. 5 heading, he heard an explosion, the concussion of which put witness's and Wm. James's lamps out. They saw no fire, nor were they injured. Making his way down No. 6 heading, he passed Thomas Lucas, one of the injured men, who was crying. He encouraged him to follow on, and a little further on he found Edmund Edwards standing with his trowsers on fire. He extinguished the fire, and assisted him down to where No. 5 and 6 headings meet. He left him there with some other men, and went in search of his companion. In answer to James Rees, the fireman, deceased said he met with the accident when he was firing a shot in John Morgan's stall, which was the 6th in No. 6 heading. Morgan, witness said, had since died of the severe injuries he received; he had been told that Morgan had another man working with him, named Henry Watkins, who was still confined to his bed from the same cause. There was always plenty of air passing through witness's work. He heard two reports, but did not see any fire.

Similar evidence was given by Thomas Lucas. Mr. George Wilkinson, the manager, said he found 12,000 cubic feet of air going through the stall. John Williams, a haulier, and John Brynon, overman, had examined Lucas's stall, and found gas, but did not consider it dangerous. The inquest was then adjourned. On May 5th, Henry Wilkins, another of the men, died. On Friday, the 17th, the inquest was continued, but nothing of importance was given in evidence, except the Government Inspector's Report, which we append.

Report of the Government Inspector.

The Lower Dyffryn Colliery, in which this explosion occurred, resulting in the death of three persons, and serious injuries to another, is 275 yards deep, and so far as regards the ventilation arrangements, is worked in common with the Upper Cwmpennar Colliery, of about the same depth; the latter being the up-cast, and the former the down-cast. In this colliery, the upper 4 feet, 6 feet, and 9 feet coals are won, and, owing to the large and frequently sudden discharges of inflammable gas which they give off, are worked with locked safety lamps; but, unfortunately, in the 9 feet vein, where this explosion occurred, shot-firing was permitted, and to which, unquestionably, the sad accident now under investigation is to be attributed.

On Monday, the 6th May, I made a careful inspection of this district, and found it worked for the most part on what is known as the Heading and Stall, or South Wales

principle. I measured the total quantity of air descending the down-cast, also the different currents going into the several districts of the two collieries, both of which are extensive. The total quantity of air was from 115,000 to 120,000 cubic feet per minute, which, from the tracing, will be seen is split into several divisions, that going into the west level being about 24,000 feet per minute, which was again split, and the actual quantity going up the No. 5 cross heading, where the explosion occurred, was from 10,000 to 12,000 feet per minute. 115,000 cubic feet of air per minute is undeniably a large quantity, and the distribution or application of it (which is of great importance) I consider judicious.

I am of opinion that under a proper system of working, and the general and special rules carried out (No. 60 special rule has evidently been violated), the quantity of air passing into this district would have been sufficient for the proper and efficient ventilation of the same; but where shot-firing is allowed (which is not only the case in this colliery, but is, I regret to say, the rule where the 9 feet coal is being worked in the district), no amount of ventilation will be able at all times to prevent these explosions. From the evidence which has been given at this inquest, there cannot, I think, be any doubt as to where the explosion originated, and it appears that gas had frequently been known to the overman and fireman, to lodge in or near the face of the stall where it (the explosion) occurred, but little or no notice had been taken of the fact by them. Indeed, it does not appear that either of them had ever spoken to the shot-firer with reference to not firing shots in this particular stall. Doubtless the firing of a shot so close to an accumulation of gas was an improper act on the part of the shot-firer; but the fact of his knowing that the overman and fireman knew of this state of things, and had never given him any instructions thereon, doubtless, to some extent at least, would conduce to such negligence on his part.

I do not think the quantity of gas fired had been large, but this only goes to show the great danger of entrusting so important a matter to any man who, either by a lack of judgment or care, may be the means of causing accidents fearful to contemplate.

Indeed, I do not hesitate to say, that in my opinion it is an injustice to the man himself who undertakes such a responsibility, as well as dangerous to the lives of those employed in the mine, to place such power in his hands. And, moreover, the danger attending such work is often unperceivable, and therefore beyond his control and judgment; so that accidents which are due to such are often, I fear, attributed to the man, and especially if he happens to be among the killed, as in this instance.

I am far from thinking that the overman and fireman have properly discharged their duties in this matter. In my opinion they ought not to have allowed the men to work in John Morgan's stall until the gas had been cleared away; and their conduct in this matter, together with the bad discipline which prevailed, would make me have considerable difficulty in satisfying myself that they are proper persons to continue in such responsible positions.

With such fearful accidents as are unfortunately of so frequent occurrence, it is lamentable to see such indisposition shown by some of the workmen to assist in carrying out the rules established for the protection of their own lives. One of the witnesses, Thomas Lucas, who was himself one of the sufferers by this explosion, said he had known the shot-firer re-light safety lamps beyond the lamp station, and that he knew it was a breach of the rules to do so, but he never told any of the officials; such conduct on his part was most reprehensible.

With a view to prevent, as far as practicable, the recurrence of such accidents as the one now under investigation, I beg strongly to recommend that the dangerous practice of shot-firing be forthwith discontinued wherever the three-feet, six-feet, and nine-feet coals are being worked; that better discipline be maintained, and especially with reference to re-lighting safety-lamps. The lamp stations ought always to be kept on the main level, where a strong current of fresh air is constantly passing, and where proper men, not boys, should be placed to do such work.

Unless the plan of firing shots in working such fiery coals as those are, either on the heading and stall or long wall principle (which in my opinion is a libel upon mining of the present day), be abandoned, I much fear it will, sooner or later, be productive of some fearful explosions, such as have, unhappily, occurred in different parts of the kingdom during the past year.

The coroner, in summing up, said, they had got all the evidence that could be had on the subject, and it was for them to consider what had been the cause of the explosion, and to decide whether it arose from mere accident or from culpable neglect. If they were of opinion it was the former, their verdict would be accidental death; if the latter, manslaughter. After reviewing the evidence, and directing their attention to the rules,

he left the jury to find their verdict. The jury retired, and on their return gave the following verdict:—"The deceased was killed by an explosion of gas. We think the "shot-firer, Edmund Edwards, was guilty of carelessness in not examining the place "before he fired the shot; and we strongly recommend that in future no firing of shots "should be allowed in the 9 feet vein."

It appeared from the evidence that the small quantity of gas fired by the shot had been allowed to remain in the stall a few days, which I thought was a violation of the first General Rule, 23 & 24 Vict. Cap. 151., and with your permission proceedings were instituted against the colliery manager, Mr. Wilkinson, for a breach of that rule. The case was tried at the Aberdare Police Court, before J. C. Fowler, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, and a fine of five pounds inflicted. The defendant's solicitor, Mr. C. H. James, asked for a case, which was granted, and Mr. Fowler's decision has been confirmed by the Queen's Bench.

The second explosion occurred in the Vochriw No. 1 Pit, belonging to the Dowlais Iron Company, on the 27th of the same month, causing the death of one person. The deceased, with several others, were engaged in clearing a fall of roof in the level, on the top of which a small quantity of gas had accumulated. The pit was worked with naked lights, but safety-lamps were supplied to the men on this occasion, and they were cautioned by the overman to use nothing else until the gas had been cleared away from the top of the fall. Almost as soon as the overman left, one of the men took off his lamp-top, fired the gas; burning all, but only one fatally.

The third explosion took place on the 17th of June, in the Squborwen Colliery, Aberdare, belonging to Mr. Samuel Thomas, resulting in the death of three men. This colliery is situated near the crop (*i.e.* where the coals lie at a very shallow depth from the surface), and was also worked with naked lights. The interior parts of such collieries are generally much infested with rats, and many of the colliers take dogs into the mines to protect their day's provisions from them. On this occasion a dog was pursuing a rat into the old works, when, incautiously, one of the deceased men followed the dog, and fired an accumulation of gas, which caused the loss of life.

The fourth fatal explosion occurred on the 8th of November, in the Ferndale Colliery, belonging to Messrs. David Davis and Son, where from 340 to 350 persons were employed, out of which number 178 were killed. This is the largest number ever killed by one accident in this district, and indeed, I believe, with the exception of three, viz., those which took place at Lundhill and Oaks in Yorkshire, and Hartley near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the largest in the kingdom.

The following reports of Mr. Brough and myself were given at the inquest:—

LIONEL BROUGH: "I am the Inspector of Mines for the South-western district of the kingdom. Mr. Wales having applied for assistance in the matter of the Ferndale explosion, I was directed by the Secretary of State to join him as soon as I could. Accordingly I met him at the colliery on Tuesday the 12th November, and immediately went down the pit, and continued my service underground on several other occasions. Since then I have attended the inquest, and have heard much of the evidence. I listened very attentively to that given by Mr. Richard Bedlington, but in some points I differ with him altogether in opinion. There is no more reason to suppose that the first explosion occurred in the Blaenllechau district, than in the Rhondda, one may be as probable as the other; but it is but just and fair to state that two lamps were found in the Blaenllechau with the gauze removed, and up to this time no such tampered lamp has been found in the Rhondda; but for all that, there may have been naked flame there as well as in Blaenllechau. We found in the Rhondda four lamps that were not locked, and Mr. Harris, Mr. Daniel, and myself brought them out. However, there are many more than them already recorded. I entirely agree with Mr. Bedlington in the probability of the Blaenllechau gas having ignited at one of the open lamps, indeed I have no doubt about it; but this explosion, and some others, do not involve the actual necessity of the presence of flame. For many years I have had suspicions as regards the Davy and Clanny, and recent experiments (at one of which I myself assisted) very clearly prove that those lamps will pass the flame even at comparatively low velocities; this is a very serious matter, but those details will be made public, indeed I believe they are already in print, and I have only to add that the gentlemen who made the principal experiment, which in fact I had nothing to do with, are men of the greatest skill and probity. The point on which I so materially and decidedly differ with Mr. Bedlington, is not one of the lamps at all; any difference of opinion between that gentleman and myself on that subject is very easily reconcilable. It is on a matter of greater importance that we can-

not by any means agree, namely, as to whether the doors were kept open for some time by two journies of trams getting off the rails, and all ventilation consequently cut off from the workings into Davies's level in the Glo-bach. I fear there was quite gas enough in that district to account for the explosion without those doors, or any doors at all, being left open. I must support Mr. Bedlington in his view that there were two explosions; extraordinary as it may appear, there really were two, each separate and distinct from each other; but whether first in the Glo-bach or in the Rhondda is immaterial; in either case one was contingent on the other, and becomes in fact a sword with two edges that cuts both ways, as far as that goes. With regard to the timbers in the Rhondda intake having been blown and bent upwards from the one and two, I must say it would on the first view indicate the rush of a blast in that direction; but sometimes such indications must be received with a certain amount of reservation, for it has been known in explosions that timbers have escaped the blast, but have given way before the tremendous rush of air technically called the suck of the pit. Fire-damp once ignited, the combustible (light carburetted hydrogen) and its supporter (oxygen) combine with such rapidity, that partial vacuum almost immediately ensues, and the air rushing into the pits and from other parts of the colliery to fill it up, often resembles a second explosion in the mischief it perpetrates and the destruction it brings about; indeed, it may with some lead to the opinion that another explosion has actually ensued, when such in reality has not been the case at all. In such manner timber is occasionally prostrated in such a way as to induce the opinion that it was lying in a direction contrary to the initial blast. However, I beg here to repeat my firm conviction that there really did take place an explosion at two different points, one remote and far away from the other. At the Risca inquest an idea suggested itself that there had been two independent explosions, but proof to that effect was by no means elicited. It is not in general accordance with colliery experience that two such events should simultaneously occur from totally different causes. Both at Risca and at Ferndale, there can be no doubt that, if gas ignited in more than one place, the second event must have resulted from the central explosion, wherever that might have taken place. Evidence was given that they were troubled with gas both in the Glo-bach and at the top of the Rhondda; therefore the undulating waves of air occasioned by one explosion would shake the gas out of any hidden receptacle that might exist in the far distant districts, and then an open or a defective lamp would supplement and complete the catastrophe. It matters not whether a minute or a quarter of a second intervened; in acoustics the one is quite as true a period as the other. By measurements made when in the pit with Mr. Wales, we found at different times from 112,000 to 134,000 cubic feet of air per minute, but when the pit was in its normal condition, and all its currents sweeping round the coal faces, I should think there would be generally about 100,000 feet per minute. That quantity properly dealt with, I should really myself have considered quite sufficient; but if they wanted more, it would not have been difficult to obtain it. The up-cast is an admirable pit, as indeed is the down-cast, and a stack on the flue shaft of twenty yards in height, would greatly augment the quantity of wind. I have often stated that there ought always to be air in excess to guard against leakage and sudden emanations of gas, so that if the viewers find that 100,000 feet or any other given quantity did not sufficiently provide for their contingences, they could get what they required as above, or even by building a second furnace at the bottom of the up-cast shaft. The managers of the colliery would be the parties to know best its requirements. I myself never saw the pit till after the explosion; 100,000 cubic feet of wind is a large quantity, and the Messrs. Davis have spared no expense to arrive at it, so that it is hard indeed for them to undergo so great an affliction as the one we are now investigating; but I fear the air got sometimes throttled at the face. The owners, with a view to increased safety, had also adopted in some degree the panel system, and to this I attribute the saving of over 100 lives in the Duffryn District; this in itself unquestionably becomes a great consolation. When I speak of throttled air, I mean that the passages from stall to stall may at times undergo neglect, and be allowed partially to choke up. An instance of this kind was remarked by some of us after the explosion, in two or three of the stalls in John Davies' level; we found the air choked, and on examination we arrived at the conclusion that there flowed just there, about 1,500 feet per minute. Now all around that face of work they really required more than ten times as much. This of course was after the explosion, and in that state when we could not fairly expect that everything should be in proper order. But it may be remarked that such a condition of circumstances might have existed before the pit met with its terrible misfortune; if so, I think that neglect would be chargeable to the viewership; at all events it would not be fair to attribute it to the owner. Anyhow that is the feeling that just now exists in my mind on the subject.

The Rhondda return wind-way looks ample; but then, as the drag is directly in proportion to length, and that Rhondda air course is long indeed, I think it not out of the way on my part to say that it would be well to open it out larger, or duplicate it by another, if such could be performed. The Rhondda district requires all that can be done for it, by reason of its great length, and also because towards the far end, and there about, there is some soft coal with a great liability to blowers. There should be a barometer in a cabin within reasonable distance of the bottom of the down-cast, where a regular record should be kept in a book of the height of the column of mercury day after day, and in fact at all times. The employment of philosophical instruments may become an additional safeguard; indeed the mere use of them sets people thinking, and the more thought the more safety. However, there are requirements of greater importance than instruments: viewers should not only be practical persons, but possessed also of considerable scientific attainments; the overmen, firemen, and mastermen should be selected from amongst the best informed and steadiest of the working class, and above all, the very strictest discipline should prevail in the pit. Unless all those conditions are arrived at, I fear there will be but small immunity from explosion; the partition between life and death is so thin and frail underground, that relaxation from discipline and watchfulness should never take place—not even for a single moment. I think there is a considerable leakage through those gobs, so that if the principal roads were in coal, the wind would get better to the faces. I would also wish to remark that, it is not a desirable method that of letting the men buy their safety lamps at any shop they please; it is far better that the company should get the lamps from an approved manufacturer; and, finally, I may say that, this being a locked-lamp pit, I recommend that the use of gunpowder be entirely abandoned. The discharge of shots may, and no doubt does, have the effect of driving gas out of the gobs. There must be leakage under such circumstances, and the further the workings are pushed onwards from the pit the more formidable the danger becomes. Nearly my concluding remark is that within a short space of time before and after the Ferndale explosion, great electric disturbances took place in Europe, America, and Asia, heavy gales of wind in England, Vesuvius in action in Italy, hurricanes and earthquakes in the Virgin Islands, and cyclones in the East Indies. It is also immediately on our minds that, within the period I am now recording, from four to six pit explosions have occurred,—one of them, as far as we read in the papers, sweeping off over 100 persons in France. It is also to be remembered that at about the time of the Oaks and Talk-of-the-Hill calamities meteorological occurrences of somewhat similar kind had been observed and recorded, though these singular cosmical phenomena were certainly not exerted in the alarming manner that we have read of in the present year. I may therefore say that it is not at all unreasonable that I should fall back on an idea long entertained by myself—that our underground pursuits may possibly be influenced by all such extraordinary visitations. I have now only to report that, whether in the Rhondda or Glo-bach, at whichever point the pit first fired, it is in evidence, solemnly sworn to, however reliable that may be, that there had been met with gas enough, in both the far away districts, to account for the explosion; all that was needed to scatter death and destruction through the pit was a naked light, a defective lamp, or its unskilful handling. And then, if all the statements we have are true, an explosion would be the inevitable result. The lamp management does not appear to have been perfect; that department is of the most serious and onerous kind. That, combined with good viewership and good discipline, would go a long way to lessen and mitigate the disasters that coal mining is liable to. Out of about 350,000 persons employed, something like 1,000 are swept away every year. Such a terrible percentage of death is a matter of the greatest consideration. We ought all of us to exercise our best exertions to lessen, in some degree, this great mortality. Every collier that is struck down becomes a mournful affliction to his family, and so a serious loss to the entire nation."

T. E. WALES:—"As Inspector of Mines for the South Wales District, it has devolved upon me to inspect the Ferndale Colliery, with a view of ascertaining the cause of the explosion of gas which occurred there on Friday, the 8th of November, resulting in the death of about 178 persons. I first heard of the explosion on the morning after it occurred, and I at once proceeded to the colliery. On ascertaining, from a personal inspection after my arrival, the extent of the calamity, I wrote to the Home Secretary asking for the assistance of my colleague, Mr. Brough, and which was at once granted, so that you have the benefit of that gentleman's report in addition to my own as inspector of the district, with reference to the cause of the explosion. In consequence of the different air crossings and bridges, doors and gaugings being destroyed by the force of the explosion, large accumulations of gas had become lodged in different parts

of the Rhondda and Glo-bach districts, which greatly impeded the recovery of the unfortunate sufferers. Almost immediately after the explosion the ventilating furnace was put out, with the view to prevent a further explosion by the gas reaching it. That, in my opinion, was a most judicious step. On reaching the colliery on the following Monday after the explosion, I found that the task of recovering the bodies had almost come to a standstill in consequence of the temperature of the up-cast shaft having become much reduced, and although a waterfall had since the explosion been applied to the down-cast shaft, the quantity of air passing was very small, so much so, that instead of beating back or carrying off the gas it increased considerably, and pervaded almost the whole of the two districts already referred to.

"On this state of things presenting itself, the safety and propriety of re-lighting the furnace was discussed by the mining engineers present, and myself, and the conclusion arrived at was, that by properly mixing or diluting the different return air-currents before reaching the furnace, it could be done with safety. It was done, and in a very short time—only a few hours—the quantity of air was increased from 10,000 to upwards of 80,000 cubic feet per minute. It would be tedious, and I think unnecessary for me to further describe the work of recovering the bodies, than to state that I believe everything was done that could be done compatible with safety to complete the dangerous and mournful task. I shall now give a general description of the colliery before the explosion, so far as I can do so, from the several inspections I have made, and from the evidence I have heard given by the witnesses examined. The coal worked is a steam-coal, and known as the upper 4 ft. vein, varying in thickness from 4½ to 7 ft., and lying at a depth of 278 yards from the surface. The coal is won by 2 shafts, the down-cast and up-cast: the former having an area of about 200 square feet, and used for drawing coals, men, &c. &c.; the latter having an area of 150 square feet, and used for no other purpose than as an up-cast. The plan of working pursued is the long-wall principle, and the colliery was divided into three distinct districts, known as the Rhondda, Glo-bach, and Duffryn. The whole of the men employed in the latter district got out unhurt. Locked safety-lamps were used, and shot-firing throughout the mine was allowed, except in the top of the Rhondda, where it was prohibited. Lamp stations were fixed at different points in the intake air in each district, for the relighting of lamps which went out, and three men, one in each district, were placed at those stations to open and relock the same. The ventilation of the colliery is effected by a furnace, with 72 feet area of heating surface, at the bottom of the up-cast shaft; giving a water gauge of from 2 to 2½ inches, and producing from 112,000 to 134,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Mr. Brough and myself found those quantities passing. The air, on arriving at the bottom of the down-cast shaft, was split into three main currents, one passing into each district; the Rhondda main current having to travel about 2½ miles, the Globach 1¾ miles, and the Duffryn 1¼ miles: each of those currents, on arriving at a given point in its district, was sub-divided, that going to the Rhondda in three divisions, the Globach two, and the Duffryn two; so that there were seven currents of air traversing the colliery at the time of the explosion. There are two principal reasons for splitting or dividing air into different currents: viz. to reduce the friction of the air passing through the different ramifications of the colliery, and to reduce the number of doors necessary to direct the air where it is wanted, to a minimum. Probably the quantity of air passing into the colliery at the time of the explosion would be about 100,000 cubic feet per minute, and such quantity would, if properly distributed throughout the mine, be ample to ventilate properly the colliery in its normal condition; but whether such a proper distribution of air in the mine existed, and whether the colliery was in its normal condition at the time of the explosion, are matters that we can only judge from the evidence that has been given, which unfortunately is of a most conflicting kind. Several witnesses have spoken to having met with gas in each of these three districts, but the principal witnesses who spoke to having seen gas in the Rhondda and Glo-bach, which most affect the inquiry, were David Griffiths and William Chadwick, colliers, of Glo-bach, and Mr. Walters, the overman. David Griffiths said, 'there was generally gas in the 'old stall next to the stall heading. The gas nearest me was where the old stall fell 'on the Wednesday of the week before the explosion. The gas collected above the 'fall. It was there I left it on the Thursday before the explosion.' William Chadwick spoke of gas being in an old stall next to his stall, and said, 'Walters and Price 'told him there was a blower in that stall, but he had never seen it himself. About 'six or eight weeks ago the airway was made by direction of the fireman; after that he 'saw no gas to harm any one. When the doors near the drift 'were open it was worse.' Walters the fireman said, 'on Tuesday previous to the explosion he found gas in the 'Rhondda level about half way up past the last cross hole, which would be about

'40 yards from the face.' John Richard Thomas, the night overman, in speaking of this gas said, 'there was a danger signal,—a fire-mark placed at the entrance.' With respect to the locking of the safety-lamps, and firing of shots, the custom it appears was for the whole or nearly the whole of the lamps to be locked by the lamp-man, or one of his assistants, at the lamp-station on the top of the pit, or by men at the different lamp-stations as the colliers passed these points in going to their working places. So far as I am aware no evidence has been given to show that this rule was broken by any one of those to whom that important duty was entrusted. Would that I could say the same with reference to all who used a safety-lamp. The lamp-keeper, Thomas Powell, said that he had for some time suspected that the lamps had been tampered with, and that he not only accused those whom he suspected of such conduct to their faces, but he frequently acquainted the late Mr. Williams, the manager of the pit, about it, who replied, 'He did not know what to do, they were a rough lot.' That certainly was not a proper way to have treated so serious a matter. In my opinion Mr. Williams should have put the law in force. Had that been done, it was possible the dangerous practice of opening the lamps might have been stopped, and the terrible calamity now under investigation prevented. Firing shots for the most part seemed to have been done by the 'fireman' of each district, or other appointed persons, but in the Glo-bach district the colliers were allowed to do so themselves.

"The latter part of 37th rule states that 'blasting by the workmen, except when 'expressly authorized by the under-viewer or overman, is prohibited.' From this it would appear that the officials had liberty to allow the colliers to fire their own shots.

"I am of opinion that there had been two explosions. One, the first, in Glo-bach, and the other in the Rhondda. I believe the first explosion was caused by the gas passing through the old stall (spoken of by the witnesses Chadwick and others), and coming in contact with a naked light in Chadwick's stall, where Chadwick himself, singular to state, afterwards found his own safety-lamp (which he had that morning lent to his partner) with the top off. The concussion from this explosion was, I think, the cause of the explosion in the Rhondda, but in what particular part in that district the gas was ignited I have come to no definite conclusion. From the evidence, the pit is evidently subject to sudden outbursts of inflammable gas, or blowers, and, doubtless, the gas spoken of by the witnesses David Griffiths, Chadwick, and Walters was traceable to this source. The discharge of gas from blowers is often intermittent, so that a place may be quite free and safe, and in a very short time rendered highly dangerous, and of course *vice versâ*. On the long wall principle of working, the only outlet for the gas to escape from the old gobs or goaves is up or down, as the case may be, into the face where the men are working. Such being the case, the greatest possible quantity of air should be made to pass along the faces, shot-firing should not be allowed, and the strictest discipline, especially in regard to the safety-lamps, enforced."

VERDICT.

"Having attentively listened to, and carefully examined the evidence brought "before us, we have come to the conclusion that the deceased met their deaths by an "explosion of gas in the Ferndale Colliery, on the 8th day of November last. We "believe the explosion took place, 1st, in consequence of a great accumulation of gas "in certain workings of the colliery, and this accumulation we attribute to the neglect "of Mr. Williams, the manager, and his subordinate officers; 2nd, by this gas being "fired by one or more of the colliers carelessly taking off the tops of their lamps, and "working with naked lights. We much regret that the proprietors of the colliery did "not permit the deputation from the Miners National Association to go into the pit, "especially as the coroner gave them a letter of recommendation with a view of their "being allowed to go down. We are of opinion that the inspection of collieries as "hitherto practised has entirely failed, as a preventative to accidents of this kind, and "we recommend that all collieries should be henceforth inspected by a competent "person at least once in every three months. We further recommend that all collieries "should be provided with scientific instruments for measuring the quantity and quality "of the air passing through the colliery, and that a daily record be kept of the same; "also that a register of the daily reports of the firemen be kept in the office of each "colliery, and that a register of the names of every person who descends into the pit "be also kept."

I have made a thorough inspection of the colliery since the inquest was concluded, the result of which has greatly strengthened the opinion I then gave as to the cause; indeed I can come to no other conclusion than that the fearful calamity was the result of a most

flagrant breach of the 30th special rule (which is as follows:—"30. The overman, "deputy overman, hitchers, and other duly appointed persons only shall be allowed to "carry a lamp-key, and no collier cutting coal shall be appointed; and under no cir- "cumstances is any person to take the top off his lamp on the 'in-bye' side of the "lamp station referred to under the last head. When the workmen receive their lamps, "they shall examine the same to see that they are locked and in a safe condition; and "any workman found on the 'in-bye' side of the lamp station, with his lamp unlocked, "shall be dealt with as if he had been found with the top of it off")—by one of the deceased, David Evans, in removing the top from his safety-lamp and exposing a naked light in William Chadwick's stall, into which gas was issuing from a blower in the old works, for had that not been done it was probable the gas might have passed into the return airway, without any explosion at all. The deceased had been cautioned to be careful with his lamp in that stall.

Several lamps were found unlocked, safety-lamp keys, and contrivances for opening the lamps, were also found in the pockets of several of the deceased, showing that the greatest want of discipline had prevailed throughout the colliery. The annexed plan (No. 1) shows the workings of the Ferndale Colliery, and how ventilated.

On the 21st of December last a blower of gas came off in the six-feet coal, Abercwmboy Colliery, belonging to the same firm, and situated in the Aberdare Valley, filling the whole of the headings, roads, and faces, coloured red on the annexed plan (No. 2), with an explosive mixture in seven minutes, the area of which is about 269,100 cubic feet. The discharge of gas was about 4,271 cubic feet per minute. The quantity of air circulating was from 18,000 to 20,000 feet per minute; the air-current remained explosive for about eight hours.

Clanny and Davy lamps were in use at the time; the former were extinguished by the gas, but it was with difficulty the latter were put out. The men were obliged to retreat with all prudent haste, leaving part of their clothes behind. The colliery was worked with locked safety-lamps, which fortunately proved in good order, otherwise another most fearful explosion would have ensued, there being upwards of 300 men at work in this mine at the time.

Much has of late been written with a view to prove and disprove that colliery explosions are now not only more frequent but also more fatal in their results, than they were, say 50 years ago, or before the introduction of the safety-lamp.

Previous to that period, the method adopted of keeping all the old works clear of gas was as follows:—the whole of the abandoned "boards" or "stalls," or other excavations, were constantly swept by a current of air being coursed through them, up one and down the other, so that no part of the mine was unventilated. Every old stall or heading acted as a windway, to support which it was necessary to leave pillars of coal, which, in all probability, formed from 50 to 70 per cent. of the whole; and all this coal was sacrificed for the sake of this principle of coursing the air. It was well known, even then, that gas could not be prevented from escaping from the goaves, or old works, and with only naked lights explosions would have been inevitable had the pillars been worked.

And, moreover, such a mode of working had the effect of greatly limiting the extent to which collieries could be worked, in consequence of the great distance the air had to travel, frequently from 10 to 20 miles, as well as the number of men that could be employed, which, probably, seldom exceeded 100 persons in one colliery. After the introduction of the safety-lamp it was found practicable to work collieries by having only sufficient air-ways or roads maintained or supported as were necessary for the proper ventilation of the working and adjacent places, and the roads leading thereto, and thus the whole of the 50 or 70 per cent. of coal left under the old system was obtained. In all fiery mines, the large excavations thus made by removing all the coal, technically called "old works" or "groaves," if not filled by rubbish, which is seldom the case in thick veins, are filled with inflammable gas. This system of working also greatly reduces the distance the air has to travel, as there are comparatively no old works to ventilate, and enables collieries to be worked much more extensively, probably four or five fold, and of course a much larger number of men are now employed, frequently from 400 to 500 in one colliery.

From my experience, extending over 20 years, I am of opinion, that all or nearly all large explosions are due to one or both of the following causes, viz., the exploding of a large quantity of gas given off suddenly, called a "blower," or of large accumulations of gas lodged in the different "goaves."

Under the most efficient management, and with the best discipline in force, it is possible the gas in either case may be exploded, for it may be given off under such vast

DUFF
RHOND
BLAENLLECH
LAMP STATION
Nº3 HEADING RISCA
Roads filled up
Nº6
Nº5
Nº4
Nº3
Nº2
Nº1
RHONDDA
Nº1 WEST HEADING
Nº1 NORTH
CASSWELL'S HEADING
Cross Measures
DUMB DRIFT
Pit from 2'9"
OLD STABLE
DOWNCAST
UPCAST
Nº1 WEST HEADING DYFFRYN
Nº3 SOUTH HEADING
Nº1 SOUTH HEADING
STABLE
ROLL
DRIFT OR ENGINE PLANE
JOHN DAVIS' LEVEL
JAMES ROACH' LEVEL
JOHN HARRIS' LEVEL
Old Workings filled up
filled up

ABERCWMBOY COLLIERY:

PLAN OF SIX FEET WORKINGS IN THE DISTRICT

Where a Blower issued 21st Decr. 1867.

Scale, 2 Chains to an Inch.

pressure as to overpower almost any amount of ventilation, or forced out of the "goaves" by falls, at such a velocity as to pass through the gauze of the safety-lamp; but where the reverse exists and open lights are exposed, there is no possible chance of escape from those fearful catastrophes.

I do not wish myself to be understood as speaking in anywise against the introduction of the safety-lamp, but, on the contrary, I believe it has tended more than, perhaps, any other invention to develope the vast and valuable mineral resources of our great country; for without it a much larger number of deep and expensive shafts must have been sunk, and from 50 to 70 per cent. of our valuable coal left unworked.

Indeed, by its use, collieries that were considered exhausted have been reopened; and by prohibiting shot-firing, and enforcing proper discipline, large quantities of coal have been safely worked.

My reason for referring to it so prominently is to, in some measure, account for the greater fatality of explosions now as compared with former times, or before the introduction of the safety-lamp.

Three fatal cases of suffocation have occurred during the past year, resulting in the loss of nine lives. The first on the 2nd of June in the Squborwen Colliery. The deceased, who was the fireman, was engaged, whilst the pit was idle, in removing an accumulation of gas. From the evidence at the inquest it appeared that he ventured in amongst the gas, which was carburetted-hydrogen, and which proved fatal. In my opinion, the man had been quite unfit for so important an undertaking as the removal of a large accumulation of gas. The colliery manager should have been present himself.

The second case occurred at the Beaufort Colliery, near Swansea, on the 11th of the same month, resulting in the death of three persons. This colliery is a small one, and by no means fiery, but owing to the pumping apparatus having failed, a quantity of water accumulated in a certain portion of the colliery, which prevented the air passing, and a quantity of gas collected. The fireman found the gas on the Monday morning just after he had lit the ventilating furnace, and the gas, not being far distant, passed on and ignited at the furnace. It happened about 7 o'clock on the Monday morning, when only two or three people were in the mine; but those on the surface becoming aware of what had occurred, several at once bravely volunteered to rescue those in the mine, and did so; but, unfortuately, three of the volunteers were suffocated in the attempt. This accident was caused entirely through the overman or fireman being ignorant as to how he should have dealt with the gas, for had he admitted fresh air to dilute it (which there was every facility for doing) before reaching the fire, no explosion would have ensued.

And the other occured in the Bwllfa Colliery, Aberdare, on the 27th of December, resulting in the death of five persons. This colliery works the four-feet and two-feet-nine veins of coal, but recently the upcast shaft has been sunk, and a drift or excavation is being driven to cut the lower coals, viz., six-feet and nine-feet. In a portion of the shaft wooden boxes were placed to carry the air down (there being only one shaft below the four-feet vein) from the four-feet to ventilate this drift, in which six men were engaged at one time. A wire rope is carried down this shaft to the four-feet coal in small wooden boxes, which I believe were set on fire by the heat from the furnaces below, and pieces of the burning boxes fell down and fired the other boxes, which cut off the ventilation at that point. The smoke then passed along the drift, where there were eleven or twelve men (for it occurred just at changing time, when both shifts of men, unfortunately, were in). By the brave and praiseworthy conduct of several volunteers seven out of the eleven were rescued alive, but all in a very weak state, one only surviving a few hours: the other six recovered.

The number of deaths from falls of roof and coal amounted to 67, against 49 the previous year.

As I have stated in previous reports, the duty of fixing proper and sufficient timber to support the roof, and keep up the coal, devolves upon the workmen themselves; I can only look forward to a decrease under this head from more care on their part, together with proper and constant supervision on the part of the officials, with a sufficient quantity of suitable pitwood to be had.

Shafts.

The number of accidents under this head is the same as the previous year, namely 15. Sinking and shaft work is always attended with considerable danger, and requires the greatest care on the part of those employed at such work to guard against all the varying dangers to which it exposes them.

Miscellaneous Accidents.

The number of deaths under this head amounted to 30 (including nine from suffocation which have already been referred to), as against 29 the previous year. My remarks in last year's report, as to the cause of the great fatality under this head, are equally applicable to the present year, and I cannot look forward, I fear, to any decrease, so long as boys from 10 to 15 years of age are engaged in running in front of the hauliers to open the doors. Such a system is a great injustice to the boys, and attended with great dangers, owing to the great liability of doors being neglected, the closing of which, under such a system, devolves upon, not the door-boys, but the hauliers.

Six deaths occurred on engine planes, and in one case I found the 8th general rule had not been complied with, and with your permission proceedings were instituted against the owners, Messrs. Cory, Yeo, and Co. and a fine inflicted.

Surface Accidents.

Twelve deaths have occurred under this head, as against 14 the previous year, none of which call for any special notice.

The great fatality which has attended the mining operations in this district during the past year is a matter that should deeply concern all interested in the question; and should stimulate all to greater diligence and care. I cannot close this report without stating most distinctly that in my opinion the four explosions, resulting in the loss of no less than 185 lives, were clearly attributable to a thorough disregard of the special rules, by one of the deceased men in each case. And to strongly recommend that shot-firing be strictly prohibited in working all fiery mines with safety-lamps, that greater attention be paid to the special rules, and better discipline enforced, and especially in regard to the use of the safety-lamp. The neglect of the latter is the crying evil of this most fiery district.

Since the Ferndale explosion two men have been found guilty of tampering with their safety-lamps in that colliery, and sentenced respectively to two and three months imprisonment with hard labour; and during the last month two men were burnt to death by an explosion of gas in the Tyld Coch Colliery through another having removed the top from his lamp.

Ironstone Mines under Government Inspection.

Six fatal accidents have occurred during the last year, resulting in the death of six persons, as compared with nine the previous year.

Five from falls of roof, and one from gunpowder; none of which require special notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Thos. E. Wales.

The Right Honourable
Gathorne Hardy, M.P., &c.
Home Secretary,
Whitehall, London.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTH WALES DISTRICT during the Year ended 31st of December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 5	1	Abercwmboy	Aberdare	D. Davis and Sons	Thos. Thomas	Collier	14	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 10	2	Vochriw	Dowlais	Guest and Co.	D. Williams	Ditto	21	Fell down shaft, wound up to sheave	–	–	2	–	–	–
					David Thomas	Ditto	24							
„ 12	3	Cwm Clydach	Swansea	G. B. Strick	W. Hopkins	Ditto	50	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 19	4	Dinas	Pontypridd	Coffin and Co.	Thos. Butler	Ditto	62	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	5	Dinas	Ditto	Ditto	Wm. Williams	Ditto	26	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	6	Gwendraeth	Llanelly	David Watney	— Howell	Labourer	16	Killed by trams	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 21	7	Abercanard	Merthyr	Fothergill and Co.	Ben. Hughes	Collier	48	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 24	8	Dynevor	Neath	J. N. Moore	G. W. Watkins	Ditto	13	Crushed by trucks on surface	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 26	9	Glyncorrwg	Briton Ferry	Glyncorrwg Coal Co.	W. Davies	Ditto	32	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	10	Primrose	Pontardawe	Primrose Coal Co.	E. Harries	Labourer	25	Crushed by trams	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	11	Squborwen	Aberdare	Samuel Thomas	David Davies	Collier	22	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for January	–	7	3	1	1	12
Feb. 13	12	Forchamman	Aberdare	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Co.	Morgan Lewis	Collier	16	Killed by trams	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 18	13	Cross Hands	Llanelly	Norton and Co.	Thos. Thomas	Ditto	36	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	14	Hirwain	Aberdare	Hirwain-Aberdare Steam Coal Company.	Isaac Jacob	Ditto	14	Fall of clod	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for February	–	2	–	1	–	3
Mar. 16	15	Park	Pontypridd	D. Davis and Co.	Thos. Astons	Sinker	22	Killed by a stone falling from side of shaft	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	16	Graig	Merthyr	Graig Coal Co.	John Evans	Collier	35	Explosion of gunpowder. The pricker broke, and deceased was boring out the hole and fired the powder.	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 25	17	Navigation	Aberdare	Nixon and Co.	D. Evans	Haulier	19	By trams on incline plane	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	18	Hendreforgan	Ystalyfera	Alexander Bains	John Jones	Collier	31	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	19	Penydarran	Merthyr	Guest and Co.	Henry Thomas	Ditto	—	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for March	–	2	1	2	–	5

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
April 3	20	Aber	Bridgend	Aber Coal Company	John James	Collier	40	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 4	21	Copper pit	Morriston	Cory, Yeo, and Co,	Thos. Davies	Incline boy	17	Fall before trams	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 6	22	Bwllfa	Rhondda	Fothergill and Co.	Saml. Green	Collier	—	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 16	33	Primrose	Neath	Primrose Coal Company	John Titus	Ditto	31	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 17	24	Dunraven	Pontypridd	Dunraven Coal Company	Wm. Thomas	Ditto	16	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	25	Old Duffryn	Aberdare	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company.	Jas. Williams	Ditto	38	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	26	Vochriw	Dowlais	Guest and Co.	Jno. Howells	Overman	39	Killed in No. 2. Volchriw shaft	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	27	Dunraven	Pontypridd	Dunraven Coal Company	David Howells	Collier	22	Killed by a fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	28	Lantwit	Ditto	Thos. Powell	Jno. Wiliams	Haulier	—	Killed by falling under tram	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	29	Cwm Avon	Taibach	Governor and Company of Copper Miners.	Lancelot Isaac	Collier	50	Killed by a fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for April	–	7	1	2	–	10
May 1	30	Ystalyfera	Swansea	Ystalyfera Iron Company	Griff. Jeffrys	Haulier	18	Killed by riding on engine-plane; chain broke.	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 2	31	Lower Duffryn	Aberdare	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company	Jno. Morgan	Collier	26	Explosion of gas through firing a shot; two more persons were seriously burnt by same explosion; the three deceased lived for two days after the explosion	3	–	–	–	–	–
					Edwd. Edwards	Shot-firer	56							
					John Evans	Collier	—							
„ 7	32	Mynydd Newydd	Swansea	Vivian and Sons	Thos. Hughes	Trammer	19	Killed by a tram passing over him	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 9	33	Old Duffryn	Aberdare	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company.	Thos. Gunter	Doorboy	9	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 16	34	Abergorkie	Pontypridd	Insole and Son	J. Roberts	Collier	15	Killed by a fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	35	Dowlais	Merthyr	Guest and Co.	Edwd. Edwards	Ditto	27	Killed by a fall of stone; was injured on the 3rd, and died on the 16th.	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	36	Dowlais	Merthyr	Ditto	Thos. Phillips	Ditto	24	Killed by a fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 21	37	Beaufort	Penclawdd	Glasbrook and Co.	Jno. Williams	Engineer	—	Killed by getting entangled by machinery	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 26	38	London and Merthyr.	Hirwain	L. and M. Coal Company	Thos. Rees	Bank rider	—	Killed by falling between trams on the drift.	–	–	–	1	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
May 26	39	Cwmdare	Aberdare	Powell's Steam Coal Co.	Ricd. Davies	Door boy	13	Killed by falling before trams	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 27	40	Vochriw	Dowlais	Guest and Company	M. Llewellyn	Collier	44	Explosion of gas; the explosion occurred on the 7th instant, when four other persons were burnt.	1	–	–	–	–	–
„ 30	41	Ferndale	Pontypridd	D Davis and Sons	Lewis Williams	Door boy	13	Falling before trams	–	–	–	1	–	–
								Total for May	4	4	–	5	1	14
June 2	42	Squborwen	Aberdare	Sl. Thomas	Dd. Powell	Fireman	32	Suffocated by inhaling carburetted hydrogen gas.	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 8	43	Penydarran	Merthyr	Guest and Company	Wm. Lewis	Collier	13	Killed by a fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 9	44	Cethin	Ditto	Wm. Crawshay	Evan Lewis	Ditto	—	Ditto coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 10	45	Middle Duffryn	Aberdare	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company.	Edwd. Jones	Door boy	13	Killed by trams	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 11	46	Beaufort	Swansea	Richards and Glassbrook	Philip John Isaac John, jr. Danl. Francis	Banker Signal boy Collier	40 14 38	Suffocated	–	–	–	3	–	–
„ 13	47	Coedcae	Pontypridd	Coedcae Coal Company	Jas. Cox	Pitman	47	Fell down shaft	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	48	Vochriw	Dowlais	Guest and Company	Geo. Bowen	Collier	13	Killed by a fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 15	49	Main Colliery	Neath Abbey	Neath Abbey Coal Co.	Jno. Howell	Ditto	53	Ditto stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 16	50	Tunnel	Aberdare	Fothergill and Company	Dl. Howell	Ditto	19	Ditto coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 17	51	Squborwen	Aberdare	Sl. Thomas	Jenk. Jenkins Jno. Jones D. M. David	Ditto Ditto Ditto	45 43 37	Explosion of gas	3	–	–	–	–	–
„ 19	52	Deep Duffryn	Aberdare	Nixon and Company	Jno. Jones.	Wasteman	—	Killed by a fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 21	53	Bishwell	Swansea	Royal Mining Company	Robt. Williams	Collier	—	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 27	54	Graig Cwm	Clydach	Executor of late J. Strick	Griff. Morgan	Ditto	27	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	55	Lantwit Main	Llantrissant	Lewis T. Lewis	John John	Ditto	21	Killed on engine plane	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 28	56	Abercwmboy	Aberdare	Dd. Davis and Son	Dd. Lewis	Ditto	19	Killed by fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	57	Pentre	Pontypridd	John Jones	Dd. Lewis	Ditto	18	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	58	Gadby's	Aberdare	Gadby's Iron Company	Wm. Phillip	Ditto	52	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	59	Cethin, No. 1.	Merthyr	William Crawshay	Wm. Lewis	Ditto	21	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for June	3	12	1	6	–	22

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.	Total.
1867.														
July 6	60	Nantmelyn	Aberdare	Mordecai Jones	David Davies	Labourer	28	Killed by a fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	61	Plymouth	Merthyr	Fothergill and Co.	David Jones	—	—	Killed on surface incline	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	62	Deep Duffryn	Aberdare	Nixon and Co.	Jerry Keef	Hitcher	26	Killed by something falling down shaft	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	63	Bute Merthyr	Pontypridd	Marquis of Bute	David Jones	Collier	42	Ditto fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 25	64	Plymouth	Merthyr Tydfil	Plymouth Iron Company	W. Davies	Doorboy	12	Killed by falling under trams	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	65	Morfa	Taibach	Vivian and Sons	Richard Curtis	Mason	53	Killed by falling from scaffolding erected for building a stack at top of up-cast shaft.	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 26	66	Tynewydd	Ogmore	Brogden and Sons	Richd. Landers	Labourer	39	Killed by trams on surface incline	–	–	–	–	1	–
								Total for July	–	2	1	1	3	7
Aug. 3	67	Pentyrch	Cardiff	Booker and Son	Edward Lewis	Haulier	19	Killed by a chain breaking, and tram crushing him at bottom of incline plane.	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 6	68	Neath Abbey	Neath	North Abbey Coal Company.	John Davies	Labourer	44	Killed by a kick from a horse on the surface.	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	69	Ferndale	Pontypridd	David Davies and Sons	Chas. Crowley	Ditto	23	Killed by trucks	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 15	70	Park	Hirwain	Hirwain Coal and Iron Company.	Wm. Williams	Pitman	30	Killed in shaft by falling from part way down.	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	71	Cwm Neol	Aberdare	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Co.	John Donavan	Labourer	52	Killed by trucks	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 19	72	Pentrefellen	Swansea	Vivian and Sons	David George	Collier	23	Killed by a fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 21	73	Forge	Aberdare	Fothergill and Co.	Edward Thomas	Ditto	40	Ditto coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 23	74	Nine Feet	Ditto	Ditto	David Lewis	Ditto	30	Ditto stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	75	Rhondda Merthyr.	Pontypridd	E. Lewis	John Powell	Ditto	27	Ditto ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for August	–	4	1	1	3	9

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Sept. 2	76	Cwm Neol -	Aberdare - -	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Co.	J. McCarthay -	Labourer	55	Killed by trucks - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 3	77	Hirwain - -	Ditto - -	Hirwain Coal and Iron Co.	Jas. Protheroe -	Haulier -	15	Killed by trams. The valve failed, and the hauling-engine started when deceased was disconnecting the journey on top of plane.	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	78	Wain - -	Neath Abbey -	Neath Abbey Coal Co. -	Geo. Follant -	Collier -	18	Killed by trams running over him, on surface, locomotive line.	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 5	79	Gellia Cadoxton	Neath - -	Evans and Bevan - -	Chas. Nott -	Ditto -	11	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 9	80	Llwyncelyn -	Pontypridd -	Edwin Thomas - -	Wm. Davies -	Ditto -	18	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 12	81	Rhos - -	Llanelly - -	Rees Rees - - -	Jacob Rees -	Ditto -	9	Drowned in sump - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 15	82	Cefn - -	Bridgend - -	- - - -	- - -	- -	—	Killed by a fall of stone - - -	–	2	–	–	–	–
„ 17	83	Tunnel - -	Aberdare -	Fothergill and Co. -	Dd. Jones -	Ditto -	14	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 19	84	Duffryn - -	Merthyr - -	Ditto - - - -	Isaac Price -	Ditto -	40	} Ditto - - - -	–	2	–	–	–	–
					Jas. Curtis -	Haulier -	17							
„ „	85	Lower Duffryn	Aberdare -	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Co.	Wm. George -	Collier -	15	Killed by a fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	86	No. 9 pit -	Ditto - -	Fothergill and Co. - -	Dd. Howell -	Ditto -	33	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 20	87	Upper Duffryn	Ditto - -	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Co.	Sl. Davies -	Ditto -	38	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	88	Tywith - -	Bridgend - -	J. Brogden and Sons -	W. Richards -	Ditto -	41	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 25	89	Rhydding -	Neath - -	Evans and Bevan - -	Dd. Jones -	Ditto -	56	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	90	Aberdare -	Aberdare - -	Messrs. Lewis - -	Dd. Evans -	Ditto -	43	Killed in the shaft - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	91	Abernant -	Ditto - -	R. Fothergill and Co. -	Jas. Thomas -	Ditto -	21	Killed by a fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	92	Coedcae - -	Pontypridd -	Coedcae Coal Co. - -	Jas. Kelly -	Ditto -	23	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	93	Morfa - -	Taibach - -	Vivian and Sons - -	Edwd. Wright -	Labourer	25	Killed on engine-plane - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 28	94	Merthyr Dare -	Aberdare -	Rhys and Richards - -	Philip Nicholas -	Collier -	34	Killed by a fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for September -	–	15	1	3	2	21

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Oct. 2	95	Gadby's	Aberdare	Gadby's Iron Company	Jack Jones	Collier	14	Killed by a fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	96	Gwendraeth	Llanelly	David Watney	William Jones	Trammer	15	Killed by a tram passing over him	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 8	97	Park	Pontypridd	David Davies and Co.	David Thomas	Collier	23	Killed by a fall of clod	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 9	98	Abergorki	Ditto	George Insole and Sons	John Edwards	Hitcher	25	Something fell down the shaft	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	99	Navigation	Aberdare	Nixon and Co.	Lewis Harries	Collier	41	Killed by a fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 19	100	Coedcae	Pontypridd	Coedcae Coal Company	George Hawkins	Ditto	21	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 22	101	Aberdare	Aberdare	Aberdare Coal Company	E. Edwards	Ditto	24	Killed by a fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 25	102	Maes-y-Bettws	Bridgend	Richard Jenkins	Benjamin Jones	Labourer	34	Killed by the breakage of a crab-winch on the surface.	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 30	103	Old Duffryn	Aberdare	Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company.	Thomas Jones	Collier	48	Killed by firing a shot	–	–	–	1	–	–
								Total for October	–	5	1	2	1	9
Nov. 6	104	Werfa	Ditto	Heath, Evans, and Co.	John Jones	Labourer	19	Killed by carriage at bottom of shaft	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 8	105	Ferndale	Pontypridd	David Davies and Son	David Evans, and 177 others.	Collier	17	Explosion of gas through one of the deceased removing the top from his safety lamp and exposing a naked light	178	–	–	–	–	–
„ 14	106	Bonville Court	Tenby	James Callman	David Phillips	Ditto	26	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 15	107	Mynydd Newydd	Swansea	Vivian and Sons	David Lewis	Haulier	14	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 18	108	Aberdare	Aberdare	Aberdare Coal Company	Edward Jones	Collier	40	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 22	109	Pencoed	Llanelly	Sims, Willyams, and Co.	David Evans	Ditto	55	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for November	178	4	1	–	–	183

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Dec. 2	110	Cwmavon -	Aberdare - -	Aberdare Merthyr Coal Co.	John Thomas -	Haulier -	14	By falling under trams - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 4	111	Mynydd Newydd	Swansea - -	Vivian and Sons - -	Morgan Evan -	Labourer	40	Fell down shaft - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	112	Bryn - -	Neath - -	Glyn Neath - - -	Thomas James -	Collier -	42	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 7	113	Abergorki -	Pontypridd -	George Insole and Son -	William Cromer	Ditto -	36	Ditto - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 11	114	Llethy Shenkin	Aberdare -	Daniel Rees and Co. -	Daniel Davies -	Door boy	14	Killed by trams - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dec. 27	115	Bwllfa - -	Aberdare - -	Bwllfa Coal Company -	Benj. Lloyd -	Collier -	—	} Suffocation - - - -	–	–	–	5	–	–
					Thos. Wood -	Ditto -	—							
					Benj. Thomas -	Ditto -	—							
					Thos. Owen -	Ditto -	—							
					John Daniel -	Ditto -	—							
„ „	116	Gadby's - -	Aberdare - -	Gadby's Iron Company -	Ed. Pendergast -	Sinker -	37	Fell down shaft - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	117	Bishwell - -	Swansea - -	Royal Mining Company -	Dd. Lewis -	Collier -	44	Fell down shaft; supposed to have taken a fit.	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	118	Hirwain - -	Aberdare - -	Hirwain Coal and Iron Co.	Jno. Phillips -	Ditto -	15	Killed by being wound up against the pulley, and fell down the pit.	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	119	Ystalyfera -	Swansea - -	Ystalyfera Iron Company -	William Powell -	Ditto -	48	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for December -	–	3	4	6	1	14
								Total for the year - -	185	67	15	30	12	309

List of the Fatal Ironstone Mine Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South Wales District, during the Year ended 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Ironstone Mine.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867. Mar. 20	1	Dowlais - -	Dowlais - -	Guest & Co. - - -	Henry Evans -	Miner -	60	Deceased was injured by a fall of stone on the 11th February last, and died March 20th from such injuries.	–	1	–	–	–	–
Apr. 19	2	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	David Williams	Ditto -	23	Killed by a shot going off whilst engaged with hole, &c.	–	–	–	1	–	–
June 24	3	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	John Evans -	Ditto -	46	Killed by a fall - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
Oct. 3	4	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	David Griffiths -	Ditto -	17	Killed by a fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
Dec. 6	5	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	Thomas Morgan	Ditto -	45	Ditto - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 9	6	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	William Vale -	Ditto -	27	Ditto - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total for the Year -	–	5	–	1	–	6

Mr. Moore's Report.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR of MINES and COLLIERIES in the EASTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND, for the Year ended 31st December 1867.—By RALPH MOORE, Esq.

SIR, Glasgow, 29th February 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you my Sixth Annual Report as Inspector of Mines for the Eastern District of Scotland.

By the kindness of the coal and iron masters I am enabled to furnish an almost complete return of the quantity of coal raised, and the number of persons employed during the year 1867.

There were 147 companies working coal; they employed 29,000 men and boys, and 766 women; and raised 7,897,368 tons of coal, being upwards of 30 per cent. more than the quantity estimated for the year 1866. But many of those companies worked on a small scale, and more than three-fourths of the whole quantity were raised by 55 companies as follows:—

	638,000 tons	were put out by	2 companies.
	1,712,000	„ „	8 „
	1,007,923	„ „	6 „
	901,195	„ „	8 „
	1,163,488	„ „	14 „
	995,936	„ „	17 „
	1,478,826	„ „	92 „
Total -	7,897,368		147

About 4,000,000 of tons, or fully more than one-half, were raised by the long-wall method of working, and the remainder by the pillar and stall method.

Of the number of persons employed in coal mines 60 were killed, being one life lost for every 132,000 tons of coal raised.

In inspected ironstone mines seven persons were killed, making 67 the total number of lives lost in coal and ironstone mines.

The accidents and rate of mortality in the different localities are as under:—

In the Eastern District of Scotland, Loss of Life, &c. during the Year 1867.

Name of County.	Lives lost.						Male Persons employed.	Quantity of Coal raised. —Tons.	Persons employed per Life lost.	Tons of Coal raised per Life lost.	Tons of Coal raised per Man employed.	Number of Women employed above ground.
	Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.						
Lanark - -	10	11	8	3	1	33	15,106	4,784,001	458	144,970	316	48
Stirling (East) - -	–	4	2	–	–	6	2,620	616,618	437	102,769	235	115
Kinross - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	22,000	—	—	225	7
Perth - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	190	31,273	—	—	165	23
Fife - - -	–	4	2	5	–	11	4,671	1,214,254	423	110,386	260	348
Edinburgh - -	–	3	1	2	–	6	2,511	489,160	418	81,560	195	—
Haddington - -	–	–	1	–	1	2	736	114,250	368	57,125	155	—
Clackmannan - -	–	1	–	–	–	1	1,100	237,777	1,100	237,777	217	92
Linlithgow - -	1	–	–	–	–	1	2,000	383,383	2,000	383,383	191	133
Peebles - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	4,656	—	—	291	—
Totals and Averages	11	23	14	10	2	60	29,000	7,897,368	483	131,622	277	766

Loss of Life in Coal and Ironstone Mines during the past 6 Years.

Year.	Explosions.	Falls.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1862	5	35	12	1	53
1863	3	29	12	4	48
1864	1	25	8	5	39
1865	5	21	15	11	52
1866	5	12	9	8	38
1867	12	24	14	16	66

The cause of death and nature of the accidents, as shown by the examinations which were made of them, are shortly stated in the accompanying tabular lists. It is to be observed with regret that the majority of them could have been prevented had managers and many of the sufferers duly observed the General and Special Rules laid down for their guidance.

A fatal explosion of fire-damp, No. 9 of schedule, happened in a common working place in which fire-damp accumulated. Instead of putting in brattice to carry air forward to the face, the fireman "waffed" out the fire-damp every morning before the men entered, and it did not collect so as to be dangerous while they remained in the place. On the morning of the accident, however, he examined the face and found fire-damp as usual, but went away without dislodging it, and the deceased, who entered shortly afterwards, was severely burned; he died some days afterwards. The owner was prosecuted for breach of the 1st General Rule, and the fireman for breach of the 22nd Special Rule of the colliery. A conviction was obtained on both charges. Sheriff Veitch found that the 1st General Rule had not been adhered to by the owners. "It "was not," he said, "merely necessary that the working places should be free from fire-"damp while the workmen were actually employed in them, but the nature and arrange-"ment of the ventilation must, under ordinary circumstances, be such as at all times to "prevent the accumulation of fire-damp or impure air, and no other system would "effectually guard against accidents." He also held that the fireman should have dispelled the fire-damp when he found it on terms of the 22nd Special Rule.

In the Wishaw and Hamilton districts of Lanarkshire, the Newcastle mode of leaving large pillars of coal, to be afterwards worked away, is becoming very general. The working away of those pillars is attended with great danger, and it is to be feared that the deaths from falls of roof and coal at those places will not diminish unless the employers also adopt the Newcastle system of having experienced men in attendance upon the colliers, solely for the purpose of propping the roof and for withdrawing the props when the coal has been all removed.

Four deaths were caused by premature explosions of gunpowder in sinking pits and stone drifts. In one case, two men engaged in sinking were killed by the negligence of one of the sufferers in adjusting the match, it having ignited lighted the charge before they were out of the pit bottom. The other two deaths (one of them was in a sinking pit and the other in a stone mine) were caused by the premature explosion of the charge while tamping in gritty sandstone. The owners of the pits were advised to get their workmen to use safety fuse, which burns at an ascertained slow rate per minute, and affords time to get out of danger; and when it is used, the tamping-rod does not come into contact with the gunpowder.

The accident No. 4 in list was a very melancholy one. The deceased were descending on the cage to change a bucket in a pit used for pumping water. Some misunderstanding appears to have arisen regarding the signals, for the engineman, instead of stopping at the proper place, lowered them slowly into the water at the bottom of the pit, and the cage being covered on the top, they were confined as in a trap, and drowned. Some minutes afterwards the engineman discovered, by the reduced size of the rope roll, that he had lowered them too far, and he brought the cage up again, but they were both drowned. The engineman was tried for manslaughter before Sheriff Veitch, of Hamilton, and a jury, but was acquitted. Covers on cages have saved many lives, but in this case there can be little doubt that if the cage had not been covered on the top, the deceased would have escaped by clinging to the buntons and slides of the pit.

An irruption of water from an old waste working broke into the workings of Cardenden Colliery, which carried away and drowned four men who were working at the place. The other workmen in the colliery escaped by a second outlet, affording another example of the benefit of this wise statutory enactment. Had there been no such outlet, at least

40 lives must have been sacrificed. The existence of the old waste was unknown. One of the workmen, however, states that he told the overman, eight days before, that water was oozing through the coal which looked like waste water, but the overman never went near the place to look at it, nor does it appear he had been there for at least a month before. The Special Rules at this colliery, and at many others in Fifeshire, contain no provision for a daily examination of the working places before the workmen enter, or indeed at all, unless there be fire-damp, which was not found here. In all new collieries such a Special Rule is established, but where, as in this instance, the rules are already established, I have not always been able to get it introduced. It is to be hoped, however, that the Fife coalowners will not continue to object to its introduction. If such a rule had been established at Cardenden and acted upon, the overman might have detected the suspicious appearance referred to by the collier, and put in a bore, which, at the cost of a few shillings, would have shown the state of matters, and might have saved the lives of these unfortunate men.

At Greenfield Colliery, near Hamilton, in consequence of the heat of the ventilating furnace at the bottom of the up-cast shaft, the wooden mid-wall and wooden lining of the shaft ignited, and before the fire could be extinguished, the woodwork of the shaft was destroyed, and much damage done. Fortunately the colliery possesses a second outlet, so that the men escaped in safety.

The wooden mid-wall has been replaced by one of brickwork, and the strata, where it required lining in the up-cast compartment, has also been lined with brickwork, so that the furnace, which has two fire-grates each six feet wide, can now be raised to any heat with impunity; and at my last investigation of the colliery, about 60,000 cubic feet of air was passing up the up-cast shaft, which has an area of 50 square feet.

The form of shafts and the mode of lining appear to be governed very much by the custom of each country, thus, in most parts of England, the shafts are circular; in Wales, they are elliptical; and, in both cases, where the strata require it, the sides of the shaft are lined with stone or brickwork. In Scotland, the shafts are nearly all rectangular, varying from ten feet in length by five feet in breadth, to eighteen feet in length by six feet in breadth, and when it is necessary to line them they are lined with wood; they are also divided into compartments by wooden mid-walls, but the heat in the up-cast shafts, which is now necessary to be maintained where the furnace is the ventilating agent, shows that it will be necessary to adopt brickwork in the up-cast compartments. For the last 25 years it has been the custom in some of the collieries in East Lothian to have the mid-wall next the up-cast of brickwork, and also to line the sides of the up-cast compartment with brick instead of wood. I am informed that it is not more expensive than wood, and it is certainly safer and more easily kept tight.

Competition, high wages, and the scarcity of workmen during the past two or three years are gradually leading to the application of improved machinery and appliances to economize manual labour in collieries. This is most observable in surface arrangements; winding engines with double cylinders and drums of large diameter on the crank shaft, instead of intermediate shafts and gearing, are now extensively used. They are a great improvement, as thereby greater quantities of coal can be raised daily out of one pit without a corresponding increase of fixed charges. It is worthy of remark, that there has not been a single accident from overwinding during last year, nor has there to my knowledge been a breakage of ropes.

The screening arrangements and waggons will stand comparison with any district. The arrangements underground, though advancing, have not made such rapid progress. The ventilation is much improved during the last 10 years; in some cases, however, too little attention is paid to the Special Rules as to ventilation, for it will be observed that the explosions during the past year have more frequently arisen from the non-observance of the Special Rules by the overman and fireman (two of whom are sufferers) than from a deficiency of the general ventilation. Haulage by engine power on underground inclines is more frequently adopted, and many of the applications are very good. Horses are also more generally used for underground haulage, instead of men and boys. There has not, however, been the same amount of skilful planning and laying out of works underground as has been devoted to the surface operations, and there is still too much of this work left to the discretion of the overman.

I look forward to improved arrangements and the adoption of machinery, coupled with discipline, as a great means of reducing loss of life in mines. Whatever arrangement enables the largest quantity of coal to be raised with the fewest men will be almost certain to reduce the loss of life to a minimum.

Much may be done to prevent accidents if all parties connected with a mine were to see that the arrangements are good, and the discipline thoroughly maintained. The

owner can take care that the machinery and the arrangements of the works are of the best kind and that they are skilfully laid out, that the mode of working is suitable, and that the system of ventilation is the proper one to be adopted. He can also take care that no pecuniary consideration stands in the way of their accomplishment. Those owners (and there are many such) who have not sufficient practical knowledge of the subject to enable them to decide upon those matters can place themselves in the hands of some competent consulting engineer to lay out their works on the most approved principles, and see also that they are maintained in that position. When the coal-owner is not capable of judging of the propriety of expenditure, the manager may be hampered in his management, the owner with a natural view to economy may postpone or curtail the execution of some necessary improvement proposed by the manager, or the manager may have proposed an extravagant scheme which may be injurious. In such cases the aid of a consulting engineer would strengthen the hands of the manager, and would at the same time guard against erroneous views propounded by him.

Whatever system then the manager may adopt he should see that the plans are thoroughly carried out, and that the discipline of the colliery is maintained with firmness and consideration. He can be careful not to impose rules so stringent that they will not easily be attended to, but whatever rules are established should be unswervingly maintained.

Not one of the fatal accidents which occurred during the last year required any great scientific knowledge for their prevention; they were caused principally by inattention to the General and Special Rules.

Explosion No. 2 was caused by the fireman going his rounds in the morning with his naked light, instead of using a safety lamp only as directed by the Special Rule No. 21. Davy lamps do not give much light, and firemen are tempted to take a naked light when they think there is no danger. That Special Rule should be rigidly enforced, but a large safety lamp, in addition to the Davy lamp, might be given to the fireman, which would give additional light, and take away the temptation to use a naked light. The fireman could also have kept the furnace burning continuously from Saturday to Monday, which would in all likelihood have prevented the accumulation of gas.

The accident No. 19 was caused by want of discipline of the same kind, and in addition the men were allowed by the fireman to examine their own places for fire-damp.

The accident No. 5 was also a case of neglect of the General and Special Rules, and is described in another place.

With regard to accident No. 16, there is no evidence to show that Bryce had neglected any precaution, except seeing for himself that everyone was out of the pit. The place which contained the fire-damp had been shut off for weeks, and the removal of it might have formed the subject of consultation and more careful precaution.

With regard to falls of roof, I hold that a saving of life would be effected if experienced men were employed, as in the north of England, to prop the roof at the faces, instead of leaving it to the care of the collier, and I am not without hope that this will be done. In the meantime the manager can do much good by impressing on those under him to examine the colliers' places carefully, and see that props are regularly carried forward, and the places otherwise kept safe.

With regard to shaft accidents, the accidents Nos. 20 and 40 in the list are avoidable accidents. It is evident that fence as you will people do fall from mid-workings, and as the existence of these is only a question of money, it is always possible to dispense with them.

Accident No. 37, engine running out of gear. This is also a preventible accident. The remedy is to have two engines, one for pumping and the other for winding.

Gunpowder explosions are adverted to in another place.

Boys falling before trams. This is a source of accident which managers would do well to consider. In spite of all attempts to prevent them, driver boys will ride upon tubs, and perhaps it would be better to devise some mode whereby they could ride upon the tubs with safety.

Another very important point by which a manager can attain a more perfect knowledge of the movements in a colliery, and can frequently provide against danger, is by attending to any complaints or warnings from any of the workmen in a spirit of kindness and consideration. It has often been said by the workmen that the complaints from them are looked upon with suspicion by the managers, and that workmen do not make them from dread of displeasure or dismissal. I believe this seldom if ever occurs, at all events, if ever it does occur, the manager who does it loses valuable opportunities of becoming acquainted with the practical working of the mine, and of the various

Diagram showing Quantity of Coal raised and lives lost in the different localities of the Eastern District of Scotland. During the year 1867.

COUNTY	TONS	LIVES LOST
LANARK (PART OF)	4.784.001	33
STIRLING (EAST)	616.618	6
KINROSS	22.000	0
PERTH	31.273	0
FIFE	1.214.250	11
EDINBURGH	489.160	6
HADDINGTON	114.250	2
CLACKMANNAN	237.777	1
LINLITHGOW	383.383	1
PEEBLES	4.656	0
TOTALS	7.897.368	60

EXPLANATIONS.

Scale of Quantities
1 sq. inch — 1.000.000 Tons.

Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Quantities of coal raised in each locality thus

Lives lost in Coal Mines by Explosions thus +

Other Causes +

operations going on. When any workman in a colliery, whatever be his position, finds that his information is listened to with attention, and its accuracy tested and appreciated, he gives it willingly, and soon becomes careful that it is accurate before he ventures to make it.

The overman's duties are scarcely less important than those of the manager, and he can do much by faithfully attending to and carrying out the instructions of the manager and the General and Special Rules. It cannot be too strongly impressed on him that the whole operative details of the pit are under his management, and that the greatest steadiness and attention on his part are necessary to prevent any accident or breach of the General and Special Rules.

The fireman's examination in the morning before the men enter is not for the purpose of dispelling existing gas, but to see that the ventilation is continuing to keep all the places clear of gas, and to ascertain that nothing has gone wrong with the ventilation to prevent its doing so.

All the officials and workmen can do much good by keeping the Special Rules laid down for their guidance, and by seeing that all others do the same, and giving timely warning where it is necessary.

Coal and iron trades, like all others, have suffered much during the prevailing depression of trade, and prices have fallen. As a natural result the miners' wages have been reduced, and are now about 20 per cent. lower than the highest point.

In the Western district an arrangement was gone into by some large firms, as a remedy for strikes and interruptions of labour, to have a sliding scale of wages, varying from 4*s.* per day in summer, to 5*s.* per day in winter, when the coals are generally higher in price and the masters can afford an advance, but owing to the depression of the iron trade (which in a great measure regulates the price of miners' wages) both the employers and employed found that the scheme could not be carried out, and the wages were not permanently advanced above summer prices.

Notwithstanding the depression of the coal trade new sinkings are being made which will add largely to the present out-put of coal.

These new works are all being fitted up with the most improved machinery.

There is considerable difficulty in obtaining compliance with the Double Shaft Act, although instances are so frequently occurring which show the wisdom of that enactment. The most common attempts at evasion are in small fields when a pit works 30 or 40 acres of coal; the pits are planted from 300 to 400 yards apart, and when they reach the coal and are opened up ordinary workings are carried on in all directions as well as the mines of communication, and in some instances the pits would have been communicated and the field exhausted at the same time.

Prefixed is a diagram representing the quantities of coal raised in each locality of the district, and also the situation where the accidents occurred.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Ralph Moore,

Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and Loss of LIFE arising therefrom, in COAL and IRONSTONE MINES, in the EAST OF SCOTLAND DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867. Jan. 2	1	Netherton, No. 4 pit.	Wishaw - -	Scott and Gilmour -	John Gallocher -	Stoker -	21	Falling part way down shaft. Something went wrong with the pumps, and instead of sending for the overman, one of the enginemen went down to repair them, taking with him the deceased, who fell off the cage while they were ascending. There was nothing wrong with the cage.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 7	2	Pather - -	Coltness -	Coltness Iron Company -	John Smith -	Collier -	35	Explosion of fire-damp on a Monday morning. MacNiel took Smith with him to examine the pit, they had both safety-lamps and naked lights, some fire-damp ignited at the latter and killed them both. The ventilating furnace was "out" for 40 hours. The fireman neglected the 22nd and 27th Special Rules of the colliery.	1	–	–	–	–	1
					Alex. MacNiel -	Fireman -	40		1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 8	3	Niddrie -	Edinburgh -	John Grieve - -	Archibald Hunter	Drawer -	16	He fell with his tub out of a level into an incline in the edge seams, and was crushed by the ascending trucks.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	4	Hill of Beath -	Dunfermline -	Orde Adams - - -	George Kinniel -	Sinker -	—	Fell off cage while repairing slides -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 11	5	Sunnyside -	Wishaw - -	Archibald Russel -	Alexander Adams	Collier -	25	Fall of roof while "stooping." The roof was cracking, and he was drawing the rails ; while he did so, the roof fell.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	6	Greenfield -	Hamilton - -	Hamilton Coal Company	David Black -	Sinker -	38	Explosion of fire-damp. They were blown into the pit by the concussion, and falling about 16 fathoms were killed by the fall.	1	–	–	–	–	1
					Alexander Millar -	Ditto -	38		1	–	–	–	–	1
Mar. 2	7	Wishaw, No. 2 pit.	Wishaw - -	Scott and Gilmour -	John McMichael -	Roadman -	30	Fall of roof while knocking out trees to make a new road.	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Accidents in Coal and Ironstone Mines—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867. Mar. 5	8	Weymss Pit	Kirkaldy	Mr. Weymss' Trustees	Alex. Morgan	Engineman	55	He was in the shaft watching the start of a new pumping engine, when owing to a defective casting about 300 feet of the new pipes fell down the shaft, and some of them struck him.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 6	9	Fernigare	Hamilton	Archd. Russel	John Smith	Collier	49	Breach of 1st General Rule, and of 22nd Special Rule.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 16	10	Lumphinans	Lochgelly	Lumphinans Iron Company	Hay Hocking	Sinker	29	Premature explosion of a shot while he was "stemming" with an iron needle. Advised safety fuse to be used.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 21	11	Dykehead	Larkhall	Summerlee Iron Company	Robert Wilson	Driver	14	Crushed with tubs; (found dead)	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	12	Kennet	Clackmannan	Francis Greer	Wm. Adamson	Collier	23	Coal fell on him while holing	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	50	Kenneil Iron Works.	Bo'ness	George Wilson and Co.	David Muir	—	—	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 27	13	Binniehill	Slammannan	A. C. Brown	And. Rodney	Ditto	40	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
Apr. 1					Wm. Shaw	Ditto	19	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	14	Aitkenhead	Bothwell	Provanhall Coal Company	R. Gamble	Ditto	19	Cage got out of slides while he was ascending and he fell down the pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 11	15	Cleland	Motherwell	William Dixon	Wm. Winning	Ditto	40	Fall of top coal which he was working. He was caught while freeing the last portion which prevented it from falling.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	16	Haughhead	Hamilton	Merry and Cunninghame	John McKie	Drawer	—	Explosion of fire-damp. Bryce and McKie went down the pit to clear some fire-damp out of a mine; thinking all the men were out of the pit, but Campbell was in his place, which got the return air of this drift, and it is supposed the fire-damp ignited at his naked lamp and killed them all.	1	–	–	–	–	1
					Jas. Campbell	Collier	—		1	–	–	–	–	1
					Jas. Bryce	Overman	—		1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 25	17	Townhead	Dunfermline	Townhill Coal Company	Wm. Barclay	Collier	30	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Accidents in Coal and Ironstone Mines—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
May 11	18	Springbank	Airdrie	Springbank Coal Company	John Baff	Collier	39	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	19	Cambusnethan	Wishaw	John Sneddon	Jas. Stevenson	Ditto	32	These men were allowed to examine the fire-damp in their own place, and they went too far before using the Davy lamp. No proceedings were taken. The fireman specially appointed should examine the places before the workmen enter, and not the workmen themselves.	1	–	–	–	–	1
					Jas. Short	Ditto	40		1	–	–	–	–	1
June 2	20	Muiredge	Kirkaldy	Bowman and Co.	J. Marsden	Bottomer	32	Fell from a mid-working. This death was caused by carelessness on the part of the manager, who caused the cage to be stopped, and to act as a bridge from one side of the shaft to the other. The deceased was returning with an empty tub, but some one in his absence caused the cage to be lowered, and the deceased fell to the bottom of the pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 4	21	Mossend	Holytown	William Neilson	A. Houston	Sinker	23	Fell off kettle while ascending from a shot.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 12	22	Largoward	Largo	Brown and Kidd	Alex. Brown	Collier	53	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	23	Craignethan	Lesmahagow	James Ferguson	G. Caldwell	Engineman	60	Oiling machinery in motion	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 18	24	Millburn	Larkhall	Hamilton and McCulloch	G. Burnside	Collier	48	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	25	Bellsdyke	Airdrie	Shaw and Pettigrew	Chas. McGuade	Drawer	16	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	26	Dalkeith	Dalkeith	Alex. Gordon	Wm. Brown	Collier	28	Fall of roof in a long-wall working	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 3	27	Redding	Falkirk	Redding Coal Company	Alex. Fruter	Brusher	51	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 6	28	Townhill	Dunfermline	Townhill Coal Company	John Watson	Collier	31	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	29	Clarkston	Airdrie	Motherwell and Wilson	D. McVie	Ditto	23	Fall of top coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	30	Newbattle	Dalkeith	Marquis of Lothian	J. Sneddon	Ditto	52	Fall of stone in roads	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	31	Milnwood	Holytown	John Christie	Wm. Campbell	Ditto	30	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	32	Vogrie	Dalkeith	Ditto	D. Smith	Ditto	40	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Accidents in Coal and Ironstone Mines—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
July 27	33	Cambusnethan	Wishaw - -	John Sneddon - -	A. Richards -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof while taking out stoops	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	34	Tennochfide -	Holytown -	Monkland Iron Company	D. Oracher -	Sinker -	21	Killed by a shot in a sinking pit. The match kindled the straw	–	–	–	1	–	1
					D. Colville -	Ditto -	50	before they had time to get out of harm's way.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sept. 23	35	Whitehill -	Lusswade -	Archd. Hood - -	Hy. Reid - -	Ditto -	34	Premature explosion of gunpowder while "stemming."	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 2	36	Cleland - -	Motherwell -	W. S. Dixon - -	P. Dewar - -	Ditto -	15	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	37	Pencartland -	Pranent - -	Deans and Moore - -	A. Hogg - -	Ditto -	41	Killed in a sinking pit by the engine getting out of gear while he was descending.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 21	38	Netherton -	Wishaw - -	Scott and Gilmour -	Jas. Waddel -	Collier -	43	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 29	39	Longford -	West Calder -	Jamieson and Pender -	H. Leslie - -	Labourer -	31	Was repairing barring at the surface when some "debris" fell away and carried the scaffold and him to the bottom of the pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Nov. 18	40	Carnbroe -	Holytown -	Merry and Cunninghame -	J. Lynch - -	Bottomer -	—	Fell from a mid-working - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	41	Limerigg -	Slamannan -	Robert Baird - -	G. Duncan - -	Collier -	24	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
						Ditto -	—	Drowned by water from an old waste of which no record had been	–	–	–	1	–	1
						Ditto -	—	kept. It was asserted by one of	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	42	Cardenden -	Lochgelly -	James Goodal - -	- - -	Ditto -	—	the miners that he told the manager that the symptoms indicated	–	–	–	1	–	1
						Ditto -	—	waste a week before the inundation, but this is denied by him.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	43	Cuttlehill -	Ditto - -	Henderson and Wallace -	Archd. Cook -	Ditto -	19	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	44	Balquhatstone -	Slamannan -	John Watson - -	J. Baird - -	Ditto -	40	Fell down pit. He thought the engineman was going too quick and jumped from the cage at the surface and fell into the pit. Other two men were on the cage at the time, and got off unhurt. There had been no cause for alarm.	–	–	1	–	–	1

List of Fatal Accidents in Coal and Ironstone Mines—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867. Dec. 10	45	Wyndyedge -	Holytown -	Robert Dick - - -	Thomas Major -	Collier -	50	The engineman moved the cage from the low scaffold at the surface, when he was getting off; the engineman was not to blame. The place was badly arranged; it has since been altered.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 15	46	Dykehead -	Larkhall - -	Summerlee Iron Company	R. William - -	Ditto -	16	Jumped on the cage while it was in motion.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 17	47	Prestongrange -	Tranent - -	Sir George Suttie - -	A. Ritchie - -	Labourer -	23	The engineman left his engine while the deceased was adjusting a hutch on the cage 10 feet below the surface, and it crept away and squeezed him to death against the beams. Neglect of engineman.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 18	48	Auchinheath -	Lesmahagow -	Coates and Co. - -	James Burrow -	Ditto -	—	Fell down pit from surface. Want of gates.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 28	49	Blackrigg -	Airdrie - -	Wilson and Thomson -	G. Millar - -	Sinker -	48	Rope not properly fastened on crane, it "surged" round while he was descending, and he fell off scaffold and was killed.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total - -	11	23	14	10	2	60

List of Fatal Accidents in Coal and Ironstone Mines—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
IRONSTONE MINES.														
1867. Jan. 11	1	Boghead -	Bathgate -	James Russel and Son -	Alex. Bennet -	Watchman	70	Fell over loading place on railway (not on list).	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feb. 9	2	Bo'ness - -	Bo'ness - -	James Pollok - -	Phil. Hoolican -	Drawer -	—	Run over by hutch - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 21	3	Polkemmet -	Bathgate -	Shotts Iron Company -	R. Scullion - -	Miner -	22	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
June 3	4	Windyedge -	Motherwell -	Robert Stewart - -	David Johnstone -	Overman -	51	The engineman lowered them into 15 fathoms water, and the cage being covered they could not get out. It seemed to me to have been caused solely by the engineman's neglect. He was tried for it before a jury and acquitted.	–	–	–	1	–	1
					Charles Strain -	Roadsman -	48		–	–	–	1	–	1
July 17	5	Kenneil - -	Bo'ness - -	George Wilson and Co. -	Chas. Sneddon -	Miner -	62	Explosion of fire-damp - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Dec. 20	6	Polkemmet -	Bathgate - -	Shotts Iron Company -	Jas. Gibsone -	Driver -	11	Crushed by tubs - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Total - -	1	1	–	4	–	6

Mr. Alexander's Report.

REPORT upon the INSPECTION of MINES in the WESTERN DISTRICT of SCOTLAND, for the Year ended 31st December 1867.—By WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

SIR, Glasgow, February 28, 1868.

IN presenting my twelfth annual report, it is satisfactory to be able to inform you that during the past year no unusually disastrous occurrence has taken place throughout the mines and collieries in the West of Scotland.

The languid and depressed state of trade in general still affects this extensive and indispensable branch of industry, and the output of coal, though slightly increased as compared with 1866, is considerably under the estimate of former years.

The number of collieries in operation has been 211. The average number of persons employed in and about them has been 21,075, and the quantity of coal and dross produced, or the exhaustion of the mines, I estimate at 6,228,575 tons.

In the getting of this material and raising it to the surface 35 fatal accidents happened, resulting in the loss of 35 lives. Of these, 18 were married men, 14 were single, or unmarried, and 3 were boys.

Under the usual form of classification each accident will be found briefly described in Schedule No. 1, accompanying this, and the following is an abstract of it:—

Year.	Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous and above ground.	Total Loss of Life.	Number of Persons employed.	Loss of Life per 1,000 Persons employed.
1867.	2	24	6	3	35	21,075	1·66

The dangers peculiar to those who work in mines, though much of the same character, are apparently more successfully guarded against in some divisions of this district than in others, and while the average loss of life per 1,000 persons employed is 1.66, the highest mortality has taken place in the mines of Ayrshire, where the loss of life per 1,000 persons employed has been 1.90.

	Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous and above ground.	Total Loss of Life.	Number of Persons employed.	Loss of Life per 1,000 Persons employed.
Lanark	—	10	3	1	14	8,663	1·61
Ayr	1	13	3	2	19	9,966	1·90
Stirling	—	1	—	—	1	1,011	1·00
Dumbarton	1	—	—	—	1	696	1·43
Renfrew	—	—	—	—	—	379	0·00
Dumfries and Argyle	—	—	—	—	—	360	0·00

It would be fallacious to judge of the advance or improvement of a district by the immunity from accidents in one year, for in the same mines, under the same management, and with similar regulations, the following year might be noted for the number and severity of disastrous events.

Real advance, by way of improvements and good management, will generally be best known by the diminution of accidents of a *preventible* kind, and when the fatalities about a colliery are reduced to falls of coal and roof, I believe that the minimum under the system of working practised has been reached.

The favourable state of things referred to in my last report, as to explosions of fire-damp, has been maintained. Of the two lives lost, the first was occasioned by the imprudence of a workman partly intrusted to look after the details of management; and the second by the reckless conduct of the unfortunate sufferer himself, who, contrary to

FIG. 2

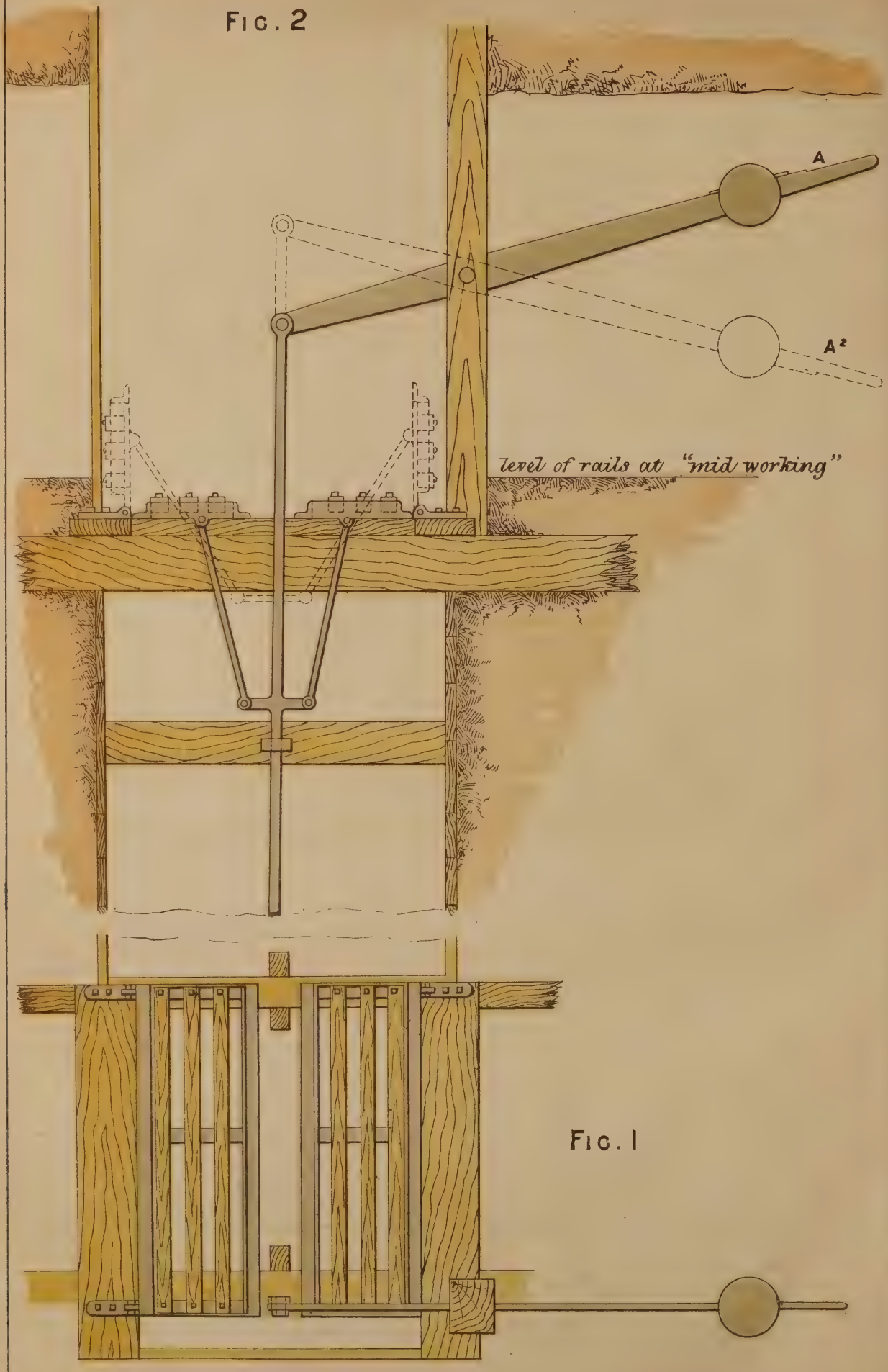


FIG. 1

Scale, half an inch = 1 Foot

the practice in the pit and to the warnings of his companions, went in to his working place with an open or unprotected light, while the fireman was making his round of examination, and ignited a quantity of gas which had collected in it during the night.

In former reports I have pointed out the propriety of having *all* under-ground workings carefully examined by a fireman in the morning before the workmen are allowed to enter them. The old system of allowing the men in the mornings to proceed to the pit bottom, or to a given station under ground, and there wait the report of the fireman, is decidedly objectionable. It has been proved over and over again to be fraught with dangers, from the reckless and thoughtless conduct of the workmen themselves, and the case above referred to is another painful illustration.

There is no way of thoroughly preventing such occurrences but by rigidly observing a regulation which will provide that the engine-man shall not allow the descent of workmen into the colliery on any morning till after the fireman has completed his under-ground examination, and has signalled to the surface to that effect. Such a provision has been introduced into all special rules authorized by the Secretary of State for collieries in this district during the last four years. It has been acted upon by some of the most extensive mine owners, and with satisfactory results. There can be no doubt as to the prudence of the measure, and I trust soon to see it strictly observed at every colliery.

The fatal accidents from falls of coal and roof form 67 per cent. of the whole. They are slightly in excess of the average for the last 11 years, and, with two exceptions, they happened to the sufferers while engaged in their working places. These unhappy events are not peculiar to one district, but happen in *all mines* throughout the kingdom. It would be difficut to make a fair comparison, as so much depends on the nature of the roof and of the thickness of the coal, but *unquestionably* the liability to such accidents is greatest where the seams are thick, and mined in two divisions.

The mode of working has also to be considered, and that forms an important point for consideration. In this district there are just the two systems of working practised, "long wall" and "stoop and room." More than a half of the coal is worked by the "long wall" method, but for the past year two thirds of the lives lost by such accidents were in mines conducted upon the "stoop and room" system.

The accidents in shafts have been greatly diminished, and it is encouraging to observe that no casualty has happened at a "mid-working." This reprehensible system, "cleeking" coal at an upper seam in an open shaft, is practised to a considerable extent here, on account of there being often various seams of coal in one shaft; and though, for the year now ended, no lives have been lost by falling from such workings, they form a constant danger and risk for all who may be employed at them.

There is a growing dislike to carry out these arrangements, and I am glad to find that some able managers have abandoned the system as being unsafe.

Various schemes have been tried with the view of providing greater security to the persons employed at "mid-workings," but few of them have stood the test of a lengthened trial. A gate placed at the side of the pit, on account of its being a simple and inexpensive erection, is perhaps oftener introduced than any other contrivance, but it is liable to be left open, and under such circumstances, instead of being a preventive, it is rather a lure to danger.

The simple and safe way to work two seams of coal at different levels out of one shaft is to arrange a scaffold or grating at the upper seam, over one division of it, leaving the other open, but fenced off, so as to prevent any person from falling into it. Or, to concentrate the operations, which is not at all times easily done, by cross-cut mines, so as to avoid separate landings.

The accompanying sketch will illustrate a plan which has been in operation for the last two years at some of the pits belonging to the Eglinton Iron Company, at Lugar, for the purpose of preventing such accidents.

It is the most effective construction of the kind I have seen in use here, and though it is doubtful whether any mechanical arrangement can ever be maintained permanently in use which will wholly prevent these accidents, I am satisfied that an erection similar to the one in question would add greatly to the security of persons employed at "mid-workings."

Referring to the sketch, Fig. 1 is a plan and Fig. 2 is a section. The apparatus is opened and closed by the person engaged as "bottomer" or "hooker-on." It is shown in a position for the cage to be rested upon it, and when the handle A is lowered to A 2, as shown on section in faint lines, the scaffold is then open to allow the cage to pass. It will thus be seen that the apparatus is simple in construction; it has just the two movements, when open it forms a fence, and when shut it acts as a cover.

The accidents, miscellaneous and above ground, are three. The first happened to a labourer, who was caught by the connecting rod of the pumping engine, when imprudently attempting to step over it. The second took place at a railway siding, by the waggoner getting jammed between some railway waggons; and the third resulted from blasting.

The loss of life from falling into shafts from the surface is, in the majority of cases, occasioned by the hillman pushing an empty hutch unknowingly into the wrong division of the shaft, and falling to the bottom with it. This sort of accident is one of the *most preventible*, and it is difficult to conceive why self-acting guards have not long ago been in general use. These simple and effective appliances, when worked in conjunction with the cages, form a constant fence at the pit-mouth, and, humanly speaking, they are calculated to prevent nearly all such accidents. They are inexpensive, at first cost only a few shillings, and are applicable to all shafts. It is satisfactory to be able to state that they are being gradually introduced; they have been in use, less or more here, for the last 11 years, but it is painful to have occasion to investigate cases where valuable lives have been lost simply for the want of them. I never fail to recommend the use of these appliances where I do not find them employed, but it is evident, that until it becomes imperative for every colliery owner to use them, they will not be universally adopted.

I am thankful to be again relieved of the necessity of recording any untoward event occasioned by inundation from old wastes. Now that plans are made up, generally by competent persons, the risk from accumulations of water in old wastes is gradually being narrowed. When exploring in the neighbourhood of old and abandoned works, and in the absence of trustworthy plans, great care and caution is required. In such cases, common sense suggests that all known precautionary measures should be observed, and that, too, long before either the traditional line of "old waste" or of danger has been neared. From experience I find that these old traditionary records are in nearly every case exaggerated, and if trusted to implicitly would lead to frightful results. To err on the side of safety, in a money point of view, does not involve much outlay, at *most* the cost of driving a few fathoms of a narrow mine with bore-holes in advance.

There is, I am glad to say, a strong feeling amongst all under-ground workmen as to the danger of "old wastes" lying filled with water. It is fortunate that it is so, for in the event of a sudden flow of water into a mine where a number of persons are engaged, the most cool are suddenly thrown into disorder, and in many cases, from the limited nature of the roadways and outlets, the chances of escape are few indeed.

In ironstone mines of the coal measures, and worked in connexion with coal, or with any disused or exhausted coal mine, the number of fatal accidents was six. Of these, one was occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp; four by falls of ironstone and roof; and one by falling down a shaft.

As there are nearly as many ironstone as coal pits in this district, it may be proper to explain that but a small number of ironstone pits come under the provisions of the Mines Inspection Act; and though accidents are reported to me from *all mines*, and I investigate every case, it is only those which come under the statute that are here admitted.

The accidents of a non-fatal kind were 206; they refer to all mines of coal and ironstone, and the following table shows the comparative results for the last six years:—

———	Explosions.	Falls of coal, Ironstone, and roof.	In shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Aboveground.	Total.
Average for the five years ending 1866	82$\frac{1}{5}$	91	10$\frac{3}{5}$	31$\frac{1}{5}$	7$\frac{2}{5}$	222$\frac{2}{5}$
1867	52	107	11	35	1	206

Particulars of the following cases selected from schedule No. 1 are here given for the information of those more directly charged with carrying out the minutiæ of the mine.

Accident No. 5, schedule No. 1, was occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp.

The "Kilwinning main" seam, which is the only one at present worked from this pit, is found at 90 fathoms deep. The roof is unusually tender, falls are of frequent occurrence in the roads and airways, and small accumulations of gas collect after these falls in the high parts of the roof, where it is scarcely possible to have the air of the mine passing so as to sweep it out at *all* times.

The deceased, a boy, worked with his father, in one of the usual working places of the pit. It was known that one of these holes, in the roof of their roadway, not far from the face, contained a little gas; precautions were taken by them to guard against it, but it unfortunately happened that one of the roadsmen went into an old road, about 90 yards distant from where the deceased was employed, and ignited a small quantity of gas, and it is supposed that the concussion, acting at that distance upon the gas that lay in the roof of the deceased's roadway, forced it out, and into contact with his unprotected light, by which he was injured. The injury at first was not considered serious, but he died from the effects of it a few days after.

This pit has been notorious for non-fatal accidents, and I believe more visits of inspection have been made to it than to any other throughout the district. I admit there are difficulties in dealing with these openings in the roof, which sometimes reach to a considerable height above the pavement. It would be comparatively easy to deal with the openings themselves, but they get connected, in "longwall working," by rents and openings formed by the falling and shattered roof, which, until the roof becomes wholly collapsed, form receptacles for gas.

In roadways of this description the proper way to work them is to compel the drawers who require to travel them to use safety-lamps.

Accident No. 10, *schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by getting entangled with the pumping machinery.*

The deceased was a labourer, and assisted generally about the colliery. On the day of the accident it appears that he and a neighbour workman were engaged cleaning a boiler. For some purpose he had left the boiler, it is supposed to call the manager's attention to the state of it, and in passing through the engine-house, instead of going out by the stairway, he attempted to step over the connecting rod of the pumping engine, which was in motion at the time, and got caught between it and the crank.

It unfortunately happens too often that workmen employed about collieries expose themselves unnecessarily by going too near to the moveable parts of the machinery.

In this case it was a very simple matter to step over the connecting rod when the crank was under, or at its lowest level, and without much risk; possibly the engine-man had done it hundreds of times; but the proper and safe way to pass from the boilers through the engine-house was by the ordinary stairway, clear of machinery, and if the deceased had done so in this case no accident could have happened.

Accident No. 15, *schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by the deceased falling down the shaft.*

It appears that at the time of the accident, or a few minutes before it, the deceased and the hillman were both engaged at the pit-mouth taking a full hutch of coal off the "rise" cage. I understand that they had taken it to the weighs close by, after which the deceased had gone to place an empty hutch upon the cage to be returned in the usual way, but instead of pushing it on to the cage he had unaccountably run it forward in to the "dip" division, where of course there was no cage, and fell with it to the bottom, a distance of 30 fathoms.

It is needless to remark that if a self-acting guard had been in use this unfortunate occurrence would have been prevented.

The contrivance is inexpensive, and easily applied; it is applicable to all collieries; I have called attention to it for the last 10 years, but I am afraid that something more than publicity is required to insure its general application.

Accident No. 28, *schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp.*

According to the special rules of the colliery, it is provided that the fireman shall descend the pit in the morning before the colliers' shift shall begin, and shall proceed with a safety-lamp through all the working parts, to ascertain whether they are free from fire-damp, &c. It was the practice for the workmen to be lowered to the pit-bottom in the morning with the fireman, or soon after him, where they were expected to remain till the fireman made his under-ground examination, and reported to them as to the state of the pit.

It appears that on the morning of the accident the deceased and some others, contrary to this important regulation, had left the pit-bottom for the purpose of going to their work before the fireman had completed his round of inspection. Apparently no precaution had been taken by them, as each carried an unprotected light, and the deceased when about 10 or 15 fathoms from the face of his working place ignited a quantity of fire-damp, by which he was fatally injured.

I examined the pit on the day after the explosion, and found that a fall of roof had taken place in the deceased's road, which prevented the air from passing by the usual course, and allowed an accumulation of gas.

If the deceased had remained at the pit-bottom till the fireman had completed his round of examination the gas would have been detected, means would have been taken to right the airway, or otherwise, and in all probability the explosion would have been prevented.

Since the accident the following addition has been made to the special rules:

"The engine-man shall not allow the descent of workmen into the colliery on any "morning till after the fireman has completed his under-ground examination, and has "signalled to the surface to that effect."

Apparently till once such a regulation is strictly observed, accidents similar to the one above described will occasionally take place.

The important subject, the education of the young, is at present exciting a great amount of public attention. It is to be hoped that it will be dealt with in a firm and practical manner, and that the scheme, which may ultimately be decided upon, will be so comprehensive and workable as to preclude the necessity of interfering with labour.

The system of obliging children of a certain age, whose education has been neglected, to attend school for a given time weekly, after they have commenced to work, is not applicable to all trades; at best it is but a makeshift; the results are doubtful, and the regulation in mines relating to education receives no hearty support from those who it was designed to benefit.

The law recognizes the obligation of parents to support their children, unless they are paupers; if that just and common sense measure could be extended to their education, then all half measures, such as limiting the age at which children should be employed, would be unnecessary. It seems the most direct and practical way of carrying out a broad system of education, and any measure short of it will be as unpopular and expensive to enforce, and even when most successful can only check the evil which it attempts to cure.

The means of education, with very few changes, could soon be brought within the reach of every family. It will be difficult to make arrangements alike suitable for all, and in thinly populated country districts there will always be difficulties which do not exist in towns. These hardships press most upon the children of cotters and small farmers, who have frequently to travel two or three miles to school; but it is worthy of remark, that these are not the neglected children, for notwithstanding the privations and disadvantages of such families they seldom fail to obtain a plain and useful education.

In any general plan I think it would be a mistake to attempt too much. Every child should be able to read and write fluently, and do a few simple questions in arithmetic. Drawing is one of the most useful branches of education for tradesmen; hitherto it has been neglected; its importance is becoming every day more apparent; publications relating to machinery and manufactures are generally illustrated with plans and sections, and to peruse them with profit some knowledge of drawing is essential. It would be desirable in future to provide that mechanical drawing should take a prominent place in all schools, and that the teaching of it should immediately follow reading and writing.

The grand object to be aimed at in the first place, however, is to establish a national system of education, by which every child would be taught to read and write. The ground-work, though narrow, would then be laid. Industrious and able workmen always distinguish themselves, even though possessed of only a limited education. They luckily are to be found connected with all trades, and are the leading men in the factories and workshops. It might be judicious on the part of Government, in addition to any general scheme, to make some extra provision for aiding such workmen, by planting in centres of industry educational institutions adapted to meet the peculiar wants of the varied arts and manufactures of the country, of which mining is one of the most important.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) William Alexander,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Honourable
Her Majesty's Secretary of State, London.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the WESTERN DISTRICT of SCOTLAND, during the Year ended 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 15	1	Annandale, No. 8	Kilmarnock	Archibald Finnie	Jas. Howie	Collier	35	Fall of coal at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	2	Dungeonhill, No. 2	Baillieston	Forrester and Robson	Mattw. Morris	Ditto	35	Was raised by the cage when partly crossing the pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 29	3	Hurlford, Comet Pit	Hurlford	Allan Gilmour and Co.	Jas. McGregor	Ditto	25	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	4	Souterhouse, No. 1	Coatbridge	Trustees of John Wilson	David Martin	Ditto	20	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
Feb. 1	5	Bartonholm, No. 3	Kilwinning	Eglinton Iron Company	John Cochrane	Boy	15	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 28	6	Jelliston, No. 2	Dalmellington	Dalmellington Iron Company.	Michl. Downs	Sinker	50	Was caught on the "mid-wall" whilst ascending.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Mar. 8	7	Maidenbank	Muirkirk	Eglinton Iron Company	James Espie	Collier	26	Fall of coal at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	8	Bogleshole, No. 3	Tollcross	James Dunlop and Co.	Chas. McAuley	Ditto	40	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	9	Heathery Knowe, No. 2.	Baillieston	Heathery Knowe Coal Company.	Alex. Buchanan	Ditto	39	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	10	Easterhill, No. 1	Tollcross	David Roxburgh	B. McCartney	Labourer	36	Caught by the connecting rod of the pumping-engine when unnecessarily stepping over it.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 21	11	Bredisholm, No. 4	Baillieston	Charles Tennant and Co.	P. Markley	Brusher	48	Fall of roof while blasting	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	12	Espieside, No. 3	Coatbridge	W. Baird and Co.	A. Bartin	Collier	41	Fall of coal at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
April 6	13	Heathery Knowe, No. 2.	Baillieston	Heathery Knowe Coal Company.	Andw. Ramsay	Ditto	41	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	14	Aird's Green, No. 1	Muirkirk	Eglinton Iron Company	Jas. McMillan	Ditto	35	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
May 31	15	Bank	N. Cumnock	Bank Coal Company	Hugh Brown	Pithead-man	31	Fell down the shaft by pushing a hutch in to the wrong division.	–	–	1	–	–	1
June 12	16	Annbank, No. 2	Ayr	J. T. Gordon	T. Fitzsimon	Wagoner	17	Jammed between waggons upon a railway siding.	–	–	–	–	1	1
July 6	17	Summerlee, No. 3	Coatbridge	Wilsons and Co.	Bernd. Henan	Collier	34	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 9	18	Glorrat	Campsie	John Kirk	Pat. Dempsey	Ditto	46	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	19	Woodhill, No. 7	Kilmarnock	Merry and Cunningham	Geo. Johnstone	Overman	43	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	20	Grange, No. 2	Ditto	Robert Yeats and Co.	Pat. Collins	Brusher	46	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
Aug. 16	21	Annbank, No. 4	Ayr	J. T. Gordon	Wm. Hilliard	Roadsman	30	Fall of roof while preparing to blast under it.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	22	Drumnir, No. 2	Kilmarnock	Merry and Cunningham	John Gorman	Boy	15	Fall of roof at face	–	1	–	–	–	1

SCHEDULE No. 1.—List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1867.														
Aug. 20	23	Craigends, No. 2	Baillieston -	Birrell and McIntosh -	Jas. Stevenson -	Sinker -	45	Breakage of a crane rope while being suspended in the shaft repairing the mid-wall.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	24	Coal Burn -	Cumnock -	James McNicol - -	Jas. Polland -	Drawer -	14	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 25	25	Glenlogan, No. 12.	Ditto - -	Eglinton Iron Company -	Jas. Gilchrist -	Assistant Pitheadman.	18	Overbalanced himself at the pit head, and fell into the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 28	26	Blair, No. 7 -	Dalry - -	Ditto - - -	Henry Gibson -	Brusher -	23	Explosion of gunpowder while blasting.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 16	27	Gunnie, No. 1 -	Coatbridge -	William Baird and Co. -	Thos. Mochen -	Collier -	21	Fall of roof at face - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	28	Braes O'Yetts -	Kirkintilloch -	Thomas Fell - -	John Freel -	Ditto -	26	Explosion of fire-damp - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Nov. 2	29	Bogleshole, No. 4	Tollcross -	James Dunlop and Co. -	R. Kirkwood -	Ditto -	23	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	30	Drumpark -	Baillieston -	Drumpark Coal Company	James White -	Ditto -	19	Fell off the cage whilst descending	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 27	31	Wellwood, No. 1	Muirkirk -	Eglinton Iron Company -	James Beck -	Ditto -	24	Fall of roof at face - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 13	32	Dalharco, No. 2	Dalmellington -	Dalmellington Iron Co. -	Jas. Smith - -	Boy - -	15	Fall of roof at face - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	33	Kirkwood, No. 1	Coatbridge -	John Hendrie - -	Francis McLean -	Collier -	42	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	34	Annbank, No. 4	Ayr - -	J. T. Gordon - - -	W. Dryburgh -	Ditto -	60	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	35	Blair, No. 2 -	Dalry - -	Eglinton Iron Company -	Rob. White - -	Brusher -	42	Fall of coal off the side of a pillar -	–	1	–	–	–	1
									2	24	6	1	2	35

SCHEDULE No. 2.

LIST of the FATAL ACCIDENTS in IRONSTONE MINES, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the WESTERN DISTRICT of SCOTLAND, during the Year ended 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of the Mine.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost in Ironstone Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Iron-stone and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 21	1	Carschead, No. 2 Pit.	Dalry	Eglinton Iron Company	Robert Dunsmuir	Miner	17	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 30	2	Quarter, No. 1 Pit	Denny	William Baird and Co.	Edw. Bateman	Boy	14	Fall of roof at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 5	3	Common, No. 2	Cumnock	Eglinton Iron Company	George Rankine	Sinker	37	Fell off the pump rods, a distance of nine feet.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 10	4	Dennymill, No. 2.	Denny	Robert Addie	John Duff	Boy	14	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 28	5	Langlands	Dalry	Merry and Cunningham	John Ferguson	Ditto	14	Fall of roof at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 2	6	Balgray, No. 7	Maryhill	Robert Addie	Geo. Penman	Miner	34	Fall of roof at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
									1	4	1	–	–	6

Mr. Southern's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines in the Northumberland, North Durham, and Cumberland District, from the 31st December 1866 to the 31st December 1867.—By George William Southern, Esq.

Sir, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, February 27th 1868.

I have the honour to report that as Inspector of Mines for the Northumberland, North Durham, and Cumberland District, to which I was transferred from that of Yorkshire in November of last year, I have tabulated a statement, as annexed, for the district, of the fatal accidents during the whole year, which I have been enabled to do from the papers of the late Mr. Verner and those furnished by my colleague Mr. Atkinson, who, has acted as Inspector for this district for between five and six months during the past year, together with particulars ascertained myself of the accidents which occurred since my appointment to the district.

Mr. Atkinson has communicated to me the following remarks on some of the accidents that came under his notice during the period alluded to when he acted as Inspector for the district.

"During the absence on leave of the late Mr. Verner, in the month of June 1867, "and again from the time of his death on the 5th July, less than a week after his "return, up to about the 21st November last, when Mr. Southern was transferred from "the Yorkshire to the Northumberland, North Durham, and Cumberland Mines "Inspection District, I attended to the duties of Inspector of Mines for the district, "two periods, together embracing between five and six months.

"The fatal accidents that occurred during my supervision of the district are included "in the list appended to Mr. Southern's Report.

"The fatal accidents which happened in the district during the time of my super- "vision, with the exception of a shaft accident that took place at Washington Colliery "on the 31st May, whereby 10 persons (eight men and two boys) lost their lives, have "been of the ordinary character of colliery accidents, each causing the death of one "person only, and do not appear to call for any special remarks."

Washington Colliery Shaft Accident.

No. 31 accident in the list occurred at Washington Colliery, on the 31st May 1867, and consisted of one of the winding cages, containing 10 persons, being drawn up past the landing place at the top of the shaft, towards the pulleys, and there coming into contact with the head gearing or wooden framing which supports them, and that with such velocity and momentum as to break the winding rope, in consequence of which the cage and the persons who were in it fell to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of 120 fathoms, and of course were all killed.

Before making any general remarks upon, or drawing any inference from, this disastrous occurrence, I think it best to give an epitome of the evidence adduced at the inquest as given in a local newspaper.

I attended the inquest on behalf of the late Mr. Verner, after having first examined the engine, the signalling apparatus, the shaft head gearing, and the general arrangements in connexion with the winding operations in use at the colliery.

"The Fatal Accident at Washington Colliery.

The Inquest.

Mr. J. M. Favell, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the house of Mr. Armstrong, Washington, on the bodies of the men and boys who were killed on Friday night at Washington Colliery as stated in yesterday's journal. Mr. Atkinson, Government Inspector of Mines, was present during the inquiry. Mr. C. M. Barker, Solicitor, Sunderland, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased men. Thomas Taylor, the brakesman, was in the room during the inquiry in the charge of a policeman. The jury having viewed the bodies, and inspected the hoisting gear at the mouth of the pit, returned to the pubic house, and the following evidence was taken:—

George Charlton, Under Viewer at Washington F. Pit, said,—On Friday night last, about 7 o'clock, the cage, containing eight men and two boys, was drawn up from the Maudlin seam against the intercasing near the pullies, and the rope broke, and all the men fell to the bottom of the pit, a depth of about 720 feet. They fell into the "sump." The Maudlin seam is about 90 fathoms down. Thomas Taylor is the engineman, and he is about 23 years of age. I was in the Maudlin seam at the time. I heard of the accident about 15 minutes after, and I went down with some men to render all the assistance we could. The water had to be taken out before the bodies could be got, and this occupied seven or eight hours. Patrick Brannan, aged 40, however, was the first body recovered. His breast was broken open, his arms were hanging off, and his legs were broken. The other bodies were brought up in the following order: John Smith, aged 53 years, hewer; Michael Mulraney, 15 years, station keeper; Patrick Corney, 40 years, hewer; Hiram Milner, 51 years, hewer; Jonas Tod, 30 years, hewer; William Briggs, 24 years, hewer; John Coill, 40 years, hewer; Henry Curran, 40 years, hewer; and Philip Atkinson, 12 years, putter. The bodies of Brannen, Smith, and Curran were literally smashed to pieces. I went down to the Maudlin seam about half past 6 o'clock, and I met these men coming to the shaft. I sent George Routledge to attend the "rapper." The men, I understand, got into the cage before Routledge got there, and Frank Smith "rapped" them away. I consider Smith to be qualified to set the men away. The men would have been to bank by 5 o'clock, but a fall took place, necessitating the men going round by the "waste." Thomas Taylor would take charge of the engine between 5 and 6 o'clock. He lowered me down steadily at half past 6 o'clock. He appeared sober. He has been about 10 months at the colliery. Taylor always worked the engine, as far as I could see, properly and steadily. He always appeared to have great command over the engine. I have had no complaints against him. I have never seen him drunk either when at work or when not at work. An extra length of rope is put on at night to work the Hutton seam, but it had not been put on when I went down, nor was it on when the men were killed. The rules state that the onsetter is to work the signals himself, and to allow no one else to do so. This is only until working ceases. The onsetter, who is named John Wilson, should remain until the deputies and back over-men are out. The deputies and back over-men were not out, and Wilson, in explanation of his leaving, told me, that he expected that all were out of the seam. It is a very common thing for men to "rap" themselves away when the onsetter is not there.

To Mr. Atkinson.—Twelve men are allowed to ride at a time. The pit had been going coal work up to a little after five. The cage has been several times drawn up against the intercasing, but never with men in. Once, during Taylor's time, it was reported to me that the cage had been drawn up. Mr. Walton was informed of it

To the Coroner.—John Coulson was the banksman when I went down the pit. The rules state that when men or boys are riding a banksman shall remain near the signal rope to signal the brakesman in case of an accident.

To Mr. Atkinson.—No complaint has been made to me of any thing obstructing the engine-man's view of the mouth of the shaft.

To the Coroner.—During coal work, "keps" are used to lower the tubs on to. Sometimes they are used when men are riding. If the "keps" had been in at the time of the occurrence they might or might not have caught the cage. It is not usual to use these "keps" at night.

To Mr. Atkinson.—The extra length of rope not being on the bell would ring at the proper time.

John Walton, Engineer, Washington Colliery, said,—The brakesman, Thomas Taylor, is under my charge. I have known him a good many years, he has been brought up as a brakesman. There is a bell on the indicator in the engine house which rings when the cage is about 130 feet from bank, and this is to give the engineman notice to gradually stop the engine, until the cage arrives at bank. The bell is in good order. The engineman can see the indicator, and the bell is an extra warning. The indicator has not been out of order. I have had no complaints against Taylor. On one occasion the cage went right up, but there were some tubs beneath it; I could not find any fault with Taylor on that occasion. The engine is easy to break. The break is of sufficient power. I cannot account for Taylor allowing the cage to go up on Friday, excepting that his attention may have been taken away for the moment, perhaps by a locomotive passing by.

To Mr. Atkinson.—The weight of the empty cage is 21 cwt., and the tubs weigh 12 cwt., and contain 21 cwt. of coal; in all, 2 tons 14 cwt. The rope is 4½ inches in circumference. The breaking strain of the rope is 36 tons. The working load is 2 tons 14 cwt. The rope was put on on the 14th January 1866. It is a good rope.

To the Coroner.—If the "keps" had been put in, the cage might still have gone down past them. I cannot account for Taylor drawing the cage up.

John Hollyman, brakesman at Washington Colliery, said,—I brake the engine on the contrary side to Taylor's engine. About seven o'clock on Friday night I was standing at my engine, looking at the mouth of the shaft, when I saw the cage go up against the "briars," and then fall down the shaft. The men were in the cage. There was nothing that I could see in the way to cause Taylor to draw the cage up. A locomotive passed just at that time. I have braked the same engine, and when the locomotive has suddenly passed it has given me a shock. The steam might have prevented Taylor seeing the shaft. Supposing I heard the bell, there is a good deal of difficulty in stopping at the proper time when the place is filled with steam from the locomotive. I have never complained to the officials. The cage was going at the ordinary rate of drawing men. I believe, from the rate the cage was going up, that the engineman was at the engine handles. I did not see Coulson, the banksman, at the mouth of the shaft, but he might be there. The brakesman did stop the engine. The engine is not heavy to brake. The engine is a good one. I went into the engine-house about 15 minutes after the occurrence, and I saw Taylor. I said, "It's a bad job;" and he replied, "It is a bad job; that engine was going by at the time." I understood him to mean the locomotive.

Joseph Chapman, pitman, Washington Colliery, said,—I was standing on the flat sheets, about three yards from the mouth of the pit, when the occurrence took place. The cage was going very slow until the bell rang, and then it went away very quick; I heard the bell ring. The men shouted out before they got to the upper flat sheets. The locomotive had passed about ten yards beyond the engine-house before the men rapped up; there was no steam hanging about the engine-house at the time. The banksman was at the mouth of the pit when the men rapped up, and after chocking the "keps" back, he went down towards the engine-house.

To Mr. Atkinson.—I never heard anyone shout to the brakesman except the men in the cage. They shouted before the cage got to the mouth of the shaft.

John Coulson, banksman at the colliery, said,—I have never seen a copy of the colliery rules; I have not had a copy given to me. No person has ever said anything to me about the rules. I never applied for the rules. I have been a banksman for six years. I have been here three weeks, and have never been told to stop at the pit mouth when the men were riding after the work was done. I knew that I should do so. The work was done, and I was teaming some coals, when I heard the men rap. If I had not been attending to the coals I would not have been there. I never chocked the "keps" back that night. A boy who worked there chocked the "keps" back at the side the cage came up. [Witness could give no reason for not going to the shaft when the men rapped.]

Mr. Willis, the viewer, said Coulson had never applied for rules. In accordance with the Act of Parliament, copies of the rules were posted up at the pit. The men ought to apply for the rules. In his opinion, on hearing the men rap, Coulson ought to have gone to the shaft.

Mr. Charlton said Coulson had never applied to him for the rules. Coulson attended him when he went down the shaft a quarter of an hour before the occurrence.

The witness.—I have never seen the rules. I intended to have gone back to the shaft when I heard the raps, but had not time enough.

Francis Smith, hewer, said,—On Friday I rapped the men away from the Maudlin seam. The cage went away at the ordinary speed. There were three men in the top hole of the cage, three in the middle hole, and two men and two boys in the bottom hole. The brakesman attended to the signals in the proper manner. The men went up in the south cage, and I and the other men were waiting for the north cage, which came down past the Maudlin seam very fast. I heard a rumbling in the shaft and suddenly the cage fell down into the sump. I have heard complaints made about the brakesman; one man complained to me about the brakesman pulling him so quickly as almost to take the breath from him. I told them to make the complaints to the proper person.

Isaac Starle, fireman at the colliery, said,—I saw the cage come up from the shaft. It was not going very fast; it was going at about the usual pace for men. I heard the bell ring. I did not hear the men in the cage shouting. I was the first to go into the engine-house. Taylor was standing at the engine handles. I asked what he had been doing, and Taylor replied, "Dear me, what a bad job it is; the locomotive going by, "and one thing and another." The engine was standing. No one else was in the engine-house.

James Coil (no relation to John Coill, deceased), hewer at the colliery said,—I was at the pit top, waiting for the men coming up, when I heard the men in the shaft shouting. I then saw the cage go right up against the "briars," and then it and the men fell down the shaft.

John McQuiggan, pitman, said,—I was standing at the bottom flat sheets when the men were killed. I thought the cage was going up very quick.

Patrick Quin, said,—I never worked in a pit. I was on the bank when the cage came up; it came up fast. I heard the men shouting after the bell rung.

Michael Thompson, shaftsman at the colliery, said,—I have worked in the shaft for three years and a half. Taylor, the brakesman, has often lowered me down, and hoisted me up. He has always done his work carefully. I never had any fear regarding him. He is a steady man. I have never had reason to complain of him. I never heard any complaints regarding Taylor. I considered him a practical man. I examined the rope on Friday, and it was all right. It is thoroughly examined twice a week.

William Gilmaney, also a shaftsman, said,—Taylor was attentive and careful in lowering me down or bringing me up out of the shaft. I have no reason to complain of him. I have heard no complaint about him. The rope was examined on Friday, and it was all right.

Richard Heckels, viewer at Monkwearmouth Colliery, said, he had examined the place. The shaft was in good order. The rope was an excellent one. He had examined the engine, and it seemed to be a proper one; he found the arrangements all complete. There was nothing he could recommend. He could not recommend any of the patent safety cages, as everything which tended to lessen the responsibility of the brakesmen was objectionable. He preferred to be drawn up and lowered down in the ordinary cages. He would rather rely upon the brakesman.

The Coroner then addressed Taylor, the brakesman, stating that he could make any statement he liked. He could either make a voluntary statement, or he could make a statement on oath.

Thomas Taylor, having been cautioned, said,—I was the brakesman in charge of the engine at the time the men were killed. I was aware that the men were to ride at the Maudlin seam. They rapped as usual. There were three departments in the cage filled with men. The signal was given to draw away, and I drew the men away steadily as usual, and they came on until the bell rung. At this moment the locomotive came past the engine-house door, which took my sight from the pit, owing to the steam. I then looked at the indicator in the bell-box. We have two marks in the box for when the cage is at bank; one is about 9 inches above the other. The 9 inches indicate three quarters of a stroke of the engine. The high mark is for the night shift after the rope is lengthened. By the locomotive going past the door at the moment the bell rung I was obliged to take my eye from the pit shaft, as I could not see it because of the steam, and I got my eye on the wrong mark in the bell-box. I got my eye on the mark for the long rope; this is the mark I ought to have gone to if the rope had been changed as it usually is at night,—that was my mistake. Had the locomotive not passed by, I would have seen the rope and cage at the mouth of the pit, and known when to stop. One of the witnesses made a mistake when he said the locomotive had passed the engine-house at the time of the accident. The inquiry is all right.

John Walton, recalled, said, that after the bell had rung a man could land the cage at the proper place without seeing either the cage or the indicator; he would prefer looking at the rope and the cage, after the bell had rung, rather than to the indicator.

The Coroner then addressed the Jury, stating that if they considered that Taylor had been guilty of gross and wilful carelessness they could bring in a verdict of manslaughter against him, but if they believed that he had only committed an error of judgment then the verdict would be that the men were accidentally killed.

The jury then retired, and, after a short consultation, they returned a verdict of "accidentally killed;" and they recommended that a signal should be given to the brakesman to prevent him drawing men from the pit until the locomotive was clear of the engine-house. The Jury considered that Coulson, the banksman, was deserving of censure for leaving his work when men were being drawn up the pit. One of the jurymen suggested that one of the marks on the indicator should be covered up when not required, and Mr. Willis, the viewer, and Mr. Atkinson, the inspector, assured the jury that arrangements were being made with that view."

On the 8th June, after the inquest was closed, I reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State (as I had been requested) on the accident.

The following is a copy of that report:—

Sir, " Chilton Moor Fence Houses, 8th June 867.

I have the honour, in the absence of Mr. Verner, to report to you, in reference to the accident which occurred at Washington Colliery on the 31st ultimo, as follows:—

After examining the engine and head gear of the shaft where the accident occurred, I attended the inquest on the bodies of the 10 persons who lost their lives by the accident, and the following is a statement of the leading facts which were elicited.

In one of the working districts of the mine a large fall of stone took place, which shut several workpeople in so as to prevent them reaching the shaft by the ordinary route, and after being detained for some time, they came to the shaft through the waste or old workings after the winding of coals had ceased for the day; 10 persons (8 men and 2 boys) then got into the cage, and the proper signal was given for them to be drawn up the shaft; but, owing to a mistake on the part of the engineman, the cage was raised above the usual landing at the top of the shaft, and it came into contact with the framework supporting the pulleys, and as it was travelling at a considerable speed the rope broke, and the cage and its living freight fell to the bottom of the shaft, killing the 10 persons.

The engineman, who attended the inquest in the custody of the police, after being duly cautioned, gave an account of the manner in which he committed the mistake, the substance of which was as follows:—

A railway on which a locomotive engine travels passes between the engineman's post and the shaft, and the locomotive engine he stated passed between him and the shaft while he was raising the cage up the shaft, and this caused him to look away from the shaft and towards the indicator for showing the position of the load in the shaft, which apparatus is within the engine-house; he described that there were two separate marks upon the indicator, denoting that the load has reached the surface, and he stated that he fixed his eye upon the wrong mark by mistake, and so drew the cage up to and against the framework above the proper landing-place.

The cause of there being two marks indicating that the load has reached the surface is, that at nights it is usual at this colliery to lengthen the winding ropes so as to allow the cages to go to a seam of coal lying at a greater depth than where the coals are raised from during the day, and the engineman appears to have forgotten that the ropes had not been lengthened on the evening when the accident occurred.

A banksman was engaged in taking tubs of coals from the top of the shaft to the screens (which coals were being filled from a stock on the surface) at the time of the accident, but he was a short distance away from the top of the shaft teaming a tub of coals at the time it occurred, and the keps or catches on which the cage should rest at the top of the shaft were at the time fastened "out," so as to be inoperative, and it is possible that had he been in attendance at the top of the shaft, he might have observed that the cage was coming to the top of the shaft at too high a speed, and have called the attention of the engineman to the fact in time to have prevented the accident.

And had he attended to the "keps" at the landing-place and had them "in" instead of fastened "out," even after the cage was drawn up to the framework and fell back, they might have stopped its further descent, and the people in the cage might in that event have escaped from falling down the shaft and from being killed by the accident, although it is doubtful whether the keps would not have been broken by the falling cage, and in any event the persons in it would have received a severe shock, and probably some personal injuries.

As the ordinary day's work of the banksman was over at the time I have some doubts as to whether a conviction could be obtained against him or not; but you will perceive, from the copy of a letter which I have the honour to enclose, that I have informed the viewer of the colliery, Mr. Willis, that I think he ought to prosecute the banksman if it was, at the time of the accident, a part of his duty to have attended at the top of the shaft and to have had the "keps" or catches "in."

The verdict of the jury was one of "accidental death," but they recommended that a signal should be given to the engineman to prevent him drawing men in the shaft until the locomotive engine is clear of the engine-house.

They also considered that Coulson, the banksman, was censurable for leaving the top of the shaft while people were being drawn up it.

It was also suggested, that one of the marks upon the indicator to show the position of the load in the shaft should be covered up at all times, and only the proper one to suit the length of the ropes left in sight of the engineman.

These recommendations were agreed to be carried out, Coulson, the banksman, being censured by the coroner in the presence of the jury.

Since the holding of the inquest, Taylor, the engineman, has been discharged from custody by the Gateshead magistrates, and I have addressed a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, to Mr. James Willis, the viewer of the colliery.

I have, &c.

John J. Atkinson,
Inspector of Mines."

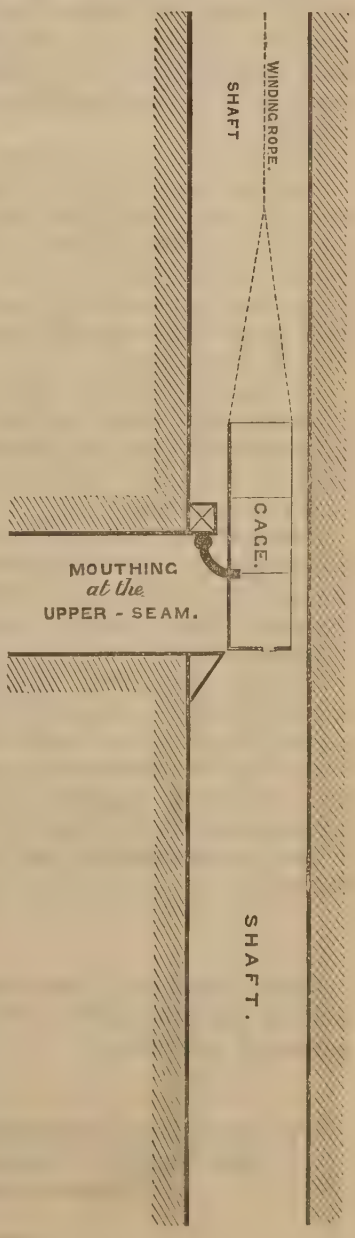
The following is a copy of the letter to Mr. Willis, mentioned in the latter part of the foregoing report.

Dear Sir, "Chilton Moor Fence Houses, 5th June 1867.

Referring to the recommendations of the coroner's jury, made in connexion with their verdict on the persons who were killed by overwinding at Washington Colliery on the 31st ultimo, I beg to remark to you as follows:—

I agree with the jury in thinking that the brakesman of the winding engine should receive a signal before the locomotive engine passes between him and the shaft, and that after such signal he should be prohibited from raising or lowering any person in the shaft until after the locomotive engine has passed beyond the limits fixed upon for the signalling.

If, however, it can be accomplished, I think it even more desirable still that the locomotive engine should not be allowed to pass between the winding engine and the shaft, whether by taking the empty way past the back instead of past the front of the engine house, or by any other suitable arrangement.



I also recommend that the keps at bank should always be "in" when men are riding, and that great care be taken to enforce compliance with special rules in reference to the attendance of onsetters and banksmen when persons are to be raised or lowered in the shaft, and that any neglect on the part of the onsetters or banksmen be punished as magistrates may direct.

With respect to the two marks upon the indicator to show the position of the load in the shaft, I quite agree with the jury in thinking that only one of the marks indicating that the load is at "bank" should be visible to the brakesman at one and the same time; this may be accomplished in different ways, but I think that it is desirable that the bell should be set to ring early enough for the lowest of the "bank" marks, so that when the lengthener is on, the brakesman will have his attention called by the bell when the cage is further from the surface than when it is not on—at least if only one indicator is used.

I think it would be well if you could increase the "play" for the cages between the settleboards and the pulleys by the removal of the old briars or bearers, and, if necessary, by strengthening the frame-work, either by diagonal stays in lieu of them, or in any other effectual manner.

With respect to the application of the workmen to have keps set so as to fall "in" at the upper seams, I am afraid that in the absence of constant care and atention on the part of the persons in charge of them they might cause personal injury to people when being lowered to a lower seam by being "in" when they ought to be "out" and thus suddenly arresting the descent of the cage when descending at the usual speed, and I perceive no equivalent danger from their absence, and hence I cannot personally recommend their adoption; but since the workmen profess to be of a different opinion, and request that they should be adopted, and seeing that their lives are mostly dependent upon them, I do not think that an inspector of mines would be warranted in objecting to their use after having pointed out the danger.

If keps, out of deference to the opinion of the workmen are adopted at seams intermediate between the top and

bottom of the shaft, I should suggest that they ought to fall "out' and not to fall "in," and be in sight of the onsetter, as they were used at Seaham Colliery—as in the sketch.

Safety keps as against over-winding I think very good, and would thoroughly concur in their adoption in connexion with Broadbent's or some other similar disconnecting apparatus.

If you find that Coulson the banksman has neglected the duty to which he was appointed, I think you ought to prosecute him quite apart from whether his neglect contributed to the accident or to the amount of fatality which attended it.

I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. ATKINSON,
Inspector of Mines."

James Willis, Esq.,
Washington Colliery.

There is reason to doubt whether the excuse put forward by the engineman, Thomas Taylor, to the effect that the locomotive engine was passing between his position and the shaft at the time of the accident, was well founded, on the contrary, both from the sworn evidence of Joseph Chapman to the effect that the locomotive had passed about 10 yards beyond the engine-house before the men rapped, and that there was no steam hanging about the engine-house at the time, and also from statements made by persons who did not give evidence at the inquest, to me it seems highly probable that Taylor made the mistake by simply forgetting the fact that the rope had not, as was customary, been lengthened on that particular evening, and so had paid attention to the wrong signal, and by this forgetfulness had drawn the cage up to the framing and caused the accident.

It is manifest that the more clear the line of sight from the position of the engineman to the shaft up which he is winding, and the fewer the persons and objects that require to pass that line of sight, the less likely will he be to have his attention distracted from the very onerous duty he has to discharge; at the same time, excepting by some error or neglect, no accident need have occurred in this case from the mere fact that a locomotive engine had to pass at or about the time, because the signal in the engine house is of itself quite sufficient with proper care on the part of the engineman, to enable him to land the cages safely.

In some districts the same winding engine is applied to wind coals from several different shafts at one and the same time, some of them at great distances in different directions from the engine and from each other, with canals or railways intervening in some instances, and this case at Washington was a favourable one in comparison with such cases as those.

Precautionary measures have been adopted at Washington Colliery with the view of preventing the cage falling more than a few inches in the event of its being drawn up to too near the pulleys, and becoming detached from the winding rope, by the fixing of self-acting keps or catches above the level of the top of the shaft, since the occurrence of this accident.

Through the course of the time the district was under my charge I have had to attend to some complaints from workmen. In February 1867, I had to attend the Carlisle Assizes in consequence of an action for damages being brought against the owners of Dearham Colliery by the father of two young men named Verty, who lost their lives by an explosion of fire-damp there on the 18th of June 1866, and which I investigated for my late colleague Mr. Dunn. The case was compromised by the colliery owners making the Plaintiff a present of I believe 110*l.* with the consent of the Court.

JOHN J. ATKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

There is nothing I think connected with the accidents which have occurred from the time of my coming into the district to the end of the past year which requires any particular comment.

I have, &c.
GEO. W. SOUTHERN,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State,
Whitehall, London.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the NORTHUMBERLAND and NORTH DURHAM and CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost. in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 2	1	Felling - -	Near Gateshead	G. Elliot & Co. - -	Wm. A. Jewitt -	Trapper -	13	Crushed by tub on being thrown out.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 7	2	Choppington -	Near Bedlington	Lambert, Nicholson, & Co.	John Hall - -	Sinker -	34	Fell down pit - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 18	3	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle-upon Tyne.	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Edward Beecher -	Hewer -	29	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	4	Aspatria -	Cumberland -	Reps. of J. Harris - -	Thos. Jefferson -	Shifter -	30	Run over by waggons - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 21	5	Backworth -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Taylor, & Co. -	John Reed - -	Ditto -	64	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	6	Workington -	Cumberland -	William Irving - -	Walter Gibson -	Manager -	27	Fell down pit - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Feb. 8	7	Backworth -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Taylor, & Co. -	John Surtees -	Teamer -	30	Crushed by waggons - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 13	8	Choppington -	Near Blyth -	Lambert, Nicholson, & Co.	Ra. Golightly -	Sinker -	28	Fell down sinking pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 14	9	Cramlington -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Wm. Pedrick -	Hewer -	44	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	10	Harton - -	Nr. South Shields	Wood, Blackett, & Co. -	William Hall -	Deputy -	22	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	11	Coanwood -	Near Haltwhistle	Wilson & Crawhall - -	William Reay -	Putter -	13	Crushed by tubs - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 21	12	Usworth - -	Near Gateshead	G. Elliot & Co. - -	William Urwin -	Driver -	13	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mar. 5	13	Tanfield Lee -	Ditto - -	Joicey & Co. - - -	John Dinsdale -	Hewer -	34	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 6	14	Montague -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	William Benson - -	Robert Davidson -	Waggoner -	29	Crushed by waggon - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 15	15	Monkwearmouth	Near Sunderland	Bell, Stobart, & Co. -	John Dunn - -	Putter -	17	Crushed by tubs - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	16	Cramlington -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	John Trudgeon -	Hewer -	36	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	17	Heddon - -	Ditto - -	Thomas Bates - -	John Robson -	Ditto -	64	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	18	Bedlington -	Near Morpeth -	Bedlington Coal Co. -	Peter Graham -	Deputy -	33	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
April 4	19	Whitehaven -	Cumberland -	Earl of Lonsdale - -	Richard Walsh -	Driver -	15	Caught by arch whilst riding on tubs.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	20	Washington -	Near Gateshead	Bell, Kimpster, & Co. -	James Hanning -	Hewer -	37	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	21	South Derwent -	Ditto - -	Dickinson & Co. - -	George Handcock -	Trapper -	11	By pony (owners prosecuted in this case for employing boy without certificate).	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Carried forward -	–	9	3	6	3	21

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No of Lives lost in Coal Mines. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
								Brought forward	–	9	3	6	3	21
1867.														
May 3	22	Townley	Near Gateshead	A. Potter & Co.	William Scott	Hewer	19	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	William Hobart	Wailer	10	Crushed by cage	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	24	Scremerston	Near Berwick	Johnson & Co.	John Cockburn	Hewer	19	Fall of band	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	25	Felling	Near Gateshead	G. Elliot & Co.	George Johnson	Ditto	32	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	26	Usworth	Ditto	Ditto	Richard Green	Ditto	23	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	27	Walbottle	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb & Co.	Joseph Dance	Ditto	45	Over-winding	–	–	1	–	–	2
				Jas. Ormston	Jas. McKenney	Furnaceman	63	Ditto	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 24	28	Frizzington	Cumberland	Mulgrave & Co.	Wm. Widdrington	Hewer	—	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	29	Felling	Near Gateshead	G. Elliot & Co.	Robt. Ransom	Deputy	—	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
June 1	30	Pelaw Main	Ditto	Hunt & Co.	Hiram Milner	Ditto	30	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
					Patrick Kearnoy	Hewer	51							
					Patk. Brannon	Ditto	40							
					H. Curran	Ditto	40							
					John Coil	Ditto	38							
„ „	31	Washington	Ditto	Bell, Kimpster & Co.	John Smith	Ditto	39	Over-winding	–	–	10	–	–	10
					Wm. Briggs	Ditto	53							
					Jonas Todd	Ditto	24							
					P. Atkinson	Putter	30							
					M. Muloaney	Ditto	13							
							15							
„ 3	32	Seaton Moor	Cumberland	Mulcaster & Co.	J. Ferguson	Hewer	—	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 5	33	Nedderton	Near Morpeth	Jackson, Neil, & Gow	Geo. Robertson	Putter	12	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 14	34	Mickley	Near Gateshead	Cookson, Liddell, & Co.	Geo. Atkinson	Fireman	19	Caught by drum of hauling-engine	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 15	35	Monkwearmouth	Sunderland	Bell, Stobart, & Co.	B. Brown	Shifter	64	Fell into sump at pit bottom	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 20	36	Acomb	Near Hexham	J. Morrison & Co.	William Hall	Hewer	26	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	37	North Seaton	Near Blyth	Straker, Cookson, & Co.	L. Blackburn	Switchkeeper	—	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
July 16	38	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Wm. Rutherford	Fitter	18	Crushed by machinery	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	39	Seaton Moor	Cumberland	Mulcaster & Co.	Thos. Halliday	Hewer	—	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	40	Ellenborough	Ditto	Trustees of J. Harris	Wm. Blackburn	Do.	60	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	41	Camerton	Workington	Cook & Co.	Jas. Cuthbertson	—	—	Run over by rolley	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Carried forward	–	19	16	12	4	51

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1867.								Brought forward -	–	19	16	12	4	51
Aug. 8	42	Seaton Burn -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	J. Bowes and Partners -	Wm. Dean - -	Putter -	18	Caught by set of tubs - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	43	Cramlington -	Ditto - -	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	J. Gilchrist -	Hewer -	28	Broken chain on inclined plane -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	44	Crosby - -	Near Maryport -	Mulcaster & Co. - -	M. O'Donnell -	Ditto -	—	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 2	45	Whitehaven -	Near Whitehaven	Earl of Lonsdale - -	Wm. Birney -	Driver -	18	Run over by train - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	46	Felling - -	Near Gateshead	G. Elliot & Co. - -	Peter Riley -	Hewer -	29	Fell out of cage - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 19	47	Coxlodge -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Joshua Bower - -	Wm. Dixon -	Driver -	15	Fell off tub - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 24	48	Nedderton -	Near Morpeth -	Jackson, Neil, & Gow -	Thos. Guthrie -	Coupler-on	13	Tubs ran amain and crushed him -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 27	49	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	George Moss -	Hewer	49	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	50	Cambois -	Near Blyth -	Straker & Co. - -	Robert Dixon -	Labourer -	18	By wagons - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Oct. 5	51	Bebside - -	Ditto - -	Lambert, Nicholson, & Co.	Wm. Cawthorn -	Hewer -	37	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 9	52	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Thos. Roberts -	- - -	8	Run over by wagons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 12	53	Bebside - -	Near Blyth -	Lambert, Nicholson, & Co.	Wm. Winship -	Wailer -	12	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 15	54	Beamish - -	Near Gateshead	Joicey & Co. - -	Anthy. Lock -	Brakesman	23	Fell amongst machinery - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	55	Broughton Moor	Near Maryport -	John Harris - -	John Fletcher -	Hewer -	44	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	56	Barrington -	Near Morpeth -	Bedlington Coal Co. -	Jos. Davison -	Deputy -	40	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	57	Nedderton -	Ditto - -	Jackson, Neil, & Gow -	R. Paterson -	Wasteman -	53	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	58	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Robert Allen -	Hewer -	45	Fell down shaft whilst ascending -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Nov. 4	59	Dipton - -	Near Gateshead	J. Bowes and Partners -	John Young -	Driver -	12	Crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	60	Bedlington -	Near Morpeth -	Bedlington Coal Co. -	Thos. Robson -	Screener -	42	Crushed between wagons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 11	61	Walbottle -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb & Co. - -	Wm. Floyd -	Driver -	13	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	62	Ellenborough -	Near Maryport -	Trustees of J. Harris -	John Lobb - -	Hewer -	27	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	63	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Thos. Owens -	Deputy -	35	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	64	South Derwent -	Near Gateshead	R. Dickinson - -	T. J. Downs -	Hewer -	—	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	–	29	18	18	9	74

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
								Brought forward -		29	18	18	9	74
Dec. 6	65	Choppington -	Near Blyth -	Lambert, Nicholson, & Co.	Henry Allen -	Banksman -	26	Cage drawn up to pulleys and fell upon him.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 11	66	Whitehaven -	Near Whitehaven	Earl of Lonsdale - -	Chas. Regan -	Hewer -	63	Fall of coal and stone - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	67	Mickley - -	Near Gateshead	Cookson, Liddell, & Co. -	Ann Urwin -	None -	7	Run over by wagons whilst gathering coals.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 24	68	Blaydon Burn -	Ditto - -	J. Cowan & Co. - -	John Wright -	Hewer -	35	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	69	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Wm. Weaver -	Ditto -	37	Crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	70	Seaton Burn -	Ditto - -	J. Bowes and Partners -	Martin Foster -	Pony putter	15	Caught by tubs and timber -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	71	Bedlington -	Near Morpeth -	Bedlington Coal Co. -	S. E. Patten -	Incline boy	16	Caught by set of tubs at foot of incline.	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Total -	–	31	18	21	11	81

Report on the Inspection of Mines in the Yorkshire District for the Year ending 31st December 1867.—By George William Southern, Esq.

Sir, Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 27, 1868.

I have the honour to transmit the following report of my proceedings as an Inspector of Mines, which appointment I have held from the 29th January 1867, when I succeeded Mr. Charles Morton as Inspector for the Yorkshire District, to November of the same year, at which time I was transferred to the Northumberland, North Durham, and Cumberland district, to succeed the late Mr. Verner.

Annexed is a tabular statement in which is shown the number of separate accidents, and also the number of deaths resulting therefrom, in the Yorkshire District, during the past year, including the month when Mr. Morton held office in the beginning of the year, and that of Mr. Frank N. Wardell's holding it at the end of the year.

The district has not, I am happy to say, been visited with any serious calamity, such as occurred in the previous year by explosion of gas; but the number of accidents is still large, arising mostly from falls of roof and coal, the number from such causes forming nearly 50 per cent. of the whole for the year.

Explosions of Gas.

From explosions of gas there has only been one fatal accident, which occurred on the 1st October last, at the Gregory Spring Colliery, belonging to Mr. Joe Sheard, near Mirfield, and which arose from the unfortunate collier having gone into an adjoining working place with his safety-lamp top off to seek some work tools, when gas having accumulated in the place during the absence of the man who worked there, it was ignited by his naked light, and the man so burnt that on the 10th of the same month death was the result. On the 4th October I visited the mine, and regret to say I then found a collier at work, in the same working place in which the accident occurred, with a safety-lamp unlocked. On inquiry, very conflicting statements were made as to whether his lamp had that morning been locked or not; but, having reason to fear that the regulations with regard to the using of the safety-lamps were not so carefully attended to as they ought to be, by either agents or workmen, I remonstrated with the owner of the colliery, who promised better attention for the future, and who I think was fully alive to the necessity of seeing to it.

From Suffocation by Gas.

From this cause one death has occurred at the Cross Bank Colliery, Batley, near Leeds. John Flint, a bottom steward, in the employment of Messrs. Holliday Brothers, on the afternoon of Saturday the 8th June, was engaged in knocking down some stoppings, for the purpose of carrying forward the air in some old workings, which were being reopened, and in his anxiety for his employers' interest, being wishful no doubt to get as large an extent as possible ventilated and cleared of gas before the following Monday, he, poor fellow, ventured too far, and being overcome by the gas, was unable to return.

From explosions of gunpowder there have been two accidents.

Falling down Shafts.

From falling down shafts there have been eight fatal accidents. At Thorncliffe Green Colliery the man in charge of the pit which was in the course of sinking was on the 11th of May descending the shaft, when the rope slipped off the drum of the gin, and he, by the jerk so caused, was precipitated to the bottom and killed; the gin was in his own charge, and he had been warned by a workman that it was not in a proper condition, but, neglecting the caution, he lost his own life. On the 7th August, at the Middleton Colliery, near Leeds, a banksman, William Walton Gould, whilst engaged in greasing the ropes, after safely performing the operation on one which he had done in the usual manner, bethought him of a more ready mode in which he could do the other, and in the course of the very hazardous way which he took, he fell to the bottom of the shaft and was killed.

Breaking of Ropes.

From the breaking of ropes there was one very serious accident, which occurred at the Brightside Colliery, near Sheffield, on the 12th April, and by which no less than five lives were lost. From the evidence at the inquest, no blame was attached to any one connected with the colliery, but it was supposed to have been caused by a defect in the manufacture of the rope, and which did not show itself until after the unfortunate accident.

Over-winding.

From this cause there was one very serious accident, which took place at the Nunnery Colliery, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, near Sheffield, on the 25th March, resulting in the instant death of two poor men; they had been employed as sinkers at this colliery, and had proceeded to their work so as to commence at 12 o'clock on the Sunday night, together with a brakesman, and on their getting into the sinking tub at the top of the pit, they were let so far down the shaft, and then suddenly the engine was reversed, and the men drawn up to the pulleys, when they fell down the pit and were killed. Another brakesman, employed at the same colliery, on seeing the mishap rushed into the house and stopped the engine, when he actually found the brakesman in charge of the engine asleep! At the inquest, much to my surprise and also that of the coroner, the verdict was "accidental death," and feeling it my duty to report the case to the Secretary of State, and to ask for instructions, I, by directions received, summoned the brakesman before the Sheffield magistrates, and he was fined by them the sum of two pounds.

Falls of Roof and Coal.

From falls of roof and coal there have been 39 accidents, causing 41 deaths, arising mostly from slips or partings in the roof, which in this as in other districts are great sources of danger. The timbering of the workings as they advance is in this district left to the miners themselves, and they are responsible, according to the "special rules" established for the district, for their own safety in this respect, so long as timber sufficient for the purpose is supplied to them, and I have not on my visits to the various collieries found any case where there was any deficiency of supply.

From miscellaneous accidents besides those remarked upon, there have been during the year 30 deaths, making a total of 90 deaths in all.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Geo. Wm. Southern,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Home Department,
Whitehall, London.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom in the YORKSHIRE DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1867.														
Jan. 4	1	Kimberworth -	Near Rotherham	Messrs. Beale & Co. -	John Jarvis -	- - -	–	- - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 16	2	Combs - -	Near Mirfield -	Captain Ingham - -	D. Dewhirst -	- - -	–	Run over by a coal waggon -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 25	3	Sharlston - -	Near Normanton	Sharlston Coal Company -	Robert Robinson -	- - -	–	Fell down pit - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Feb. 2	4	West Riding and Silkstone.	Ditto -	Pape and Pearson - -	J. Edgerton -	Collier -	33	Fall of top coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	5	Silkstone Fall -	Silkstone - -	Silkstone Fall Coal Company.	Geo. Beaumont -	Ditto -	36	Horse crushed him - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 5	6	Flockton - -	Near Wakefield	Milnes, Stanfield, & Co. -	Edward Fisher -	Stoker -	35	Drowned in engine pond - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 13	7	Thrybergh Hall	Near Kilnhurst	Thrybergh Hall Coal Company.	Chas. Atkinson -	Collier -	30	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	8	Elsecar - -	Near Barnsley -	Earl Fitzwilliam - -	Wm. Sylvester -	Ditto -	22	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	9	No. 1 Hey Pit -	Near Bradford -	Bowling Iron Company -	Wm. Bartle -	Ditto -	40	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	10	Darley Main -	Near Barnsley -	Darley Main Coal Company.	George Kay -	Ditto -	32	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	11	West Riding and Silkstone.	Near Normanton	Pope & Pearson - -	Geo. Birchell -	Ditto -	45	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
					Peter Bretton -	Ditto -	60	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
					Geo. Arundale -	Ditto -	37	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	12	Victoria - -	Near Wakefield	Messrs. Hudson & Co. -	Henry Massey -	Driver -	13	Run over by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	13	Nostell - -	Ditto - -	Charles Winn - -	R. Robinson -	Collier -	–	Blasting down roof - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	14	Strafford Main -	Near Barnsley -	Strafford Main Coal Company.	Joseph Gill -	Onsetter -	39	Caught by cage, and drawn part way up shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Mar. 4	15	Manor Castle -	Near Sheffield -	J. Huntsman - - -	Richard Davy -	Mason -	–	Fall of stone whilst building arch -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	16	Grange - -	Near Rotherham	- - - - -	Geo. Gomersell -	Collier -	27	Fall of Coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	17	Allerton Main -	Leeds - -	Joshua Bower - -	Samuel Slack -	Sinker -	24	Over winding - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 25	18	Nunnery - -	Near Sheffield -	Duke of Norfolk - -	Thomas Jepson -	Ditto -	19	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 27	19	Wooley - -	Near Barnsley -	Wooley Main Coal Company.	William Jones -	Collier -	–	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	20	Rothwell Haigh	Near Leeds -	Messrs. Charlesworth -	J. Robertshaw -	Ditto -	30	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Apr. 11	21	Manston Lodge	Ditto - -	J. B. Ackroyd - -	Jos. Wilton -	Onsetter -	30	Corf upset from cage on his leg -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	22	Brightside -	Near Sheffield -	Urwin & Sha -	Thomas Bates -	Fire-trier -	60	Pit rope breaking - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
					George Fox -	Labourer -	36	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
					James Fox -	Ditto -	42	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
					John Goulding -	Collier -	26	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
					Josh. Burgin -	Filler -	18	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	1	12	9	4	3	28

LIST of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shaft.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1867.								Brought forward -	–	12	9	4	3	28
Apr. 16	23	Hemingfield -	Elsecar - -	Earl Fitzwilliam -	Thomas Clarke -	Collier -	—	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	24	High Elsecar -	Near Barnsley -	Ditto - - -	William Hirst -	Ditto -	54	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	25	Wood Pit, Hunsworth.	Near Bradford -	Bowling Iron Company -	Ellis Birch - -	Hurrier -	11	Fall of stone - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	26	Kippax Allerton	Near Castleford	Lock & Co. - - -	Thomas Clough -	Collier -	20	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	27	Silkestone Fall -	Near Barnsley -	Silkestone Fall Coal Co. -	Thomas Sherratt -	Ditto -	—	Caught by set of corves on rolley way	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 10	28	Garforth - -	Near Leeds -	- - - -	Robert Ayton -	Ditto -	22	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	29	Thorncliffe Green	Near Kirkburton	Wright, Rhodes, and Son	Richard Lodge -	Bottom Steward.	54	Rope slipping off gin - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 14	30	Naylor Pit, Low Moor.	Near Low Moor	Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	Henry Briggs -	Collier -	27	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
June 3	31	Allerton Bywater	Near Castleford	Carter & Co. - - -	John Wright -	Brakesman	37	Crushed by piston - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 5	32	Darfield Main -	Near Barnsley -	Darfield Main Coal Co. -	William Fletcher -	Trammer -	16	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	33	Cross Bank -	Near Batley -	Holliday Brothers - -	John Flint - -	Bottom Steward.	34	Going into foul air - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	34	Britannia Main	Adwalton -	J. Barraclough - -	Samuel Cooper -	Sinker -	25	Fell down pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 19	35	Box Ings - -	Near Kirkburton	Seth, Senior, and Sons -	Joshua Sutcliffe -	Deputy -	38	Fell down pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 21	36	Swaithe Main -	Near Barnsley -	J. Mitchell & Co. - -	Thomas Stubbs -	Collier -	—	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	37	Flockton - -	Near Wakefield	M ilnes, Stanfield, & Co. -	D. Lodge - -	Ditto -	—	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	38	Brightside -	Near Sheffield -	Pitsmoor Coal Company -	Joseph Norton -	Driver -	14	Run over by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
July 1	39	High Royd and Elsecar.	Near Barnsley -	Hall and Stones - -	William Denton -	Screener -	—	Run over by wagons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 6	40	Beeston - -	Near Leeds -	Hird, Dawson and Hardy	James Kellett -	Collier -	55	Fall of stone - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	41	Rothmell Haigh	Near Leeds -	Messrs. Charlesworth -	James Charlesworth	Sinker -	27	Fell down pit - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	42	Mount Osborne	Near Barnsley -	William Day - - -	James Ellam -	Collier -	46	Fall of coal - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 11	43	Snaithe Main -	Ditto - -	J. Mitchell & Co. -	John Riley - -	Ditto -	30	Caught by cage - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	44	Doncaster Pit -	Near Bradford -	Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	Joshua Bean -	Ditto -	46	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	45	New Gawber Hall	Near Barnsley -	Sturges, Paley, and Mason	William Heams -	Hurrier -	18	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	46	Edmund Main -	Ditto - -	J. Mitchell & Co. - -	Jubel Axon - -	Engineman	18	Caught by circular saw - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 20	47	Drighlington -	Near Leeds -	Drighlington Coal Company	William Braithwaite	Collier -	22	Fall of coal and stone - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	48	Thornhill -	Near Mirfield -	Captain Ingham -	Joseph Haigh -	Labourer -	35	Run over by wagons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	49	Robin Hood -	Near Wakefield	Messrs. Charlesworth -	J. Heaton - -	Bucket Changer.	37	Fell down pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	–	26	15	7	7	55

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1867.								Brought forward -	–	26	15	7	7	55
July 26	50	Car House -	Near Rotherham	Rhodes & Harvey -	J. Arnold -	Stoker -	34	Corf falling upon him from pit-heap	–	–	–	–	1	1
Aug. 7	51	Middleton -	Near Leeds -	Middleton Coal Company	W. W. Gould -	Banksman -	24	Fell down pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	52	Brightside -	Near Rotherham	Pitsmoor Coal Company -	William Shaw -	Inclineman	30	Knocked down by jenny drag -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 13	53	Strafford Main -	Near Barnsley -	Strafford Main Coal Company.	M. Parry -	Screener -	65	Crushed by wagons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 16	54	Mount Osborne -	Near Barnsley -	William Day - - -	Wm. Halling -	Collier -	26	Fall of coal and stone - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	55	Hunsworth -	Near Bradford -	Bowling Iron Company -	William Joy -	Ditto -	51	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	56	Low Elsecar -	Near Barnsley -	Earl Fitzwilliam - -	Joshua Hoyland -	Fire tryer -	56	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	57	Worsbro' Park -	Ditto - -	Coopers & Co. - -	F. Falshaw -	Screener -	35	Crushed by wagons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sept. 9	58	Grange - -	Near Rotherham	G. Chambers & Son -	C. Goodison -	Collier -	—	Drilling out and missed shot -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	59	Darfield Main -	Near Barnsley -	Darfield Main Coal Company.	J. Lindley -	Wood-taker	—	Fall of stone whilst drawing timber	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	60	Tankersley -	Near Sheffield -	Newton, Chambers, & Co.	Charles Pearson -	Collier -	—	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	61	Oaks - -	Near Barnsley -	Firth, Barber, & Co. -	Jane Newsham -	- - -	30	Dress caught by machinery -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 27	62	Silkstone -	Ditto - -	Coopers & Co. - -	Charles Wroe -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	63	Meal Hill - -	Near Holmfirth -	Hepworth Iron Company	Josiah Brook -	Ditto -	18	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 1	64	Gregory Spring	Near Mirfield -	Joe Sheard - - -	George Laycock -	Ditto -	21	Explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 8	65	Mount Osborne -	Near Barnsley -	William Day - - -	Henry Kay -	Ditto -	23	Fall of stone and coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	66	Roundwood -	Near Wakefield -	Terry, Greaves, & Co. -	Thomas Haigh -	Ditto -	32	Foot crushed - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	67	Oaks - -	Near Barnsley -	Firth, Barber, & Co. -	Geo. Robinson -	Banksman -	—	Fell down pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 15	68	Calder - -	Near Wakefield -	Charles Wheatley - -	Henry Ashton -	Collier -	22	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	69	Beeston - -	Near Leeds -	Hird, Dawson, & Hardy -	F. Bromley -	Ditto -	—	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	70	Car House -	Near Masbro' -	Rhodes & Harvey -	G. Bucks -	Ditto -	—	Drawing props when stone fell -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	71	Nunnery - -	Near Sheffield -	Duke of Norfolk - -	Wm. Jakis -	Sinker -	26	Fell down pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Nov. 5	72	Nostell - -	Near Wakefield -	Charles Winn - -	James Elliott -	Driver -	15	Crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 14	73	Mount Osborne -	Near Barnsley -	William Day - -	Thos. Prince -	Collier -	44	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
					Wm. Scholey -	Hurrier -	16	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 2	74	Wortley - -	Near Leeds -	Ingham & Son - -	Christr. Marsden -	Banksman -	—	Fell off pit-heap - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	75	Waterloo Main -	Near Leeds -	J. T. Leather - -	Wm. Sidebottom -	Engineman	30	Foot crushed by rope on drum -	–	–	–	–	1	1
									1	38	18	13	12	82

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situated.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
								Carried forward -	1	38	18	13	12	82
1867.														
Dec. 4	76	Old Mill -	Near Barnsley -	William Day - -	William Stone -	Hurrier -	21	Fall of Coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	77	Nunnery -	Near Sheffield -	Duke of Norfolk - -	Samuel Brown -	- - -	20	Crushed by catch pin of pumping beam.	–	–	–	–	1	1
					William Townend	Banksman -	28	Struck by cage - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 14	78	Middleton -	Near Leeds -	Middleton Coal Company	Frederick Walton -	Day Labourer	36	Crushed by corves at pit bottom -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	79	Old Mill -	Near Barnsley -	William Day - -	George Hirst -	Hurrier -	23	Fall of roof coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	80	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Job Kellett - -	Collier -	48	Crushed by corves - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	81	Low Moor -	Near Bradford -	Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	Wm. H. Elliott -	Trapper -	13	Knocked over at a trap door -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 19	82	Tinsley - -	Near Rotherham	B. Huntsman - -	Hy. Hetherglen -	- - -	14	Crushed by corves - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 21	83	Wombwell -	Near Barnsley -	Wombwell Main Coal Company.										
„ 30	84	Morley Main -	Near Leeds -	Ackroyd Brothers - -	N. Westerman -	Bye Workman	33	Fall of roof - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total -	1	41	18	18	13	91

Mr. Wardell's Report.

Sir, Pontefract, 28th February 1868.

In conformity with the Mines Inspection Act, I have the honour to report to you, that having received my appointment as Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines so late in the year 1867 as November 26th, I feel it would be injudicious to make any lengthy Report. The time between my appointment and the close of the year was too short to warrant my being sufficiently acquainted with my district to do so.

The district which has been assigned to me is that of Yorkshire, and was previously under the Inspection of Mr. G. W. Southern, who has now taken charge of the Northumberland and Durham District.

I have handed over to him the return of fatal accidents which occurred during the month of December last year, and you will find them contained in his Report for the year 1867, he having arranged with me the advisability of this, in order that his annual Report might not be a broken one.

There were eleven fatal accidents during December 1867. Four of these occurred on the surface, two from falls of roof underground, one from a fall of coal, and the remaining four by trams and tubs; but in no case did I find that death was the result of disregard to any of the General or Special Rules.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Frank N. Wardell,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
H.M. Principal Secretary of State, &c.
Whitehall.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

FROM THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND:

WITH THE

APPENDICES,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honour to submit our Thirty-sixth Annual Report, embracing, in the usual manner, the several services intrusted to our management, viz. :—

Accounts :—
- Loans for Public Works, Advances and Repayments.
- Sanctions for Grants.

Public Buildings, viz. :—
- Dublin Buildings, including Viceregal Residences and Establishments in Dublin Castle and the Phœnix Park, the Courts of Law, Public Offices, Government Prisons, Constabulary Depôt, General Post Office and Metropolitan Police Stations of the Dublin District, the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Royal Dublin Society and Glasnevin Gardens, the Royal Irish Academy, the National Gallery of Ireland, Irishtown Church.
- Constabulary Buildings throughout Ireland.
- Customs Buildings do.
- Inland Revenue Buildings do.
- Post Offices.
- Queen's Colleges, at Cork, Belfast, and Galway.
- Probate Courts and Registries.
- National Education Buildings.
- Coast-Guard Stations throughout Ireland.
- Maynooth College.
- Phœnix Park.
- Loans for Erecting Labourers' Dwellings in Towns and Populous Places.
- Supply of Fuel to Public Offices.

Landed Property Improvement, including—
- Drainage of Lands, &c.
- Erection of Farm Houses and Farm Buildings.
- Do. Scutch Mills.
- Do. Labourers' Dwellings.
- Loans for Planting Trees for Shelter.

Arterial Drainage, with Improvement of Navigation and Water-power.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands.
- Drainage Maintenance.

Harbours.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Inland Navigations.

Utilization of Sewage Act.

Tramways.

Post Roads.

LOANS AND GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

STATEMENTS of outstanding Loans made for PUBLIC WORKS will be found in the APPENDIX; and the following is an Abstract of the funds which have from time to time been sanctioned, showing the amounts issued on account of each description of Loans, the Amounts remitted, and the Repayments on Account, to the 31st March, 1868; also the Sums issued and Repaid within the year.

SANCTIONS.						For what purpose issued.	Advances.				Remissions.			Repayments.					
							Total to 31st March, 1868.			In the year ended 31st March, 1868.				Total to 31st March, 1868.			In the year ended 31st March, 1868.		
	£	s.	d.	£	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	744,650	0	0																		
Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 108,	100,000	0	0																		
Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88,	46,000	0	0			Public Works,	1,264,059	18	8	1,970	0	0	58,882	16	10	1,407,906	11	1	5,969	19	10
Total issued in Exchequer Bills,				890,650	0	0															
Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, continued by various Acts to 29 & 30 Vic., c. 73, granting £15,000 per quarter,	1,710,000	0	0			Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1,	226,349	19	11	—			156,678	1	10	88,338	1	3	—		
Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108,	145,000	0	0																		
Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 106,	370,000	0	0																		
Act 12 Vic., c. 23,	200,000	0	0																		
Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 51,	138,648	15	7			Arterial Drainage,	2,117,999	0	6	8,706	13	3	1,194,525	16	10	1,133,726	14	2	53,666	6	11
Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31,	800,000	0	0																		
				3,363,648	15	7															
Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, for the Employment of the Labouring Poor,	—			4,797,648	12	1	County Relief Works,	4,597,778	2	11	—			4,294,947	18	3	302,830	4	8	—		
							Laboucheré Drainage,	199,870	9	2	—			—			250,376	10	8	10,627	19	4
Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, for the Improvement of Shannon Navigation,	—			294,090	0	0	Shannon Navigation,	294,090	0	0	—			—			329,913	7	11	—		
Act 10 Vic., c. 32, for Land Improvement,	1,500,000	0	0																		
Act 12 Vic., c. 23, do.,	300,000	0	0																		
Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, do.,	200,000	0	0																		
Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40, do.,	1,000,000	0	0																		
				3,000,000	0	0	Drainage, Farm-buildings, Labourers' dwellings, Planting for shelter, &c.,	1,916,157	4	4	39,185	0	0	—			1,782,840	15	7	109,714	8	5
Total Sanctions,	—			12,346,037	7	8		10,616,304	15	6	49,861	13	3	5,705,034	13	9	5,295,932	5	4	179,978	14	6
Deduct Advances,	—			10,616,304	15	6															
Balance available for further Advances,	—			1,729,732	12	2															
Viz.:—																					
Public Works Loan Fund,	645,889	16	6																		
Land Improvement,	1,083,842	15	8																		

SANCTIONS FOR GRANTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, for Public Works,	50,000	0	0			
By Act 1 Vic., c. 21, for Public Works,	50,000	0	0			
By Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88 (portion of £50,000), appropriated to Grants for Public Works,	4,000	0	0			
By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, for Public Works,	21,000	0	0			
				125,000	0	0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 1, in aid of Relief Works,	50,000	0	0			
By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108, do.	175,000	0	0			
				225,000	0	0
By Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, in aid of the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation,	—			290,717	0	0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 3, for Piers and Harbours,	50,000	0	0			
By Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75, for do.,	40,000	0	0			
				90,000	0	0
For Navigation in connexion with Drainage, Act 5 & 6 Vic., 89,	—			141,073	0	0
				871,790	0	0

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Public Buildings.

The works of repair and maintenance have been duly attended to at—

The Viceregal Lodge;
The Chief Secretary's Lodge;
The Under Secretary's Lodge; and
The Private Secretary's Lodge, in the Phœnix Park.

Also at the State Apartments, Public Offices, and Official Residences in Dublin Castle. At the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Royal Hospital, Royal Irish Academy, the buildings of the Royal Dublin Society, the National Gallery, and at the several Public Offices in Dublin under the charge of the Board.

Four Courts.

The new Record Building has been handed over to the Master of the Rolls, and is now occupied by the Deputy Keeper of the Records, and the completion of the fittings necessary for the reception of the documents to be deposited in this building is being effected, and the arrangements to suit the several requirements are being perfected. A portion of this building is temporarily occupied as a Court for the Vice-Chancellor; but provision has been made and arrangements are under consideration for providing a suitable permanent Court, and this part of the building will then be available for its proper purpose.

The new Central Police Courts are now completed and ready to be handed over to the Magistrates for occupation.

Government Prisons.

The proper maintenance of the Government Prisons at Mountjoy (male and female), and Smithfield, and the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, has been duly attended to.

During the past year, new penal cells for refractory prisoners have been built at Mountjoy Female Prison.

Metropolitan Police Stations.

The several Police Stations, Offices, and Barracks within the Metropolitan Police District have been duly maintained.

Constabulary Buildings.

At the Constabulary Depot in the Phœnix Park the necessary repairs and maintenance have been attended to, and a new Guard House and Magazine were built within the past year. A contract has been entered into for enlarging the Barracks at William-street, Limerick, the works are progressing favourably, and the additional accommodation will be available for the Constabulary Force during the present year.

The new Barrack at Maam, county Galway, was finished during the past year, and is now occupied.

The several Barracks throughout the country belonging to the Crown have been duly maintained.

Public Buildings.

Custom Houses.

The ordinary repairs at the several Custom Houses and Customs Stations have been duly carried out.

Inland Revenue Buildings.

No new works beyond the ordinary maintenance were undertaken at the Inland Revenue Buildings during the past year. New and more commodious offices have been taken for the Collector and officers at Londonderry.

Post Offices.

The offices at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick have been duly maintained.

Supply of Vartry Water to Dublin Buildings.

The introduction of the Vartry Water supply to the Government Buildings in Dublin has been to a considerable extent carried out, and will be of great advantage. The supply, which is at high pressure, will afford great facility in the extinguishing of fire should such occur. Arrangements have been made with the Corporation of Dublin for supplying this water also to the several residences and Government establishments in the Phœnix Park. This will be of great service, particularly to the Royal Hibernian Military School, where the supply hitherto, notwithstanding every effort made and great expense incurred, has been very deficient. At the Constabulary Depot the introduction of the Vartry Water will enable the Board to save a large expenditure annually which is at present incurred in pumping the required supply for this building. Great advantage will also attend its being made available for the Mountjoy Convict Prisons.

Queen's Colleges.

Belfast College.—The new Library is very nearly finished, and will be shortly taken up from the contractor.

Cork College.—Certain additions have been made during the past year to the Anatomical Department.

Galway College.—A portion of the Vice-President's house has been added to the Library, giving space for additional books, which was much required, and the other part of this house has been fitted up as a residence for the Registrar, as the office of Vice-President has been abolished.

Probate Court—District Registries.

Plans and specifications for a new District Registry Office at Kilkenny have been prepared, and tenders are about to be invited for the execution of the works.

National Education Buildings.

The new District Model School-house at Enniskillen is now completed, and in occupation by the Board of National Education.

Eleven new ordinary literary National School-houses have been built in the past year, at a total cost of £4,091 11*s.*, towards which the Board paid the sum of £2,727 14*s.*, being two-thirds of the cost; the remaining one-third of the expense being contributed by local persons interested in the schools.

Various additions and improvements, such as providing timber flooring, erecting porches, building enclosing walls and gates, wainscoting, tablet rails, and other works, have been effected at 28 ordinary literary National Schools, at a total cost of £819 7*s.* Towards this sum the Board contributed two-thirds, viz., £546 4*s.* 8*d.*, and the remainder was borne by local persons interested.

Besides this expenditure the Board have expended in repairing and maintaining the Central Model Schools, Dublin, the District Model, and Minor Model Schools, and the Model Agricultural Schools, a sum of £6,562 5*s.* 11*d.*; and on 214 various vested ordinary literary National School-houses in charge of the Board a sum of £1,573 18*s.* 9*d.*

Coast-Guard Stations.

The following new Stations have been completed during the past year:—

Blacksod Bay, county Mayo, for 1 Chief Officer, 1 Chief Boatman, and 4 men.
Dooran, county Donegal, for 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.
Rachley, county Sligo, for 1 Chief Boatman, 2 Commissioned Boatmen, and 3 men.
Howth, county Dublin, Chief Officer's House.

Public Buildings.

The works are in progress for the erection of the following new Stations :—

Bangor, county Down, for 1 Chief Officer, 1 Chief Boatman, and 5 men.
Bonmahon, county Waterford, for 1 Chief Officer and 6 men.
Castletownsend, county Cork, for 1 Chief Officer, 1 Chief Boatman, and 4 men.
Cromane Point, county Kerry, for 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men.
Knockadoon, county Cork, for 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men; additional cottage and watch tower; the rest of the station is occupied by the men.

Sites have been obtained for the following new stations :—Ardmore, county Waterford, Ballyglass, county Mayo, Ballycastle, county Antrim, Ballyheige, county Kerry, Ballygeary, county Wexford, Buncrana, county Donegal, Elly Bay, county Mayo, Ballydavid, county Kerry, Courtmacsherry, county Cork, Malin Head, county Donegal, Skull, county Cork, and Sheephaven, county Donegal.

Plans for defences of first and second class stations, and for new arrangement of the buildings generally, have been submitted to and approved by the Lords of the Admiralty, and steps have been taken to proceed in the year 1868–69, with the works of six, and possibly more, of the stations for which sites have been acquired.

Arrangements have also been made for considerable additions and alterations to the stations at Claggan, Fenit, Millcove, and Oysterhaven.

Works of repairs, maintenance, and additions have been executed at the various stations during the past year at a cost of £4,925 12*s.* 10*d.*

Coals and Firewood.

The following are the quantities of coals and firewood supplied to the several public departments in the Dublin District, in the year ended 31st March, 1868, at a total cost of £5,733 2*s.* 9*d.*

Number of departments supplied,	. . . .	172
„ Tons of coals, „	. . . .	5,933
„ „ Firewood, „	. . . .	161

PHŒNIX PARK.

Phœnix Park.

The several plantations in the Park have been carefully maintained. No new works of any extent have been undertaken during the past year.

The People's Garden in this Park has been considerably improved. A house of a suitable character has been built in it for the gardener in charge. New walks have been made; several additional flower beds have been formed, and choice conifers and trees planted.

The public frequent this garden very much, and it is satisfactory to observe that few cases of mischievous damage have occurred, notwithstanding the great numbers that visit it.

LAND IMPROVEMENT.

Land Improvement.

In reporting on this subject we beg, in the first place, to submit to your Lordships the following table, showing the number of applications and the amounts issued during the successive years, from the commencement of operations under the Land Improvement Acts in 1847, to the end of the financial year 1867–68 :—

	No. of Applications.	Amount Issued.
1847, June to December (inclusive),	1,354	£72,790
1848,	571	356,160
1849,	643	379,836
1850,	436	250,324
1851,	280	145,653
1852,	164	88,542
1853,	154	55,454
1854,	123	49,293
1855,	98	35,180
1856,	108	32,510
1857,	114	31,674
1858,	112	35,524
1859,	111	29,334
1860,	135	26,902
1861–2,	154	36,656
1862–3,	184	61,375
1863–4,	138	58,830
1864–5,	132	58,430
1865–6,	90	46,215
1866–7,	98	26,290
1867–8,	145	39,185

Land Improvement.

This table shows in the present year as compared with the year 1866–67, an increase both in the number of applications for loans, and in loans issued, the number of applications being increased by 47, and the amount issued by £12,895. This may be attributed to the operations of the Act 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 40, and to the new regulations sanctioned by your Lordships, which removed restrictions heretofore imposed, and afforded increased facilities to persons desirous of borrowing under the Land Improvement Acts.

The Reports of our Inspectors, given in the Appendix B, bear testimony to the satisfactory manner in which works have been carried out, and to the benefits arising from them. These officers—the majority of whom have had long experience—possess an intimate knowledge of the agricultural condition of Ireland, and their observations on the working of the Land Improvement Acts are therefore valuable. We beg in particular to refer to the Report of Mr. Fishbourne, to which is appended a letter from Mr. Cosby, an extensive landed proprietor, in which he states the result of his transactions with the Board, and the benefit his property has received from the judicious application of Land Improvement Loans.

We continue to exercise due vigilance in requiring from the borrowers periodical accounts of the expenditure of the sums advanced to them, and are happy to state that the cases are extremely rare in which we have found it necessary either to threaten or to adopt law proceedings.

Up to the 31st March, 1868, 4,375 loans were sanctioned by your lordships, but the whole of the loans so sanctioned have not been issued; for, as mentioned in previous reports, a considerable number of them, or portions of them, have been either relinquished by the borrowers, or cancelled by the Board, under the authority given in the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31.

At the close of the financial year, ended 31st March, 1868, there remained unappropriated out of the fund of £2,000,000 provided for the Land Improvement service by the Acts quoted in the margin, the sum of £5,658, which, with the sum of £1,000,000 provided by the Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40, made the total sum available for this service at the end of the financial year, £1,005,658.

10 *Vic. c.* 32
12 *Vic. c.* 23,
13 & 14 *Vic. c.* 31.

The amount issued on account of works up to the 31st March, 1868, was £1,916,157

These totals comprise 357 loans, amounting to £129,965, which have been sanctioned to proprietors for the erection of farm buildings; 74 loans, amounting to £37,270, for labourers' dwellings; and 6 loans, £1,590, for erecting scutch mills for flax.

The following is a tabular statement according to districts and counties, showing the number of applications for loans, and the amounts issued for all classes of work under the several Land Improvement Acts, up to the 31st March, 1868.

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS and AMOUNTS ISSUED.

Name of County.	No. of Applications.	Amount Issued.	Total No. of Applications.	Total Amount Issued.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
NORTHERN DIVISION.				
Antrim,	111	82,438 0 0		
Londonderry,	92	37,218 0 0		
Donegal,	181	88,391 0 0		
Fermanagh,	93	42,855 0 0		
Tyrone,	161	60,270 0 0		
Armagh,	52	12,428 0 0		
Down,	53	23,774 0 0		
			743	347,694 0 0
MIDLAND AND EASTERN.				
Cavan,	84	20,251 0 0		
Monaghan,	62	23,699 0 0		
Longford,	99	35,956 0 0		
Louth,	53	22,385 0 0		
Meath,	149	77,730 0 0		
Westmeath,	95	28,855 0 0		
Dublin,	105	26,317 0 0		
Kildare,	127	35,823 0 0		
King's,	105	21,343 0 0		
Queen's,	193	72,660 0 0		
Wicklow,	115	41,256 0 0		
Carlow,	132	58,869 0 0		
Kilkenny,	129	46,821 0 0		
Wexford,	190	78,402 0 0		
			1,638	590,307 0 0

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS and AMOUNTS ISSUED—*continued.*

Name of County.	No. of Applications.	Amount Issued.	Total No. of Applications.	Total Amount Issued.
WESTERN.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sligo,	122	49,947 0 0		
Leitrim,	112	42,800 0 0		
Mayo,	266	100,679 0 0		
Roscommon,	211	83,790 0 0		
Galway,	426	122,060 0 0		
Clare,	176	49,646 0 0		
			1,313	448,922 0 0
SOUTHERN.				
Limerick,	394	147,659 0 0		
Tipperary,	302	86,807 0 0		
Waterford,	92	34,990 0 0		
Cork,	617	138,159 0 0		
Kerry,	315	121,619 0 0		
			1,720	529,234 0 0
		Totals,	5,414	1,916,157 0 0

THOROUGH DRAINAGE.

From the commencement of operations under the Land Improvement Acts, up to the 31st March in this year, 232,767 acres have been thorough drained at an average cost of £5 5*s.* an acre. Of this quantity, 3,640 acres have been drained during the period from the 1st April, 1867, to 31st March, 1868.

A considerable portion of the land drained has been subsoiled.

FARM BUILDINGS.

Since the passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, 357 loans, amounting to £129,965, have been sanctioned for the erection of farm buildings, and the operations under 276 of these loans, amounting to £101,460, have been completed.

The following Schedule shows the number of loans for farm buildings completed in each county in Ireland, with the sums sanctioned and issued :—

LOANS for FARM BUILDINGS which have been closed.

Name of County.	No. of Loans.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount Issued.	Name of County.	No. of Loans.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount Issued.
		£	£			£	£
Antrim,	4	1,050	1,050	Longford,	8	2,300	2,300
Carlow,	5	1,550	1,550	Louth,	3	1,100	1,000
Cavan,	5	1,620	1,620	Londonderry,	5	1,500	1,500
Clare,	5	1,950	1,950	Mayo,	18	7,000	6,060
Cork,	31	9,650	9,030	Meath,	3	2,350	2,350
Donegal,	5	1,050	1,050	Monaghan,	1	300	300
Down,	3	1,000	1,000	Queen's,	5	2,400	2,300
Dublin,	7	2,650	2,650	Roscommon,	17	5,800	5,530
Fermanagh,	1	650	520	Sligo,	8	4,350	3,980
Galway,	23	8,530	8,340	Tipperary,	23	9,550	8,490
Kerry,	15	5,060	4,090	Tyrone,	7	2,850	2,850
Kildare,	14	4,350	4,090	Waterford,	1	200	200
Kilkenny,	5	1,000	1,000	Westmeath,	8	4,700	3,220
King's,	2	450	450	Wexford,	9	3,350	3,350
Leitrim	4	1,100	1,100	Wicklow,	4	1,650	1,500
Limerick,	27	10,400	9,190		276	101,460	93,610

Thirty-eight loans for farm buildings, amounting to £20,150, are in progress, under which a sum of £10,040 has been issued, and 43 loans, amounting to £8,355, have not been proceeded with.

SCOTCH MILLS.

During the past financial year, one additional loan has been made under this head, making the total number of loans sanctioned for this class of work since the passing of the Act, 6, amounting to £1,590, under which £1,330, has been issued.

Labourers' Dwellings.

Land Improvement.

Since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, 74 loans, amounting to £37,270, have been sanctioned by your Lordships.

The following table shows the loans for labourers' dwellings which have been closed:—

Loans for Labourers' Dwellings which have been closed.

County.	Number of Loans.	Amount sanctioned.			Amount Issued.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	1	400	0	0	400	0	0
Carlow,	3	2,800	0	0	2,640	0	0
Clare,	1	200	0	0	200	0	0
Cork,	1	550	0	0	110	0	0
Donegal,	1	500	0	0	100	0	0
Down,	2	1,550	0	0	1,080	0	0
Dublin,	3	640	0	0	420	0	0
Fermanagh,	1	300	0	0	300	0	0
Kerry,	3	950	0	0	870	0	0
Kildare,	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
Limerick,	1	300	0	0	300	0	0
Longford,	1	200	0	0	200	0	0
Meath,	1	400	0	0	400	0	0
Monaghan,	2	480	0	0	480	0	0
Queen's,	1	240	0	0	240	0	0
Sligo,	1	900	0	0	360	0	0
Tyrone,	1	500	0	0	100	0	0
Waterford,	1	350	0	0	350	0	0
Westmeath,	2	1,200	0	0	640	0	0
Wexford,	5	1,900	0	0	1,850	0	0
	33	14,860	0	0	11,540	0	0

Of the remaining loans 24 are in progress, amounting to £11,235, under which £5,030 has been issued up to the 31st March, 1868, and 17 amounting to £11,175, have not been proceeded with.

In the Appendix B, we give extracts from the Reports of several of our Inspectors on the operations of the past year.

Appendix C is a statement of the loans under which works are in progress, with the amounts and the dates of the last orders for issue.

Arterial Drainage.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.

With Improvements of Navigation and Water-power, under the Acts 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 89; 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 69; 9 Vic., cap. 4; 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 79; 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 130; 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 110; 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 62; 20 & 21 Vic., cap. 23; and 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 41.

The Board's duties in connexion with the works of Arterial Drainage under the above-named Acts, have been confined during the past year, as they have been since 1861, to determining, on the application of proprietors, the amount of increased rent to be paid by tenants holding under leases in respect of the benefit derived by them from improvements in their holdings, resulting from the Drainage operations, and to giving information, assistance, and advice to the Trustees of Districts, on such points connected with their trusts as they might request, and which we have felt it within our province to give, all executive operations having been long since brought to a close.

No change has taken place in regard to the Board's responsibility in respect of the Clonakilty Slob-lands.

The whole expenditure charged against the different undertakings commenced under the Arterial Drainage Acts, including £70,201 for works chargeable to counties, amounted at the end of March, 1868, to £2,390,613; and the repayments in respect thereof amounted to £920,110.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts (Ireland).

26 & 27 Vic., c. 88; 27 & 28 Vic., c. 72; and 28 & 29 Vic., c. 52.

Six new Drainage Districts have been submitted for our consideration since our last Annual Report, namely, the Clodiagh, county Tipperary; the Island Lakes and Glore

Arterial Drainage.

River, Mayo; the Lough Oughter and River Erne, Cavan; the Buncam Lough and Ballyhean River, Mayo; the Gully, Queen's county; the Doohyle, Limerick. The total number of districts brought before the Board since the passing of these Acts is 20. They are as follow:—

1. Athboy, county of Meath.
2. Ballynacarrig, King's and Queen's counties.
3. Thurles, county of Tipperary.
4. Rathdowney, Queen's county.
5. Six-mile-bridge, county of Clare.
6. Kilmastulla, county of Tipperary.
7. Silver River, King's county and county of Westmeath.
8. Parsonstown, King's county and county of Tipperary.
9. Camoge, county of Limerick.
10. Elphin, county of Roscommon.
11. The Connell, county of Kildare.
12. Brickey, county of Waterford.
13. Upper Inny, counties of Cavan, Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.
14. The Quinagh, county of Carlow.
15. The Clodiagh, county of Tipperary.
16. The Island Lakes and Glore River, county of Mayo.
17. Lough Oughter and River Erne, county of Cavan.
18. Buncam Lake and Ballyhean River, county of Mayo.
19. The Gully, Queen's county.
20. The Doohyle, county of Limerick.

Acts have been passed confirming the provisional orders of the Board constituting seven of these districts, viz., Athboy, Ballynacarrig, Rathdowney, Six-mile-bridge, Kilmastulla, the Silver River, the Connell, the Brickey, the Quinagh, the Parsonstown, and the Elphin.

The works of the Athboy, Kilmastulla, Rathdowney, Silver River, and Ballynacarrig Districts are all but complete. Considerable progress has been made in the Six-mile-bridge and the Connell Districts, and the Parsonstown and Quinagh Districts have been commenced. The Brickey and the Elphin are about to be commenced.

With regard to the nine remaining Districts, the Thurles was abandoned by the petitioners. The Camoge, Upper Inny, and the eight last-named are passing through the stages required by the Acts previous to provisional orders constituting them being made.

The Loans sanctioned by your Lordships under these acts are as follow:—

Kilmastulla, county Tipperary,	£9,364
Six-mile-bridge, county Clare,	16,000
Rathdowney, Queen's county,	2,450
Athboy, county Meath,	5,400
Silver River, county Westmeath and King's county,	3,233
Ballynacarrig, King's and Queen's counties,	5,600
The Connell, county Kildare,	2,000
Parsonstown, county Tipperary and King's county,	9,140
The Quinagh, county Carlow,	2,600

The total area of land to be improved in the nineteen Districts which are being proceeded with is 41,828A. 0R. 0P., and the estimated cost of the works £157,087.

Drainage Maintenance Act, 1866.

29 & 30 Vic., cap. 49.

"An Act to provide for the better Maintenance of Works executed under the Acts for "the Drainage of Lands in Ireland," was passed on the 16th July, 1866. Memorials in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in respect of the Ballinderry District, in the King's county and the county Westmeath, the Balla and Lough Dalla Districts, in the county Mayo, and the Brosna (Ferbane), in the King's County, were presented. The necessary works in the Ballinderry District have been executed, and the charging order made. The works have been commenced in the Balla District, and are about to be commenced in the Lough Dalla District. The case of the Brosna (Ferbane) is under consideration.

HARBOURS.

Harbours.

Kingstown Harbour, County Dublin.

During the past year the surface of all the Roads and Footpaths were maintained, cleaned, watered, and lighted. The Piers, Jetties, Wharfs, Buildings, Fences, Roads, and Sewers, and all works connected with the Harbour, have been maintained in an efficient state of repair.

The underpinning of the western face of the Mail Packet Pier has been proceeded with, and the deep channel at its base, which had been caused by the action of the paddles of the Steam Packets, and was the cause of the subsidence, has been partially filled in with stones.

Fenders, Mooring-posts, a Ballast Depôt, and a public Privy were constructed at Old Dunleary Harbour.

Harbours.

The free bathing place at Salthill for women of the poorer classes has been completed and fitted with dressing-boxes, &c.—*See Appendix D.*

The following is a return of the Vessels that have used the Harbour during the last year, 1867—Mail and Passenger Steamers and Yachts excepted :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
Sailing Vessels, to and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind or tide,	500	85,131
Steamers waiting tide,	17	6,263
From English, Irish, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to Irish ports,	286	21,918
From English, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to English and Scotch ports,	145	17,014
From Irish ports to English, Scotch, and Foreign ports,	179	11,895
From English and Scotch ports to Foreign ports,	42	11,015
For Orders,	6	2,559
To Kingstown,	638	57,155
Men-of-War, H. M. Troop Steamers, and Coast Guard Cruisers,	14	—
Total,	1,827	212,950
In the previous year the numbers were,	1,832	239,969

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.

Two considerable breaches in the sea slope, which were caused by the storms during the winter of 1866–67, have been thoroughly repaired, and the works of the Harbour have been maintained in good order.—*See Appendix D.*

Dunmore Harbour, County Waterford.

While the repair of the damage, which the Harbour had sustained from the unusually severe storms in the early part of the year 1867, were in progress, a short but very violent gale from the S.E. occurred on the 12th September last, which did considerable injury to the works. The repair of this damage is now going on well. The silting up of the Harbour, mentioned in our last Report, continues to increase, and a considerable outlay will shortly be required for dredging out this deposit.—*See Appendix D.*

Howth Harbour, County Dublin.

The dredging the Harbour was brought to a close on the 1st September last, the grant under the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 72, for that purpose having been expended. Six hundred and fifty lineal feet of the West Pier have been let to fish-curers, who are about to erect fish-curing establishments thereon. A temperance refreshment-room has also been built, and a ship carpenters' shop is being built on the Pier for the convenience of the fishermen. The Roadways and other works have been kept in good repair.—*See Appendix D.*

Galway Harbour.

Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 56.

"The Galway Harbour (Composition of Debt) Act, 1867," passed 15th July, '67, and Deeds of Annuity and Composition have been executed thereunder.

The debt of £20,656 5*s.*, was compounded for £10,000, to be paid to the Commissioners of Public Works as an annuity of £410 a-year, including principal and interest, for fifty years, from 1st May, 1868.

Under the authority of this Act the charge of this harbour, docks, &c., has been placed in the care of the Local Harbour Commissioners.

Limerick Harbour.

Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 53.

"The Limerick Harbour (Composition of Debt) Act, 1867," passed 15th July, '67, and Deed of Composition, &c., have been executed thereunder.

The Composition effected of the Debt was as follows :—As the sum of £179,384 12*s.* 4*d.* was advanced by the late Loan Commissioners, and the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and as there is still due for principal and interest £230,000, the debt is now assumed to be £65,000, of which £55,000 shall be repaid by the harbour, by an annuity, at the rate of 4·0729 per cent. principal and interest, commencing 1st May, 1868, and £10,000 is to be a charge on Wellesley Bridge.

Under the authority of this Act the harbour, docks, &c., have been taken from this department and placed in charge of the Local Harbour Commissioners. *Harbours.*

This Act at the same time vests Wellesley Bridge in the Commissioners of Public Works.

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Acts Vic., c. 3; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 75; 16 and 17 Vic., c. 136; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 37; 29 & 30 Vic., c. 45.

Kilkeel Pier, County Down.

The works of this Pier, which the Board had to take into their own hands, owing to the failure of the Contractor, are now almost finished.—*See Appendix D.*

Newcastle Pier, County Down.

Serious damage was caused to this Pier by the storms of January and March, 1867; it has been repaired in a substantial and satisfactory manner.—*See Appendix D.*

The works of the following Piers have been satisfactorily completed since the last annual report:—

Carrigaholt, county Clare.
Leenaun, county Galway.
Barnaderg, county Galway.

The following Piers are in course of construction; the first-named by a Contractor, the others by the Board's Officers:—

Bantry, county Cork.
Lady Elizabeth's Cove, county Waterford.
Spiddle, county Galway.
Clifden, county Galway.

A contract has been let for a small Pier or Boat Slip at Arranmore, county Donegal.

At Passage East the works have not been commenced, as the Waterford Harbour Commissioners, who have subscribed towards the cost of the work, wish for an alteration in the design, which is under consideration.

Applications for Grants in aid of Piers at—

Greystones, county Wicklow;
Pollaghenny, county Sligo;
Errislannon, county Galway;
Lough Swilly, county Donegal;
Currawnachil, county Mayo;
Ballycastle, county Down;

are under consideration.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS.

Inland Navigation.

Boyne Navigation.

The works of this navigation have been maintained in good repair. The Lockkeeper's house at Castle Lock has been rebuilt.—*See Appendix D.*

River Maigue Navigation.

The works are in a satisfactory state of repair.—*See Appendix D.*

Shannon Navigation.

The works on this navigation have been confined to those of ordinary maintenance and repairs; all the works have been kept in good order.—*See Appendix D.*

Tyrone Navigation—Coal Island Canal.

No expenditure has been made on this navigation during the past year beyond what was necessary for its proper maintenance.—*See Appendix D.*

Ulster Canal.

Inland Navigation.

The works of repair of this navigation are all but complete. Plans are in preparation for increasing the area of the Storeage Reservoir at Quiglough so as to provide for a sufficient water supply for the Canal.—*See Appendix D.*

On the several navigations the weed "Anacharis Alsinastrum," continues to be a source of expense and inconvenience.

THE SEWAGE UTILIZATION ACT, 1865.

28 & 29 Vic., cap. 75.

The Sewage Utilization Act, 1865.

Under the provisions of this Act, since our last annual report, applications have been made to the Board to recommend the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make Loans for Works of Sewerage in the towns of—

Bray, county Wicklow.
Castlegregory, county Kerry.
Kinsale, county Cork.
Moville, county Donegal.

Having examined the plans, estimates, &c., of the proposed works, and having had the necessary local examinations made, we have recommended the cases of Bray, Castlegregory, and Kinsale, to the favourable consideration of the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The case of Moville awaits the report of the Board's Engineer.

POST ROADS.

Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116.

Post Roads.

On the application of the Postmaster-General, under the 61st section of the above-named Act, repairs have been executed during the past year on post roads situated in the following counties :—

Donegal.	Down.	Dublin.
Kerry.	Mayo.	

These repairs have been executed under the superintendence of the respective County Surveyors, at a cost of £3,366 7*s.* 2*d.*, repayable by Grand Jury Presentment at subsequent Assizes.

We have the honour to be

Your Lordship's obedient Servants,

J. G. M'KERLIE.
W. R. LE FANU.

E. Hornsby, *Secretary,*
Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1*st June*, 1868.

APPENDIX.

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„ D.—	Inland Navigations and Harbours,	53

APPENDIX A.—

(A.)—ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, showing the Total of

Reference to Account.	Page.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on 31st March, 1867.	Received.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A 1	20	Loans, Advances, and Repayments, viz.:—		
		Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,		
		„ 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,		
		„ 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44,	2,102 15 8	233,760 7 9
		Arterial Drainage,		
		Labouchere Drainage,		
		Land Improvement,		
A 2	20	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32,	210 10 6	1,383 15 2
A 3	22	Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz.:—		
		1. Public Buildings, Royal Harbours, &c.,		
		2. New Record Buildings,		
		3. Salaries and Incidents of Office,		
		4. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	—	131,885 8 1
		5. Royal Dublin Society,		
		6. Howth Harbour,		
		7. Convict Prisons,		
		8. Coast-guard Stations,		
A 4	28	Miscellaneous Services, viz.:—		
		1. Maintenance of Post Roads,		
		2. Receivers' Accounts for Loans,		
		3. Wellesley Bridge,		
		4. Inland Navigations:—Shannon,		
		„ Boyne,		
		„ Tyrone,		
		„ Maigue,		
		„ Ulster Canal,		
		5. Metropolitan Police Buildings,	2,948 5 3	38,740 18 5
		6. Arbitration Accounts,		
		7. Piers and Harbours Act, 9 Vic., c. 3; and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75,		
		8. Maynooth College,		
		9. Phœnix Park Grazing Rents, &c.,		
		10. Drainage Deposit Accounts, per Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.,		
		11. River Drainage Works, per Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, &c.,		
		12. Sundry Drainage Maintenance Accounts, 29 Vic., c. 49,		
		13. Sundry Accounts,		
		Total,	5,261 11 5	405,770 9 5
A 5	34	Classified Abstract of Loans for Public Works, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; and 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44.		
A 6	36	Statement of open Loan Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; and 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44.		
A 7	36	Ditto, 57 Geo. III., c. 34.		
A 8	38	Statement of Final Awards under Arterial Drainage Act, with Repayments thereon, to the 31st March, 1868.		

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May, 1868.

ACCOUNTS.

Sums intrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for One Year, ended on 31st March, 1868.

Balances Overdrawn on 31st March, 1868.	TOTALS.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts to 31st March, 1867.	Paid.	Balances on 31st March, 1868.	TOTALS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	235,863 3 5	—	230,020 7 9	5,842 15 8	235,863 3 5
—	1,594 5 8	—	1,017 0 8	577 5 0	1,594 5 8
—	131,885 8 1	4,369 4 11	122,780 19 5	4,735 3 9	131,885 8 1
—	41,689 3 8	—	35,666 12 10	6,022 10 10	41,689 3 8
—	411,032 0 10	4,369 4 11	389,485 0 8	17,177 15 3	411,032 0 10

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

(A 1.)—An Account, showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the

PUBLIC LOANS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance, 31st March, 1867,	—	—	2,102 15 8
Loans Advances.			
Public Works, 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44 :—			
Amount received from Commissioners of National Debt,	—	10,676 13 3	
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.:—			
Amount issued from Consolidated Fund,	—	43,000 0 0	
Total issued for Loans,	—	—	53,676 13 3
Loans Repayments.			
1. Public Works Loans :—			
Amounts received under the following Acts, viz. :—			
Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	180 0 0		
Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	1,155 2 4		
Loans, 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44—Public Works,	4,814 17 6		
		6,149 19 10	
2. Arterial Drainage :—			
Amount received from Proprietors for Drainage Works,	—	53 666 6 11	
3. Labouchere Drainage :—			
Amount received from Proprietors,	—	10,627 19 4	
4. Land Improvement :—			
Amount received from Proprietors,	—	109,639 8 5	
Total Repayments,	—	—	180,083 14 6
			235,863 3 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May, 1868.

(A 2.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—	210 10 6
Amount received from Treasury by way of Loan,	800 0 0	
„ „ from Proprietors in Repayment of Preliminary Expenses,	583 15 2	
		1,383 15 2
		£1,594 5 8

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May, 1868.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LOANS ADVANCES.			
Public Works, 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44 :—			
Amount advanced on Loans, viz. :—			
To District Drainage Board, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	8,614 0 0		
For Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40,	92 13 3		
For Piers and Harbours, 9 Vic., c. 3, &c.,	1,970 0 0		
		10,676 13 3	
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c. :—			
Paid to Proprietors on account of Loans,	—	39,185 0 0	
Total paid to Borrowers,	—	—	49,861 13 3
LOANS REPAYMENTS.			
1. Public Works Loans :—			
Amounts transferred to H. M. Exchequer, viz. :—			
Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	180 0 0		
Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	1,155 2 4		
Loans, 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44,	4,814 17 6		
		6,149 19 10	
2. Arterial Drainage :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	—	*53,666 6 11	
3. Labouchere Drainage :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	—	10,627 19 4	
4. Land Improvement :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	—	109,714 8 5	
			180,158 14 6
Balance carried to next Account,	—	—	5,842 15 8
			235,863 3 5

* See details under districts, pp. 38 to 43.

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

PRELIMINARIES, 1867–68.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid to Exchequer in Repayment of Advances,	277 9 5	
„ paid for Preliminary Investigations, Advertising, Scrivenery, &c.,	739 11 3	
		1,017 0 8
Balance carried to next Account,	—	577 5 0
		£1,594 5 8

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

(A 3.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Public Buildings, &c. :—									
Issued from H.M. Exchequer on account of Votes,	78,479	6	4						
Do., do., (Civil Contingencies),	4,000	0	0						
				82,479	6	4			
Sundry Receipts, Rents, Sale of Old Stores, &c.,	—			223	3	11			
Contributions in aid of National Schools,	—			303	12	3			
Carried forward,	—			83,006	2	6			

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

VOTES AND GRANTS.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance brought from the last Account,	—	—	4,369 4 11
1. Public Buildings, &c.:—			
Royal Hibernian Military School—Repairs, Alterations, Furniture, &c.,	2,738 7 1		
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham—Additions, Repairs, Alterations, &c.,	4,484 2 11		
Commissariat Office—Repairs, Rent, &c.,	92 2 2		
Inspector-General of Militia Office—Repairs, &c.,	27 17 10		
"Mermaid," Powder Ship, ditto,	42 3 6		
		7,384 13 6	
Custom House, Dublin—General Repairs and Alterations to several Offices, &c.,	1,493 5 2		
Custom House, Cork—Repairs, &c.,	63 6 8		
Custom House, Belfast, ditto,	473 7 2		
Custom House, Limerick, ditto,	33 1 0		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland—Additions, Repairs, Alterations, &c.,	451 11 3		
General Post Office, Dublin—Additions, Repairs, Alterations, &c., 1,156 17 8			
Post Office, Cork, Repairs, &c., 26 15 4			
	1,183 13 0		
Inland Revenue Buildings—Alterations, Repairs, Furniture, &c.,	774 11 2		
		4,472 15 5	
Dublin Castle—Furniture, General Repairs, and Alterations to State Apartments, Public Offices, &c.,	5,690 2 7		
Phœnix Park Residences, &c.—General Repairs, Furniture, Additions and Alterations to the Viceregal and other Lodges, &c.,	7,431 13 0		
		13,121 15 7	
Four Courts—Furniture, Repairs, Alterations, &c., to several Courts, Chambers, Offices, &c.,	4,062 0 2		
King's Inns—Repairs and Alterations to several Offices, &c.,	290 6 7		
Four Courts' Marshalsea—Repairs, Alterations, &c.,	224 16 5		
District Probate Registry Offices—Rents, Repairs, Alterations, &c.,	251 4 9		
		4,828 7 11	
New Metropolitan Police Court:			
Works under Contract, £2,700 0 0			
Salary of Clerk of Works, 119 0 0			
	—	2,819 0 0	
Depôt for Crown Witnesses—Alterations, Materials, &c.,	—	396 8 6	
Royal Irish Constabulary Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park:—			
Repairs, Alterations, &c., £2,370 17 0			
Additions, 393 9 8			
	2,764 6 8		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings throughout Ireland:—			
Repairs, Alterations, &c., £253 19 2			
Additions, &c., Barracks at Macroom, 143 6 10			
Ditto, at Longwood, 309 8 6			
New Buildings—Barracks at Maam, 129 9 0			
„ „ at Limerick, 1,034 10 8			
	1,870 14 2		
		4,635 0 10	
National Education Buildings, &c.:—			
Repairs and Works at the Offices, Schools, Lecture-rooms, and Training Departments in Dublin,	2,034 10 3		
Repairs and Alterations to Model Agricultural Schools, including Albert Model Farm,	1,746 19 8		
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, to District Model Schools,	2,398 5 7		
Carried forward,	6,179 15 6	37,658 1 9	4,369 4 11

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 3.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	—			83,006	2	6			
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—*continued.*									
Kingstown Harbour :—									
Harbour Dues,	2,361	12	11						
Rents, &c.,	425	13	6						
				2,787	6	5			
Carried forward,	—			85,793	8	11			

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	6,179 15 6	37,658 1 9	4,369 4 11
1. Public Buildings, &c.—*continued.*			
Repairs and Alterations to Minor Model Schools,	382 10 5		
Repairs and Maintenance of Ordinary Literary Schools,	1,573 18 9		
Grants in aid of Building, Improving, Furnishing, and Enclosing Sites of Ordinary Literary Schools,	3,278 11 8		
Building New Model School at Enniskillen,	2,351 5 5		
Proportion of saving of Expenditure on Murvey National School, returned to Contributor,	2 10 9		
		13,768 12 6	
The Queen's Colleges :—			
Belfast—Additions, Repairs, Alterations, &c.,	2,777 1 7		
Cork, ditto, ditto,	1,624 3 1		
Galway, ditto, ditto,	780 0 11		
		5,181 5 7	
Royal Irish Academy—Repairs, Alterations, Rent, &c.,	—	645 8 4	
National Gallery—Repairs, Materials, &c.,	—	270 9 11	
Irishtown Church—Repairs, &c.,	—	23 19 7	
Charitable Bequests Office—Repairs, Rent, &c.,	—	84 0 6	
Stationery Office—Repairs, Alterations, &c.,	—	196 8 11	
General Survey and Valuation Office :—			
Furniture, Repairs, &c.,	—	355 3 11	
Special Fishery Commission Office—Repairs, Rent, &c.,	—	104 16 0	
Offices, 3, Ormond-quay—Furniture, Repairs, &c.,	—	613 17 0	
General Registry Office, Henrietta-st.—Rent, Repairs, &c.,	—	416 5 7	
Store and Yard, City-quay—Rent,	—	7 5 4	
Contingencies, Salaries of Clerks of Works, Maintenance of Clocks, Chimney Cleaning, &c.,	—	907 19 5	
Coals and Firewood supplied to sundry Public Departments,	—	4,592 6 10	
Tyrone Navigation—issued to meet Cost of Repairs, &c.,	—	75 0 0	
Maigue Navigation ditto,	—	30 0 0	
Phœnix Park—Maintenance, &c. :—			
Labour and Materials, Alterations and Repairs to Gate Lodges, Cultivation of Deer Farm, &c., &c.,	3,645 14 7		
Salaries of Bailiff, Deerkeeper, Gate-keepers, Constables, &c.,	1,016 8 4		
Contingencies, including Gaslight, and attendance of Police,	198 18 0		
New Flower Garden—Planting, &c.,	84 2 10		
	4,945 3 9		
Gardener's Cottage—People's Garden, £460 0 0			
New Propagating Pit, do. 151 0 0			
	611 0 0		
		5,556 3 9	
Kingstown Harbour :—			
Salaries of Harbour Master, Superintendent, &c.,	539 15 10		
Boatmen, Watchmen, &c.,	580 16 2		
Incidents and Contingencies, including Gaslight,	409 7 9		
Rent and Taxes,	21 15 2		
Boat, Anchors, Sails, &c.,	86 1 9		
Ballast supplied, Contract,	336 4 0		
Maintenance, General Repairs, Materials, &c., Works at the Mail Packet Pier, Timber, Piling, Iron Bollards, &c.,	4,486 5 7		
Building New Wharf at Coal-quay, £553 3 9			
New Lighter, 398 0 0			
Purchase of Land, Law Expenses, &c., 183 17 5			
	1,135 1 2		
		7,595 7 5	
Carried forward,	—	78,082 12 4	4,369 4 11

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 3.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	85,793 8 11	
Donaghadee Harbour :—			
Rents, ...	5 6 8		
		5 6 8	
Dunmore Harbour :—			
Harbour Dues, ...	25 15 1		
Rents, ...	21 4 4		
		46 19 5	
Transferred from "Miscellaneous Services" :—			
Maigue Navigation, ...	—	26 16 6	
Ulster Canal, ...	—	38 19 8	
			85,911 11 2
2. NEW RECORD BUILDINGS :—		Nil.	
3. SALARIES AND INCIDENTS OF OFFICE :—			
Issued from H. M. Exchequer on account of Vote, .	24,702 9 7		
Law Costs recovered, ...	78 6 3		
Registration Fees, ...	3 17 2		
Sundry Receipts, ...	19 6 0		
		24,803 19 0	
			24,803 19 0
4. CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM :—			
Issued from H. M. Exchequer on account of Vote, .	—	—	1,500 0 0
5. ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY :—			
Issued from H. M. Exchequer on account of Vote, .	—	1,358 0 0	
			1,358 0 0
6. HOWTH HARBOUR :—			
Harbour Dues, ...	—	504 14 10	
Rents, &c., ...	—	212 7 9	
			717 2 7
7. CONVICT PRISONS :—			
Received from the Directors of Convict Prisons, . .	—	4,427 14 6	
			4,427 14 6
Carried forward, . . .	—	—	118,718 7 3

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	78,082 12 4	4,369 4 11
Donaghadee Harbour:—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,	479 3 7		
Salary of Harbour Master,	20 0 0		
		499 3 7	
Dunmore Harbour:—			
Labour, Materials, Plant, Incidents, &c.,	900 17 7		
Salary of Clerk of Works,	94 6 3		
Salary of Harbour Master,	20 0 0		
		1,015 3 10	
Transferred to "Miscellaneous Services":—			
Tyrone Navigation,	—	25 4 11	
			79,622 4 8
2. New Record Buildings:—			
Transferred to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	—	—	309 13 11
3. Salaries and Incidents of Office:—			
Salaries of the Board and Establishment,	20,608 16 10		
Law expenses,	144 13 7		
Travelling expenses, &c.,	1,325 7 6		
Progress Inspections,	691 12 7		
Incidents, &c.,	423 2 6		
		23,193 13 0	
Salaries and Incidents of Fisheries:—			
Salary of Inspecting Commissioner,	600 0 0		
Travelling expenses, &c.,	272 10 5		
Incidents,	335 12 6		
		1,208 2 11	
			24,401 15 11
4. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum:—			
Alterations, Repairs, Rent, &c.,	—	—	1,587 9 5
5. Royal Dublin Society:—			
Alterations and Repairs to Buildings in Kildare-street,	—	571 10 11	
Ditto, Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin,	—	342 6 1	
			913 17 0
6. Howth Harbour:—			
Labour, Materials, &c.,	—	705 2 11	
Salaries of Harbour Master and Assistant,	—	68 14 11	
Incidents,	—	15 16 9	
			789 14 7
7. Convict Prisons:—			
Mountjoy (Male)—Repairs, Alterations, &c.,	—	694 13 9	
Mountjoy (Female)—			
Works under Contract,	1,123 9 10		
Salary of Clerk of Works,	56 6 8		
Repairs, Alterations, &c.,	923 3 2		
		2,102 19 8	
Smithfield—Repairs, Alterations, Rent, &c.,	—	243 8 4	
Lusk, Rent,	—	3 0 7	
			3,044 2 4
Carried forward,	—	—	115,038 2 9

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A. 3.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	—	118,718 7 3
8. Coast Guard Stations :—			
Received from the Admiralty, . . .	—	13,152 3 10	
Relodged, ...	—	14 17 0	
		13,167 0 10	
			131,885 8 1

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May, 1868.

(A 4.)—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance from last Account, ...	—	—	2,948 5 3
1. MAINTENANCE OF POST ROADS :—			
Advances from Consolidated Fund, . . .	—	4,700 0 0	
Amount received from the following Counties, in repayment of advances made for repairs, viz. :			
Co. Donegal, ...	309 15 2		
„ Clare, ...	219 6 6		
„ Dublin, ...	1,030 1 7		
„ Down, ...	171 10 0		
		1,730 13 3	
Total Receipts, "Post Roads," . . .	—	—	6,430 13 3
2. RECEIVER'S ACCOUNTS FOR LOANS :—			
Galway Harbour :			
Dues on Shipping and Merchandize, . . .	1,989 3 3		
Rents, ...	7 10 0		
		1,996 13 3	
Limerick Harbour :			
Dues on Shipping and Merchandize, . . .	4,263 11 1		
Rents, &c., ...	49 3 0		
Transfer to Wellesley Bridge, ...	249 10 0		
		4,562 4 1	
Total Receipts, "Loans Receiver," . . .	—	—	6,558 17 4
Carried forward, . . .	—	—	15,937 15 10

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	115,038 2 9
8. Coast Guard Stations:—			
Maintenance of, and Additions to, Existing Stations,	—	4,925 12 10	
New Buildings:—			
Ardmore,	1 7 0		
Ballydavid,	3 6 6		
Ballygeary,	6 1 7		
Ballyglass,	180 2 7		
Ballyhiegue,	14 13 11		
Bangor,	245 11 4		
Blacksod Bay,	1,576 8 0		
Bonmahon,	606 4 11		
Castletownsend,	885 17 3		
Cromane,	642 19 1		
Dooran,	691 5 2		
Knockadoon,	527 19 1		
Rachley,	1,178 4 11		
Rosse's Point,	169 2 7		
Tribane,	293 12 11		
Wicklow,	163 11 11		
		7,186 8 9	
			12,112 1 7
Balance,	—	—	4,735 3 9
			131,885 8 1

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Maintenance of Post Roads, &c.:—			
Amount expended for the Repairs of Roads in the following Counties, viz.:			
County Donegal,	523 17 2		
„ Dublin,	1,374 17 4		
„ Down,	1,412 10 0		
„ Kerry,	55 2 8		
		3,366 7 2	
Repaid to H. M. Exchequer,	—	1,730 13 3	
Total Expenditure, "Post Roads,"	—	—	5,097 0 5
2. Receiver's Accounts for Loans:—			
Galway Harbour:			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works,	516 19 1		
Salaries and Incidents,	107 16 10		
Payment to Harbour Commissioners, pursuant to 30 & 31 Vic. c. 53,	400 0 0		
		1,024 15 11	
Limerick Harbour:—			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works,	763 16 5		
Salaries and Incidental Charges,	274 1 8		
Sir Thomas Deane, for Interest,	94 9 8		
Payment to Harbour Commissioners, pursuant to 30 & 31 Vic. c. 53,	1,500 0 0		
Transfer to H. M. Exchequer,	1,700 0 0		
		4,332 7 9	
Total Expenditure, "Loans Receiver,"	—	—	5,357 3 8
Carried forward,	—	—	10,454 4 1

An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

(A 4.)—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	15,937 15 10
3. Wellesley Bridge:—			
Rent of Bridge for one year,	—	—	400 0 0
4. Inland Navigations:—			
Shannon Navigation:			
Rents,	1,340 11 4		
Tolls,	1,212 11 1		
Sales, &c.,	46 3 8		
		2,599 6 1	
Boyne Navigation:			
Tolls,	318 3 3		
Rents,	0 5 0		
		318 8 3	
Tyrone Navigation:			
Tolls,	245 18 3		
Rents,	48 13 6		
Amount of Parliamentary vote in aid of work,	75 0 0		
Transfer from votes, amount over-expended,	25 4 11		
		394 16 8	
Maigue Navigation:			
Tolls,	15 9 8		
Amount of Parliamentary vote in aid of work,	30 0 0		
		45 9 8	
Ulster Canal:			
Amount issued from H. M. Exchequer on account of vote of Parliament,	2,300 0 0		
Rents,	61 8 8		
Sales of Materials,	5 17 5		
		2,367 6 1	
Total Receipts, "Inland Navigation,"	—	—	5,725 6 9
5. Metropolitan Police Buildings:—			
Amount received from Commissioners of Police,	—	—	5,362 15 6
6. Arbitration Accounts:—			
Amount received from the following Railway Companies and others, to meet expenses of Arbitration, per Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70, viz.:			
Downpatrick, Dundrum, and Newcastle Railway Co.,	—	30 0 0	
Dundalk and Greenore do.	—	73 12 2	
Belfast and Central do.	—	150 0 0	
Midland Great Western do.	—	12 5 4	
Dublin and Wicklow do.	—	34 0 2	
Enniskillen and Bundoran do.	—	40 0 0	
Corporation of Londonderry,	—	50 0 0	
Belfast Waterworks,	—	193 15 9	
Dublin Waterworks,	—	50 0 0	
			633 13 5
7. Piers and Harbours Act, 9 Vic., c. 3; and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75:—			
Issue on account of Grant, pursuant to 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75,	—	8,500 0 0	
Contributions in aid of Works, viz.:			
Spiddal Pier,	150 0 0		
Barnaderg Pier,	70 0 0		
Carrigaholt Pier,	10 0 0		
Passage East Pier,	243 6 6		
Ballycastle Pier,	50 0 0		
		523 6 6	
Carried forward,	—	9,023 6 6	28,059 11 6

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

SERVICES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	10,454 4 1
3. Wellesley Bridge:—			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, from 1st July, 1866,	—	361 14 2	
Salaries and Incidents,	—	4 17 2	
Transfer to H. M. Exchequer,	—	300 0 0	
			666 11 4
4. Inland Navigations:—			
Shannon Navigation:			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c.,	1,698 12 2		
Salaries and Incidental Expenses,	1,308 18 4		
		3,007 10 6	
Boyne Navigation:			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c.,	83 3 3		
Salaries of Superintendents, Incidents, &c.,	180 15 9		
Amount paid Contractors for repairs of Lock-Gates, &c.,	290 0 3		
		553 19 3	
Tyrone Navigation:			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c.,	189 14 7		
Salaries of Superintendent, Collector, and Lock-Keepers, and Incidental Expenses,	182 18 9		
		372 13 4	
Maigue Navigation:			
Salary of Collector and Incidental Expenses,	34 1 0		
Transfer to votes for unexpended balance,	26 16 6		
		60 17 6	
Ulster Canal:			
Salaries and Incidents,	557 9 8		
Rates and Taxes,	39 7 8		
Labour,	1,822 7 4		
Compensation,	3 0 0		
Law Costs,	40 19 10		
Transfer to votes, for balance unexpended in the year,	38 19 8		
		2,502 4 2	
Total Expenditure, "Inland Navigation,"	—	—	6,497 4 9
5. Metropolitan Police Buildings:—			
Amount expended on Additions, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.,	—	—	4,642 17 4
6. Arbitration Accounts:—			
Sundry Railway Companies and others, for Amounts paid to Valuators, &c., per Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70, viz.:			
Dublin Trunk Connecting Railway Company,	—	56 1 10	
Great Southern and Western do.	—	61 8 10	
Dundalk and Greenore do.	—	123 12 2	
Belfast and Central do.	—	58 7 2	
Midland Great Western do.	—	42 5 4	
Sligo and Ballaghaderreen do.	—	0 0 9	
Dublin and Wicklow do.	—	34 0 2	
Enniskillen and Bundoran do.	—	6 15 0	
Corporation of Londonderry,	—	49 10 0	
Belfast Waterworks,	—	193 0 9	
Dublin Waterworks,	—	23 6 6	
			648 8 6
7. Piers and Harbours Act, 9 Vic., c. 3; and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75:—			
Amount expended on the following Works, viz.:			
Howth Harbour,	427 10 11		
Lady Elizabeth's Cove Pier,	861 9 4		
Bantry Pier,	539 1 5		
Carrigaholt Pier,	916 17 6		
Kilkeel Pier,	2,947 3 1		
Spiddal Pier,	2,784 19 3		
Clifden Pier,	1,030 17 9		
Barnaderg Pier,	299 2 11		
Leenane Pier,	310 2 9		
Carried forward,	10,117 4 11	—	22,909 6 0

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 4.)—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	9,023 6 6	28,059 11 6
7. PIERS AND HARBOURS ACT—*continued.*			
Received from Public Works Loan Fund, in aid of following Works :—			
Carrigaholt Pier, ...	1,100 0 0		
Kilkeel Pier, ...	400 0 0		
Clifden Pier, ...	300 0 0		
Barnaderg Pier, ...	50 0 0		
Leenane Pier, ...	120 0 0		
		1,970 0 0	
Leenane Pier—for value of Plant, . . .	5 17 6		
Lady Elizabeth's Cove Pier—relodgement, . .	0 6 3		
		6 3 9	
Newcastle Pier—issue from Consolidated Fund, pursuant to 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136, ...	—	300 0 0	
Total Receipts, "Piers and Harbours," . .	—	—	11,299 10 3
8. MAYNOOTH COLLEGE :—		Nil.	
9. PHŒNIX PARK :			
Received for Grazing Rents, ...	—	1,346 0 6	
Sale of Deer, &c., ...	—	19 16 0	
			1,365 16 6
10. SUNDRY DRAINAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, per Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c. :—			
Received on account of Preliminary Inquiries, viz. :			
Six-mile-bridge District, ...		69 9 2	
Camogue do.		50 0 0	
Clodiagh do.		50 0 0	
Elphin do.		3 8 0	
Lough Oughter do.		50 0 0	
Ballybean do.		20 0 0	
Kilnastulla do.		12 9 0	
			255 6 2
11. RIVER DRAINAGE WORKS, per Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, &c. :—			
Sale of Grass, ...	—	—	11 0 0
12. SUNDRY DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE ACCOUNTS—29 Vic. c. 49 :—			
Ballinderry Drainage, Amount received on Loan, . .	—	—	92 13 3
13. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS :—			
Arklow Salvage Store, per Board of Trade, . .	—	99 15 11	
Wexford Free Bridge, Amount withdrawn out of Deposit Receipt for £1,500, ...	—	450 0 0	
Receipts in Suspense, ...	—	2 10 0	
Dividends received on Stock, ...	—	38 14 3	
County and City of Londonderry Deposit Account per Treasurer, ...	—	14 5 10	
			605 6 0
			41,689 3 8

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May, 1868.

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

SERVICES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	10,117 4 11	—	22,909 6 0
7. Piers and Harbours Act—*continued.*			
Amount expended on the following Works:			
Passage East Pier, ...	13 1 9		
		10,130 6 8	
Newcastle Pier—for repairs per Act 16 & 17 Vic. c. 136,	—	395 8 4	
Total Expenditure, "Piers and Harbours," . .	—	—	10,525 15 0
8. Maynooth College:—			
Amount paid Contractors, &c., ...	—	—	50 1 9
9. Phœnix Park:—			
Transferred to H. M. Exchequer, . . .	—	1,236 13 8	
Paid Lady Palmerston, ...	—	80 0 0	
Tithe-Rentcharge, ...	—	89 2 10	
			1,405 16 6
10. Sundry Drainage Deposit Accounts:—			
Paid for Preliminary Expenses, including refund of unexpended Balance to the following Drainage Boards:			
Parsonstown, District, ...	—	22 16 4	
Connell do.	—	28 3 11	
Quinagh do.	—	26 17 2	
Six-mile-bridge do.	—	69 9 2	
Camogue do.	—	32 8 0	
Clodiagh do.	—	38 0 2	
Elphin do.	—	3 8 0	
			221 2 9
11. River Drainage Works, per Act 5 & 6 Vic. c. 89, &c.:—			
Labour, Salaries, &c., ...	—	—	109 14 9
12. Sundry Drainage Maintenance Accounts—29 Vic. c. 49:—			
Ballinderry Drainage—paid Contractors, &c., . .	—	92 13 3	
Lough Dalla, Preliminary Expenses, . . .	—	1 0 0	
Lough Balla, do. . . .	—	8 3 0	
			101 16 3
13. Sundry Accounts:—			
Arklow Salvage Store: paid Contractor, . . .	—	130 16 5	
Wexford Free Bridge, do. . . .	—	150 0 0	
Receipts in Suspense allocated, ...	—	2 0 0	
Dividends on Stock paid Sundries, . . .	—	38 14 3	
Antrim County Deposit Account, Travelling Expenses, &c.,	—	21 9 2	
			342 19 10
			35,666 12 10
Balance, carried to next Account, . . .	—	—	6,022 10 10
			£41,689 3 8

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 5.)—Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, under the Provisions of Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heads, and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st March, 1868.

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Total issued.	REPAYMENTS.		Remitted.	Balance of Principal, 31st March, 1868.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim County,	For making and improving roads, court-houses, &c.	157,782 18 8	157,782 18 8	19,016 4 7	—	—
Armagh County,	Ditto,	2,507 10 9	2,507 10 9	564 19 10	—	—
Carlow County,	Ditto,	5,650 0 0	5,650 0 0	592 5 6	—	—
Carrickfergus, (County of the Town,)	Ditto,	4,443 10 0	4,443 10 0	689 0 4	—	—
Cavan County,	Ditto,	36,953 8 0	36,869 9 11	6,094 19 0	—	83 18 1
Clare County,	Ditto,	17,779 11 8	17,779 11 8	1,924 6 8	—	—
Cork County,	Ditto,	4,451 15 10	4,451 15 10	338 7 11	—	—
Cork, County of the City,	Ditto,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	271 11 8	—	—
Donegal County,	Ditto,	17,557 5 0	17,557 5 0	1,851 7 9	—	—
Down County,	Ditto,	13,731 17 6	13,731 17 6	871 13 8	—	—
Dublin City,	Ditto,	1,211 6 8	1,211 6 8	42 11 11	—	—
Dublin County,	Ditto,	5,538 11 1	5,538 11 1	672 4 1	—	—
Fermanagh County,	Ditto,	5,050 0 0	5,050 0 0	900 14 1	—	—
Galway County,	Ditto,	31,015 7 8	31,015 7 8	1,633 7 11	—	—
Galway Town,	Ditto,	3,330 0 0	2,820 4 6	470 4 1	—	509 15 6
Kerry County,	Ditto,	76,094 9 6	76,094 9 6	8,966 8 1	—	—
Kildare County,	Ditto,	6,602 10 0	6,602 10 0	1,407 3 6	—	—
Kilkenny County,	Ditto,	29,350 0 0	29,350 0 0	3,238 9 4	—	—
King's County,	Ditto,	6,438 17 3	6,438 17 3	1,011 0 11	—	—
Leitrim County,	Ditto,	7,650 0 0	7,650 0 0	1,233 2 4	—	—
Limerick City,	Ditto,	3,931 8 8	3,931 8 8	887 1 5	—	—
Limerick County,	Ditto,	13,018 18 9	13,018 18 9	2,636 16 1	—	—
Londonderry Co.	Ditto,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	304 10 9	—	—
Longford County,	Ditto,	4,400 1 4	4,400 1 4	920 8 8	—	—
Louth County,	Ditto,	9,550 0 0	9,550 0 0	1,377 16 3	—	—
Mayo County,	Ditto,	12,438 0 0	12,438 0 0	1,414 5 3	—	—
Meath County,	Ditto,	2,347 18 2	2,347 18 2	547 19 7	—	—
Queen's County,	Ditto,	7,663 0 0	766,3 0 0	605 0 2	—	—
Roscommon Co.,	Ditto,	19,784 0 0	19,784 0 0	1,316 11 9	—	—
Sligo County,	Ditto,	8,306 6 9	8,306 6 9	1,152 6 6	—	—
Tipperary County	Ditto,	9 959 5 11	9,959 5 11	760 0 1	—	—

(A 5.)—Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, under the Provisions of Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heads, and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st March, 1868—*continued.*

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Total issued.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	Remitted.	Balance of Principal, 31st March, 1868.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tyrone County,	For making and improving roads, court-houses, &c.	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	370 4 3	—	—
Waterford County,	Ditto,	2,248 14 0	2,248 14 0	122 10 0	—	—
Waterford City,	Ditto,	1,550 0 0	1,550 0 0	75 7 5	—	—
Wexford County,	Ditto,	51,155 11 0	51,155 11 0	6,372 17 10	—	—
Wicklow County,	Ditto,	7,558 1 10	7,558 1 10	1,504 2 11	—	—
Westmeath County,	Ditto,	1,065 1 8	1,065 1 8	222 12 1	—	—
	Totals,	593,165 7 8	592,571 14 1	72,380 14 2	—	593 13 7
Roads & Bridges,	For Roads, Bridges, &c.,	43,700 0 0	30,878 8 1	15,875 10 1	2,971 11 11	9,850 0 0
Sundry Harbours, Docks, &c.,	In aid of construction,	189,150 0 0	44,899 18 9	120,490 7 0	54,277 6 5	89,972 14 8
Inland Navigation,	Improving Works, &c.,	69,950 0 0	14,403 1 3	39,412 8 4	—	55,546 18 9
Public Buildings,	Erection and completion of Works, &c.,	35,000 0 0	32,716 2 1	6,822 14 2	1,633 17 11	650 0 0
Railways,	In aid of construction, &c.,	157,200 0 0	157,200 0 0	73,764 16 7	—	—
Miscellaneous,	In aid of Sundry Works,	14,550 0 0	14,550 0 0	3,043 4 8	—	—
Ecclesiastical Commissioners,	Pursuant to 6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 108,	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	43,453 11 1	—	—
Piers & Harbours,	Act 9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 and 11 Vic., c. 75,	39,444 11 0	36,209 14 7	1,051 6 4	—	3,234 16 5
Exchequer Bills issued and afterwards relodged,		3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0	361 14 7	—	—
	£	1,245,859 18 8	1,027,128 18 10	376,656 7 0	58,882 16 3	159,848 3 5
Relief Works,	Act 9 Vic., c. 1,	226,349 19 11	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2	156,678 1 10	—
			1,492,123 7 1			
River Drainage,	Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	2,082,052 7 3	1,133,726 14 2		1,194,525 16 10	Repayable by way of Annuity.
Do.	Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88; Act 28 & 29 Vic., c. 52.	35,854 0 0				
River Drainage Maintenance,	Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 59,	92 13 3				
*Maynooth College,	Additions and Improvements,	18,200 0 0	4,121 5 3		—	Do.
	£	3,608,408 19 1	2,629,971 6 6		1,410,086 14 11	

* This Loan is to be repaid as an Annuity, by the sum of £26,026 for Principal and Interest.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May, 1868.

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A. 6.)—A Statement of the Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing outstanding on the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCES outstanding 31st March, 1867. Principal. £ s. d.	Interest. £ s. d.
	Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33.			
5, 70	Limerick Navigation Company,	To improve Works,	9,068 15 0	4,208 18 11
15,80,108	Limerick Bridge Commissioners,	Constructing Bridge, Docks, and Quays,	54,277 6 5	10,491 9 11
15	Wellesley Bridge,	–	10,000 0 0	–
20, 126, 157	Galway Dock Commissioners,	Constructing Docks and Harbour,	19,322 14 10	1,416 16 3
28, 255	Newry Navigation Company,	Improving Works and Extension of Canal,	15,878 3 9	320 3 4
3	Ardglass Harbour Commissioners,	Completing Works of Harbour,	6,650 0 0	7,539 2 1
18	Athlunkard Bridge Commissioners,	Completing Works of Bridge,	9,850 0 0	4,734 9 5
212	Ulster Canal Company,	Completion of Works,	10,000 0 0	10,033 13 11
			135,647 0 0	38,744 13 10
	Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44.			
	Sundry Piers,	In aid of Construction,	1,755 17 1	–
255	Newry Navigation Company,	Extension of Canal,	20,000 0 0	108 5 9
882	Limerick Bridge Commissioners,	Construction of Floating Docks,	54,000 0 0	38,309 6 7
367	Rev. Thomas Barry,	Roman Catholic Chapel at Bantry,	484 8 2	30 0 0
644	Rev. James Doheny,	Roman Catholic Chapel at Dunmanway,	470 0 0	161 1 7
881	Rev. Joseph Sheahan,	Roman Catholic Chapel at Kilmacabea,	29 16 9	162 13 6
1533	County Cavan,	Road, Killyshandra to Ballinagh,	203 16 2	–
1629	Galway Town,	Repairing Road, Galway to Headford,	219 4 3	–
1630	Ditto,	Ditto, Galway to Fairhill,	146 16 0	–
1633	Ditto,	Ditto, Galway to Salthill,	560 2 1	–
1624	Maynooth College,	Additions and Improvements,	–	–
1637	Kilnastulla Drainage Board,	Drainage Works, pursuant to 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, and 28 & 29 Vic., c. 52,	8,000 0 0	–
1638	Six-mile-bridge Do.		4,500 0 0	–
1641	Athboy River Do.		5,400 0 0	–
1642	Ballynacarrig Do.		4,000 0 0	–
1643	Silver River Do.		3,040 0 0	–
1639	Rathdowney Do.		2,300 0 0	–
1662	Connell Do.		–	–
1674	Ballinderry District,	Maintenance 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49,	–	–

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1868.

(A. 7.)—A Statement of Outstanding Loans made by the late "Commissioners for the Issue of Loans Amount of Principal and Interest due upon each on the 31st March, 1867, the Interest

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCES outstanding 31st March, 1867. Principal. £ s. d.	Interest. £ s. d.
4,24,53	County Meath,	Navan Turnpike Road,	6,000 0 0	88 1 2
13, 28, 113	Commissioners of Wide Streets,	to improve Cork City,	13,700 0 0	15,168 6 7
40, 52	County Mayo,	Court-Houses at Castlebar & Ballinrobe,	225 6 5	231 6 3
43, 92	County Kilkenny,	Causeway, Thomastown, and Castle-connor Road,	208 18 7	101 1 11
61	Commissioners for Wellesley Bridge across the Shannon,		55,384 12 4	8,867 13 4
70	R. H. Maunsell,	Canal at Plassy, County Limerick,	912 19 10	758 5 6
106	Commissioners for a Bridge across the Shannon at Athlunkard,		6,000 0 0	7,929 6 3
139	Commissioners for a Bridge at Youghal,		10,000 0 0	10,685 9 2
		Total,	92,431 17 2	43,829 10 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May, 1868.

the Balances on the 31st March, 1867, the Issues and Repayments within the year, and the Balances 31st March, 1868.

Amount issued within the Year.	Interest charged within the Year.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCES outstanding 31st March, 1868. Principal.	BALANCES outstanding 31st March, 1868. Interest.	No. of Loan.	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
–	–	–	–	9,668 15 0	4,208 18 11	5,70	
–	–	Remitted, 54,277 6 5	Remitted, 10,491 9 11	–	–	15, 80, 108	Remitted per Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 59.
–	434 10 5	–	300 0 0	10,000 0 0	134 10 5	15	
–	772 18 4	–	–	19,322 14 10	2,189 14 7	20, 126, 157	
–	615 2 1	–	635 2 4	15,878 3 9	300 3 1	28, 255	
–	–	–	–	6,650 0 0	7,539 2 1	3	
–	394 0 0	–	220 0 0	9,850 0 0	4,908 9 5	18	
–	–	–	–	10,000 0 0	10,033 13 11	212	
–	2,216 10 10	54,277 6 5	11,646 12 3	81,369 13 7	29,314 12 5		
Deduct remissions, . .		54,277 6 5	10,491 9 11				
Net repayments, . .		. .	£1,155 2 4				
1,970 0 0	2 9 6	491 1 3	2 9 6	3,234 15 10	–	–	
–	774 15 10	–	800 0 0	20,000 0 0	378 1 7	255	
–	–	–	1,700 0 0	54,000 0 0	36,609 6 7	882	
–	–	Remitted, 274 8 2	*30 0 0	180 0 0	–	367	*Remitted per Treasury Letter £274 8s. 2d., and £30 interest.
–	–	30 0 0	–	470 0 0	161 1 7	644	
–	–	29 16 9	†162 13 6	–	–	881	†Remitted per Treasury Letter £162 13s. 6d.
–	8 1 11	119 18 1	8 1 11	83 18 1	–	1533	
–	8 4 5	219 4 3	8 4 5	–	–	1629	
–	5 19 5	118 11 11	5 19 5	28 4 1	–	1630	
–	26 9 4	78 10 8	26 9 4	481 11 5	–	1633	
–	–	1,176 10 0	–	–	–	1624	This Loan, amounting to £18,200, is repaying on the principle of an Annuity, by the sum of £26,026. Total repayments to 31st March, 1868, £4,121 5s. 3d.
364 0 0	–	–	–	8,364 0 0	–	1637	
4,500 0 0	–	–	–	9,000 0 0	–	1638	
–	–	–	–	5,400 0 0	–	1641	
1,600 0 0	–	–	–	5,600 0 0	–	1642	
–	–	–	–	3,040 0 0	–	1643	
150 0 0	–	–	–	2,450 0 0	–	1639	
2,000 0 0	–	–	–	2,000 0 0	–	1662	
92 13 3	–	–	–	92 13 3	–	1674	
10,676 13 3	826 0 5	2,538 1 1	2,743 18 1				
Deduct remissions, . .		274 8 2	192 13 6				
Net repayments, . .		£2,263 12 11	2,551 4 7				
		£4,814 17 6					

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

out of the Consolidated Fund," pursuant to the Act 57 Geo. III., c. 33, and subsequent Acts; showing the since accrued, the Repayments, and the Balances outstanding on 31st March, 1868.

Interest accrued.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCES outstanding 31st March, 1868. Principal.	BALANCES outstanding 31st March, 1868. Interest.	No. of Loan.	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
180 0 0	—	180 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	4, 24, 53	
—	—	—	13,700 0 0	15,168 6 7	13, 28, 113	
—	—	—	225 6 5	231 6 3	40, 52	
—	—	—	208 18 7	101 1 11	43, 92	
—	*55,384 12 4	*8,867 13 4	—	—	61	*Remitted per Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 53.
—	—	—	912 19 10	758 5 6	70	
—	—	—	6,000 0 0	7,929 6 3	106	
—	—	—	10,000 0 0	10,685 9 2	139	
180 0 0	55,384 12 4	9,047 13 4	37,047 4 10	34,873 15 8		
Net repayments, .	£180 0 0					

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 8.) ARTERIAL

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	Free Grants and Remissions.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	79	18 Sept., 1854,	22,280 5 8	1,355 5 1	9,920 12 5	11,004 8 2
Annagh (*Supplemental, 25th October*, 1854),	Galway,	64	29 April, 1852,	4,034 5 10	220 12 9	3,000 0 0	813 13 1
Blackwater,	Meath and Kildare,	1	16 March, 1849,	12,115 16 6	1,839 15 9	10,276 0 9	–
Borrisokane (*Supplemental, 5th March*, 1855),	Tipperary,	63	29 April, 1852,	10,038 17 11	529 0 0	6,500 0 0	3,009 17 11
Borris-in-Ossory,	Tipperary and Queen's,	81	27 Sept., 1854,	20,020 5 1	970 16 5	10,000 0 0	9,049 8 8
Boyne,	Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and King's,	86	21 April, 1855,	56,980 11 0	5,124 18 10	22,855 12 2	29,000 0 0
Ballybay,	Roscommon,	26	1 October, 1850,	848 17 4	41 6 2	807 11 2	–
Brosna, (*Ferbane div.*)	Westmeath and King's	123	18 April, 1860,	107,657 8 8	–	39,540 0 0	68,117 8 8
Ballycasey (*Supplemental, 23rd February*, 1855),	Tipperary,	52	17 October, 1851,	3,805 3 2	185 13 4	3,000 0 0	619 9 10
Ballinhassig,	Cork,	46	13 „ „	7,844 17 1	568 8 9	7,276 8 4	–
Ballinderry,	Westmeath and King's,	13	30 April, 1850,	1,262 9 10	136 1 3	1,126 8 7	–
Ballyteige,	Wexford,	87	20 June, 1855,	43,526 15 3	58 0 0	16,808 15 0	26,660 0 3
Ballycowan,	Kildare,	3	16 „ 1849,	729 3 2	87 9 10	641 13 4	–
Broadlough (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Mayo,	33	26 October, 1850,	1,241 16 9	135 15 6	900 0 0	206 1 3
Boley (*Supplemental 6th April*, 1857),	Galway,	53	17 „ 1851,	2,220 14 2	139 19 7	1,300 0 0	780 14 7
Ballinakill,	Meath,	37	26 „ 1850,	1,167 4 7	93 14 3	1,073 10 4	–
Boardsmill,	Meath,	38	26 „ „	4,191 5 3	677 19 10	3,513 5 5	–
Ballinaskea and Castlerickard,	Meath,	39	26 „ „	2,223 11 7	187 4 1	2,036 7 6	–
Balla,	Mayo,	102	6 April, 1857,	18,213 15 2	716 5 11	3,900 0 0	13,597 9 3
Ballynahown,	Westmeath and King's,	61	14 „ 1852,	6,892 7 3	503 17 7	6,388 9 8	–
Ballinamore and Ballyconnel, *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power*,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Roscommon,	120	10 January, 1860,	228,651 10 5	30,000 0 0	–	198,651 10 5
	Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim,	121	6 March, „	53,723 5 7	2,268 5 1	24,412 0 0	26,293 0 6
		„	6 „ „	–	–	750 0 0	–
Burren,	Carlow and Kildare,	74	29 October, 1852,	26,079 9 11	1,683 18 9	24,395 11 2	–
Cahore (*Supplemental, 26th February*, 1857),	Wexford,	47	13 „ 1851,	4,315 14 11	45 11 6	3,250 0 0	1,020 3 5
Cappagh,	Galway,	101	27 March, 1857,	16,265 8 1	396 0 0	7,140 0 0	8,729 8 1
Camoge,	Limerick,	59	22 „ 1852,	4,437 11 9	90 17 11	4,346 13 10	–
Clonakilty,	Cork,	78	5 Sept., 1854,	11,734 5 10	32 1 3	11,702 4 7	–
Cork Slob,	Cork, County of City of,	65	29 April, 1852,	5,920 7 11	–	5,920 7 11	–
Carriggower (*Supplemental, 22nd October*, 1861),	Wicklow,	17	30 „ 1850,	3,237 8 4	102 10 7	2,344 18 0	789 19 9
Carrigans,	Donegal,	11	26 October, 1849,	2,475 7 10	141 5 3	2,334 2 7	–
Curraunboy (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Mayo,	31	26 „ 1850,	295 5 7	26 9 4	200 0 0	68 16 3
Castlebar Lakes (*Supplemental, 7th March*, 1855),	Do.,	40	29 April, 1851	1,708 6 4	11 15 7	277 7 7	1,419 3 2
Cuilmore (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Do.,	32	26 October, 1850,	326 13 6	18 8 10	49 5 11	258 18 9
Camcloon,	Mayo,	35	26 „ 1850,	602 13 5	388 13 1	214 0 4	–
Carbury Mill-stream,	Kildare,	9	19 „ 1849,	637 10 10	34 18 3	602 12 7	–
Carrowmore Lake (*Supplemental, 31st March*, 1856),	Mayo,	19	30 April, 1850,	796 12 1	6 7 1	493 0 0	297 5 0
Clonlost,	Westmeath,	48	13 October, 1851,	2,406 14 3	209 9 5	2,197 4 10	–
Castlebernard,	King's County,	99	30 „ 1856,	22,302 9 6	93 17 7	9,800 0 0	12,408 11 11
Cavetown,	Roscommon,	67	29 April, 1852,	1,933 18 5	–	1,933 18 5	–
Curragha,	Meath and Dublin,	22	30 „ 1850,	1,264 5 9	–	1,264 5 9	–
Croghan,	Roscommon,	68	29 „ 1852,	3,540 0 6	108 9 5	3,431 11 1	–
Castlemartyr,	Cork,	83	20 October, 1854,	7,389 19 6	613 6 5	4,940 0 0	1,836 13 1
Coolaney,	Sligo,	70	29 April, 1852,	4,625 0 0	–	4,625 0 0	–
Crosslough,	Mayo,	85	3 „ 1855,	405 1 2	–	352 0 0	53 1 2

DRAINAGE.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1868.

Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To 31st March, 1867.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1868.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
78,000	3,252 0 11	6 12 0	1,751 19 4	442 19 1	30	12,299 2 10	889 11 8	13,188 14 6	Ardee.
13,120	907 0 39	4 4 1	339 2 9	99 9 6	35	3,619 10 9	155 15 1	3,775 5 10	Annagh.
50,000	3,827 2 18	2 13 8	1,034 7 9	382 4 1	40	15,319 4 7	407 18 6	15,727 3 1	Blackwater.
20,550	1,517 0 39	6 5 4	505 19 5	153 2 1	48	6,791 10 4	305 16 10	7,097 7 2	Borrisokane.
35,840	3,624 3 27	5 5 1	1,085 18 2	365 11 2	40	10,322 13 11	646 14 2	10,969 8 1	Borris-in-Ossory.
304,139	6,779 1 18	7 13 0	1,658 15 1	745 2 8	48	23,251 12 10	1,610 7 8	24,862 0 6	Boyne.
3,300	414 3 27	1 18 11	124 0 8	Paid off.	–	1,101 13 6	–	1,101 13 6	Ballybay.
389,120	11,998 0 30	8 18 4	2,871 0 11	1,359 14 0	44	19,701 2 9	2,554 18 4	22,256 1 1	Brosna (*Ferbane div.*)
7,680	753 3 6	4 16 0	225 12 8	68 13 1	48	3,201 4 3	144 13 9	3,345 18 0	Ballycasey.
23,500	1,452 3 5	5 0 2	447 8 10	212 19 2	60	8,455 4 2	296 8 8	8,751 12 10	Ballinhassig.
1,658	311 0 38	3 12 5	112 8 6	Paid off.	32	1,629 16 2	–	1,629 16 2	Ballinderry.
26,752	2,993 0 2	14 10 5	1,186 14 8	547 19 11	48	12,802 6 11	1,054 3 0	13,856 9 11	Ballyteige.
1,000	215 2 29	2 19 6	58 17 3	23 12 2	40	879 5 1	33 18 4	913 3 5	Ballycowan.
1,000	198 3 19	5 11 3	78 19 3	Paid off.	–	1,181 1 1	–	1,181 1 1	Broadlough.
3,500	683 0 4	3 0 11	188 18 11	Paid off.	–	1,758 3 8	–	1,758 3 8	Boley.
1,350	430 3 3	2 9 10	129 15 8	Paid off.	–	1,571 10 5	–	1,571 10 5	Ballinakill.
6,850	1,428 3 12	2 9 2	428 2 1	Paid off.	–	5,619 12 3	–	5,619 12 3	Boardsmill.
3,900	738 0 20	2 15 2	205 7 11	Paid off.	–	3,158 8 7	–	3,158 8 7	Ballinaskea & Castlerickard.
30,720	1,759 2 20	9 18 10	228 15 3	112 3 11	60	2,881 5 3	260 8 6	3,141 13 9	Balla.
15,000	2,032 2 26	3 2 10	602 6 8	274 2 9	32	8,508 11 0	516 11 11	9,025 2 11	Ballynahown.
101,455	– 6,379 1 34 3 2 5	– 8 0 8 –	– 1,748 16 10 –	Paid off. 839 9 6 25 15 10	– 44 –5	30,000 0 0 17,784 18 0	– 1,296 16 0	30,000 0 0 19,081 14 0	Ballinamore and Ballyconnel (*Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power.*)
40,000	8,008 0 6	3 0 1	2,589 19 9	929 12 2	40	27,960 7 4	1,491 6 0	29,451 13 4	Burren.
7,000	617 1 24	6 18 4	240 6 2	36 4 7	35	3,353 13 0	72 1 6	3,425 14 6	Cahore.
34,856	2,577 3 27	6 3 1	495 4 1	232 15 6	48	5,162 14 9	595 5 8	5,758 0 5	Cappagh.
61,184	1,412 0 7	3 1 7	646 8 6	Paid off.	–	5,340 7 9	–	5,340 7 9	Camoge.
2,000	292 0 30	36 19 2	–	394 11 1	40	32 1 3	–	32 1 3	Clonakilty.
330	214 0 20	27 13 0	573 6 10	Paid off.	32	7,639 11 3	505 5 8	8,144 16 11	Cork Slob.
12,000	592 0 31	5 5 10	274 16 9	Paid off.	–	3,054 7 10	–	3,054 7 10	Carriggower.
3,330	634 2 18	3 13 6	217 3 8	85 17 6	40	3,149 3 3	161 19 2	3,311 2 5	Carrigans.
200	46 0 31	5 16 4	19 6 0	Paid off.	–	241 16 5	–	241 16 5	Curraunboy.
1,500	185 2 27	9 2 9	85 19 1	Paid off.	–	310 19 7	–	310 19 7	Castlebar Lakes.
500	57 3 8	5 6 8	21 13 0	Paid off.	–	119 8 4	–	119 8 4	Cuilmore.
400	72 3 37	2 18 7	27 9 3	7 8 1	44	664 4 6	3 7 3	667 11 9	Camcloon.
1,600	196 0 20	3 1 6	44 10 9	22 3 5	40	804 9 8	44 2 0	848 11 8	Carbury Mill-stream.
800	199 2 30	3 19 2	54 18 5	Paid off.	–	649 10 7	–	649 10 7	Carrowmore Lake.
3,500	648 2 5	3 7 9	177 14 5	80 16 10	40	2,671 13 0	141 2 8	2,812 15 8	Clonlost.
38,000	2,499 3 27	8 17 8	709 1 3	337 0 0	44	7,054 15 0	660 13 2	7,715 8 2	Castlebernard.
8,000	309 0 37	6 5 0	117 1 8	55 18 5	60	1,683 11 11	110 9 0	1,794 0 11	Cavetown.
2,500	407 3 32	3 2 0	122 6 7	54 1 6	36	1,790 9 2	87 9 4	1,877 18 6	Curragha.
8,000	847 2 1	4 1 0	277 11 6	118 14 7	44	3,650 2 8	226 5 6	3,876 8 2	Croghan.
12,960	1,114 1 5	6 1 8	383 7 4	161 1 1	48	4,605 7 10	320 4 2	4,925 12 0	Castlemartyr.
90,744	792 3 18	5 16 8	241 2 7	119 8 0	76	3,540 7 2	237 15 2	3,784 2 4	Coolaney.
399	91 0 35	4 9 0	35 17 1	12 2 1	44	291 1 4	23 0 8	314 2 0	Crosslough.

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	Free Grants and Remissions.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dungolman (*Supplemental, 10th April*, 1856),	Westmeath and Longford,	72	29 Sept., 1852,	10,587 1 10	335 12 6	8,000 0 0	2,251 9 4
Deel,	Meath and Westmeath,	82	18 October, 1854,	20,783 12 7	2,096 17 4	13,700 0 0	4,986 15 3
Dunkellin,	Galway,	106	7 Sept., 1857,	42,959 12 9	826 9 7	15,340 0 0	26,793 3 2
Derrylin,	Fermanagh,	93	19 Dec., 1855,	787 14 6	–	300 0 0	487 14 6
Drumbominy,	Do.,	20	30 April, 1850,	333 8 9	–	333 8 9	–
Drumcliff,	Sligo and Leitrim,	69	29 „ 1852,	4,070 7 9	224 7 8	3,846 0 1	–
Dunmore,	Galway, Mayo, & Roscommon	115	26 „ 1859,	53,908 19 10	1,749 10 1	15,000 0 0	37,159 9 9
Dunmoran (*Supplemental, 30th September*, 1858),	Sligo,	71	29 „ 1852,	4,733 15 6	110 0 10	3,301 0 0	1,322 14 8
Derryholmes,	King's,	62	24 „ „	7,196 4 6	487 16 7	6,708 7 11	–
Eslin,	Leitrim,	60	12 „ „	11,356 6 3	577 16 2	10,778 10 1	–
Fane (*Supl., 1st July*, 1854),	Louth,	43	20 Sept., 1851,	8,155 15 6	926 3 1	6,229 12 5	1,000 0 0
Fergus,	Clare and Galway,	124	30 October, 1860,	68,010 8 8	433 1 8	24,600 0 0	42,977 7 0
Foranwell,	Kildare,	55	29 „ 1851,	3,475 1 8	67 2 7	3,407 19 1	–
Glyde { Lands,	Louth, Meath, Cavan, and Monaghan,	92	27 „ 1855,	47,899 18 10	2,893 0 0	22,000 0 0	22,806 18 10
Mills,				–	–	200 0 0	–
Gorteen,	Kildare,	4	16 June, 1849,	3,526 4 11	139 10 4	3,386 14 7	–
Garr,	Do.,	27	1 October, 1850,	3,816 12 8	385 12 6	3,431 0 2	–
Glenarriff (*Red Bay*),	Antrim,	57	30 „ 1851,	3,345 4 4	–	3,345 4 4	–
Headford,	Leitrim,	24	16 Sept., 1850,	1,010 12 9	87 10 9	923 2 0	–
Hind River { *Drainage, Navigation abandoned*,	Roscommon,	97	11 July, 1856,	21,101 13 2	1,410 16 1	10,650 0 0	9,040 17 1
Hermitage,	Kildare,	5	16 June, 1849,	286 16 1	13 5 10	273 10 3	–
Inny,	Longford and Westmeath,	118	13 October, 1859,	58,208 3 3	761 4 8	14,000 0 0	43,446 18 7
Kilmannock, (*Supplemental, 18th August*, 1854),	Wexford,	12	26 „ 1849,	9,836 13 7	–	7,836 13 7	2,000 0 0
Killimor { Lands,	Galway,	95	29 March, 1856,	55,040 17 10	2,357 1 7	21,000 0 0	31,593 16 3
Mills,	Do.,	–	–	–	–	90 0 0	–
Kilmaine (*Supplemental, 13th March*, 1855),	Mayo,	41	29 April, 1851,	10,990 10 1	243 4 11	7,000 0 0	3,747 5 2
Kilbeggan { Lands,	Westmeath and King's,	107	15 October, 1857,	29,059 8 7	–	8,850 15 0	19,818 9 4
Mills,	Do.,	–	–	–	–	1,290 4 3	–
Kilbride,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	91	6 „ 1855,	8,058 3 5	332 8 9	4,000 0 0	3,725 14 8
Kilmurry,	Meath,	6	30 July, 1849,	938 13 3	55 14 9	882 18 6	–
Kill,	Cavan,	89	17 August, 1855,	2,799 4 7	–	1,000 0 0	1,799 4 7
Kilcock,	Meath,	25	16 Sept., 1850,	1,880 3 9	17 14 0	1,801 9 5	61 0 4
Kinneen,	Fermanagh,	23	2 „ „	244 10 4	–	244 10 4	–
Kilmaganny,	Kilkenny,	90	13 „ 1855,	10,984 13 10	337 7 10	7,000 0 0	3,647 6 0
Keenagh,	Longford,	109	7 April, 1858,	10,829 6 7	239 2 8	4,450 0 0	6,140 3 11
Lough Alick (*Supplemental, 30th September*, 1858),	Mayo,	15	30 „ 1850,	4,119 19 1	122 7 11	2,000 0 0	1,997 11 2
Longford,	Longford,	113	12 „ 1859,	44,924 13 7	2,425 11 0	18,200 0 0	24,299 2 7
Lorrha (*Supplemental, 29th April*, 1857),	Tipperary,	28	8 October, 1850,	3,504 19 3	55 0 0	2,800 0 0	649 19 3
Loughnasaggart,	Meath and Westmeath,	7	6 Sept., 1849,	683 14 6	9 6 0	674 8 6	–
Lough Gara and Mantua,	Mayo, Roscommon, & Sligo,	110	28 April, 1858,	24,797 4 8	35 18 4	10,650 0 0	14,111 6 4
Loughs Oughter and Gowna, &c., { *Drainage, Navigation abandoned*,	Cavan, Leitrim, & Longford,	119	20 October, 1859,	111,171 18 9	1,312 18 7	35,075 0 0	74,784 0 2
Loughans,	Kilkenny,	80	26 Sept., 1854,	4,167 7 4	94 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,273 7 4
Lough Neagh { *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power*,	Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone,	111	18 Feb., 1859,	106,174 10 4	37,096 12 6	–	69,077 17 10
		112	4 April, „	158,565 4 6	8,513 14 0	110,000 0 0	40,051 10 6
		–	–	357 17 10	Mills,	357 17 10	–

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1868—*continued*.

Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly Instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To 31st March, 1867.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1868.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
28,000	2,226 0 8	4 12 1	929 1 6	Paid off.	–	10,863 15 5	15 10 9	10,879 6 2	Dungolman.
64,000	4,499 3 36	4 3 0	1,584 8 9	643 15 2	28	17,945 18 11	1,186 11 3	19,132 10 2	Deel.
88,320	5,565 0 31	7 11 5	1,094 15 0	527 10 3	44	10,762 13 11	1,025 1 11	11,787 15 10	Dunkellin.
3,000	187 0 4	4 4 3	49 9 11	13 7 11	30	289 1 8	30 8 2	319 9 10	Derrylin.
1,000	134 2 5	2 9 7	36 11 6	Paid off.	–	454 2 9	–	454 2 9	Drumbominy.
14,294	647 0 11	5 18 11	207 11 1	99 5 9	76	3,174 17 11	197 9 10	3,372 7 9	Drumcliff.
96,161	4,837 1 10	10 15 8	1,051 1 11	489 0 6	48	9,502 14 10	900 0 10	10,402 15 8	Dunmore.
7,680	881 0 35	5 4 11	282 10 4	95 17 4	33	3,455 6 7	190 10 6	3,645 17 1	Dunmoran.
22,400	5,600 1 0	1 3 11½	958 1 4	Paid off.	–	8,892 19 1	–	8,892 19 1	Derryholmes.
19,840	2,639 3 5	4 1 8	886 15 1	396 11 2	40	12,444 13 11	406 1 6	12,850 15 5	Eslin.
87,400	1,521 3 28	4 15 0	533 2 7	205 6 10	38	7,548 5 2	408 13 3	7,956 18 5	Fane.
134,400	7,361 2 20	9 3 6	1,752 9 3	845 18 10	44	12,798 8 2	1,457 0 9	14,255 8 11	Fergus.
3,800	956 1 35	3 11 3	263 1 11	125 7 8	40	3,915 6 3	244 13 8	4,159 19 11	Foranwell.
176,813	6,769 0 38 0 2 6	6 11 11 –	1,904 17 0 –	863 2 5 7 16 11	36	22,831 0 10	1,690 6 2	24,521 7 0	Glyde.
7,170	1,440 0 12	2 7 0	488 6 2	124 12 1	40	4,356 7 4	82 8 7	4,438 15 11	Gorteen.
3,600	944 0 23	3 12 8	282 10 8	126 4 8	40	4,528 9 5	260 11 11	4,789 1 4	Garr.
9,200	526 0 30	6 7 2	214 12 4	105 13 0	56	3,292 18 4	166 0 0	3,458 18 4	Glenarriff.
3,520	304 1 20	3 0 8	144 10 9	Paid off.	–	1,298 8 11	–	1,298 8 11	Headford.
16,000	2,966 2 32	6 11 3	763 8 5	366 4 8	44	9,919 15 4	598 10 4	10,518 5 8	Hind River.
600	150 1 38	1 16 5	26 13 11	10 1 3	40	382 4 1	6 10 0	388 14 1	Hermitage.
231,116	6,850 1 0	8 7 8	1,400 9 5	625 2 0	30	10,910 1 2	1,068 1 4	11,978 2 6	Inny.
8,532	509 1 12	19 6 3	702 0 1	Paid off.	–	10,343 6 1	–	10,343 6 1	Kilmannock.
46,341	6,344 3 15 1 2 9	8 6 1 –	1,509 13 1 –	722 2 11 3 1 9	44	18,226 9 7	1,602 0 2	19,828 9 9	Killimor.
10,000	1,129 3 30	9 10 3	622 12 5	185 11 10	40	8,241 16 3	277 13 9	8,519 10 0	Kilmaine.
88,030 –	5,498 2 15 15 2 4	5 9 0 –	975 0 9 –	453 6 9 66 1 8	25 –	9,904 11 4	925 12 4	10,830 3 8	Kilbeggan.
8,000	2,153 0 15	3 11 9	505 14 8	187 19 2	28	4,634 15 9	379 12 8	5,014 8 5	Kilbride.
2,000	369 1 22	2 7 3	143 10 1	32 9 8	40	1,157 8 5	51 9 6	1,208 17 11	Kilmurry.
17,000	636 3 0	4 8 0	101 6 2	36 11 1	40	879 10 4	48 10 4	928 0 8	Kill.
3,230	491 3 11	3 13 4	196 4 1	67 15 1	40	2,234 0 5	114 11 10	2,348 12 3	Kilcock.
1,000	87 3 31	2 15 7	28 2 9	Paid off.	–	333 3 10	–	333 3 10	Kinmeen.
18,000	2,821 2 0	3 15 5	499 6 5	228 4 3	48	6,478 18 10	251 17 6	6,730 16 4	Kilmaganny.
18,000	1,758 3 0	6 0 5	317 15 2	153 0 6	44	3,370 11 4	241 1 1	3,611 12 5	Keenagh.
6,064	921 2 30	2 19 10	240 19 7	Paid off.	–	2,782 4 9	–	2,782 4 9	Lough Alick.
72,320	3,972 2 29	10 13 11	1,300 7 9	625 17 2	44	13,260 0 6	1,133 5 1	14,393 5 7	Longford.
8,900	1,057 1 13	3 5 3	335 7 9	92 2 4	24	3,600 2 11	90 8 10	3,690 11 9	Lorrha.
2,500	193 1 38	3 9 9	59 11 4	26 19 6	40	828 12 9	4 9 8	833 2 5	Loughnasaggart.
128,000	4,719 2 20	5 3 11	757 5 2	366 4 8	44	6,762 7 7	697 8 3	7,459 15 10	Lough Gara and Mantua.
260,480	10,537 2 8	10 8 4	2,506 14 4	1,206 3 2	44	19,685 1 10	3,599 4 1	23,284 5 11	Loughs Oughter, Gowna, &c.
3,500	548 1 2	7 8 8	214 4 4	65 16 0	40	2,012 10 5	84 17 0	2,097 7 5	Loughans.
1411320	– 29597 2 32 –	– 5 14 0 –	– 9,879 6 8 –	Paid off. 3,782 13 5 12 6 2	– 44 44	37,096 12 0 70,432 12 4	– 7,531 7 3	37,096 12 0 77,963 19 7	Lough Neagh, *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power.*

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT OF FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	Free Grants and Remissions.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leesborough,	Monaghan,	94	20 Dec., 1855,	6,081 8 2	247 11 5	3,000 0 0	2,833 16 9
Lough Crew,	Meath,	51	15 Oct., 1851,	2,753 19 8	157 18 6	2,596 1 2	–
Lough Dalla (*Supplemental, 10th October, 1861*)	Mayo,	56	29 „ „	2,836 11 9	191 1 10	2,274 0 0	371 9 11
Lavally,	Galway,	98	27 „ 1856,	15,826 8 8	370 11 8	4,250 0 0	11,196 17 0
Lough Mask and River Robe (*Navigation abandoned, Drainage*)	Mayo and Galway,	108	14 Jan., 1858,	3,713 4 10 63,666 11 7	1,412 3 5	10,500 0 0	3,713 4 10 51,754 8 2
Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, (*Navigation, Drainage, and Mill-Power*)	County of the Town of Galway, and Counties of Galway and Mayo,	116 117 122	30 June, 1859, 29 Sept., „ 4 April, 1860,	102,289 16 4 116,854 5 9 36,938 18 9	14,883 0 0 2,511 3 4 –	– 29,400 0 0 13,145 13 0	87,406 16 4 108,736 8 2
Lisduff,	Galway,	54	18 October, 1851,	1,545 15 11	–	1,545 15 11	–
Lough Lannagh,	Mayo,	103	7 April, 1857,	18,445 7 4	1,306 0 8	4,100 0 0	13,039 6 8
Moyour (*Supplemental, 12th April, 1855*),	Do.,	30	26 October, 1850,	8,764 1 2	1,039 19 9	4,000 0 0	3,724 1 5
Mullafarry (*Supplemental, 10th October, 1861*),	Do.,	14	30 April, „	986 13 0	134 3 7	609 0 0	243 9 5
Miles and Templebryan,	Cork,	66	29 „ 1852,	1,392 5 3	69 15 6	1,322 9 9	–
Mullawn (*Supplemental, 10th January, 1856*),	Mayo,	34	26 October, 1850,	347 7 4	13 12 2	300 0 0	33 15 2
Maghera,	Down,	58	30 „ 1851,	1,397 12 1	–	1,397 12 1	–
Moyne and Crosspatrick (*Supplemental, 10th October, 1861*),	Mayo,	21	30 April, 1850,	702 13 9	23 1 6	460 0 0	219 12 3
Monivea,	Galway,	105	24 „ 1857,	16,896 1 1	1,228 12 11	5,092 0 0	10,575 8 2
Nobber,	Meath,	44	20 Sept., 1851,	7,634 3 4	580 17 11	7,053 5 5	–
Oranhill (*Supplemental, 13th February, 1857*),	Galway,	2	4 April, 1849,	3,871 16 2	190 16 2	2,650 0 0	1,031 0 0
Owenabrockagh (*Supplemental, 13th March, 1855*),	Mayo,	29	26 October, 1850,	3,154 5 7	90 15 11	1,500 0 0	1,563 9 8
Owenkeagh,	Cork,	16	30 April, „	1,277 7 3	70 11 7	1,206 15 8	
Quin,	Clare,	84	25 October, 1854,	20,686 5 2	1,078 18 4	14,000 0 0	5,607 6 10
Red Bog,	Meath,	8	6 Sept., 1849,	964 19 11	66 19 11	898 0 0	–
Rath, or Clooneen (*Supplemental, 31st March, 1856*),	Longford and Westmeath,	73	30 „ 1852,	6,671 6 4	599 8 1	4,600 0 0	1,471 18 3
Ratooragh,	Cork,	49	13 October, 1851,	928 7 11	–	928 7 11	–
Rinn and Blackriver,	Leitrim and Longford,	114	26 April, 1859,	33,756 11 1	2,279 14 3	15,000 0 0	16,476 16 10
Strokestown,	Roscommon,	96	11 July, 1856,	42,097 6 1	1,858 5 3	21,541 0 1	18,698 0 9
Shrule,	Mayo and Galway,	104	15 April, 1857,	30,573 19 3	932 0 1	7,500 0 0	22,141 19 2
Shinrone (*Supplemental 31st Mar. 1856*), Lands, Mills,	King's and Tipperary, Do.,	75 –	26 „ 1853,	8,381 2 9 –	414 9 11 –	5,000 0 0 172 0 0	2,794 12 10 –
Shandon,	Waterford,	50	13 October, 1851,	1,030 12 0	370 0 0	660 12 0	–
Shandrum,	Mayo,	18	30 April, 1850,	712 10 3	–	712 10 3	–
Sow (*Supplemental, 23rd March, 1859*),	Wexford,	76	26 „ 1853,	8,825 9 3	415 12 11	6,500 0 0	1,909 16 4
Shanagolden (*Award abandoned*),		–	–	3,741 8 4	227 15 5	–	3,513 12 11
Saleen Lough,	Mayo,	42	29 „ 1851,	3,079 13 11	135 18 6	2,943 15 5	–
Turloughmore,	Galway,	88	28 June, 1855,	60,832 9 1	1,126 10 2	23,000 0 0	36,705 18 11
Templemore (New award) Lands, Mills,	Tipperary, Do.,	77 –	1 July, 1854,	15,908 15 5 –	1,098 3 2 –	7,500 0 0 280 0 0	7,030 12 3 –
Tawnawoggaun (*Supplemental, 31st March, 1856*),	Mayo,	36	26 October, 1850,	1,334 0 10	155 12 4	1,000 0 0	178 8 6
Wilkinstown,	Meath,	10	19 „ 1849,	1,764 0 0	190 17 7	1,573 2 5	–
Wottonstown,	Louth,	45	20 Sept., 1851,	1,102 13 0	80 17 7	1,021 15 5	–
Youghal,	Cork,	100	18 Feb., 1857,	22,890 2 7	–	7,000 0 0	15,890 2 7
				2,390,612 12 4	152,180 12 8	902,833 2 10	1,335,598 16 10

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May, 1868.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1868—*continued.*

Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly Instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To 31st March, 1867.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1868.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11,022	728 2 27	8 0 3	221 11 9	103 3 3	44	2,501 5 4	202 8 4	2,703 13 8	Leesborough.
2,396	489 0 34	5 6 1	140 4 8	69 2 6	72	2,559 12 7	104 3 6	2,663 16 1	Lough Crew.
4,500	983 0 15	2 13 10	261 16 2	97 6 7	40	2,812 11 10	123 18 3	2,936 10 1	Lough Dalla.
28,160	1,940 2 0	7 19 2	304 9 8	146 3 0	44	3,502 7 7	255 1 9	3,757 9 4	Lavally.
225,000	5,805 0 13	10 13 5	625 10 9	302 1 3	60	7,129 15 1	610 6 6	7,740 1 7	Lough Mask & River Robe.
780,000	–	–	–	Paid off.	–	14,883 0 0	–	14,883 0 0	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, *Navigation, Drainage, & Mill Power.*
	5,032 2 4	22 13 10	1,861 4 2	835 14 1	56	22,545 7 1	2,406 16 6	24,952 3 7	
	26 1 19	–	–	480 11 0	40				
2,400	498 1 11	3 2 0	112 16 8	48 7 2	52	1,491 7 1	91 3 7	1,582 10 8	Lisduff.
21,440	1,750 2 5	9 15 9	241 13 5	117 19 0	60	3,216 10 1	318 9 10	3,534 19 11	Lough Lannagh.
6,000	1,040 3 11	7 8 5	553 8 4	98 17 3	26	6,030 16 0	196 12 10	6,227 8 10	Moyour.
2,210	326 0 15	2 12 4	117 5 1	Paid off.	–	932 3 3	–	932 3 3	Mullafarry.
10,285	259 1 29	5 2 0	94 14 2	45 15 2	44	1,433 3 11	87 6 1	1,520 10 0	Miles and Templebryan.
400	74 3 13	4 9 2	29 11 1	Paid off.	–	362 19 8	–	362 19 8	Mullawn.
19,000	303 1 22	3 11 0	147 3 5	Paid of.	32	1,807 18 7	55 16 6	1,863 15 1	Maghera.
600	96 1 32	7 0 11	50 16 10	Paid off.	–	632 14 7	–	632 14 7	Moyne and Crosspatrick.
54,000	1,481 0 0	10 11 7	305 7 4	146 9 9	60	4,242 5 1	280 10 8	4,522 15 9	Monivea.
40,000	1,357 1 3	5 3 11	586 13 2	266 8 9	40	8,768 10 6	495 14 7	9,264 5 1	Nobber.
Unknown, being in cavernous limestone.	974 0 16	3 15 7	315 10 1	Paid off.	–	4,080 12 9	–	4,080 12 9	Oranhill.
6,000	379 0 35	8 1 6	224 1 6	23 9 1	26	1,868 13 4	11 2 4	1,879 15 8	Owenabrockagh
15,700	393 2 15	3 1 4	99 9 10	41 15 1	44	1,501 0 11	63 7 7	1,564 8 6	Owenkeagh.
37,120	4,305 0 29	4 8 1	1,032 15 3	456 8 6	48	12,747 13 6	802 13 7	13,550 12 1	Quin.
3,000	241 2 8	3 14 4	75 8 5	33 0 9	40	1,218 4 0	49 15 10	1,267 19 10	Red Bog.
15,000	1,157 3 35	5 4 10½	401 16 10	167 8 11	32	5,521 9 11	325 6 6	5,846 16 5	Rath, or Clooneen.
2,780	244 1 0	3 16 0	51 7 11	23 9 1	80	844 14 1	26 6 4	871 0 5	Ratooragh.
74,000	4,695 2 20	6 12 10	1,070 5 2	515 16 5	44	11,315 11 9	728 1 11	12,043 13 8	Rinn and Blackriver.
70,000	7,478 2 21	5 8 8	1,794 17 10	741 5 4	44	19,048 18 5	1,213 6 8	20,262 5 1	Strokestown.
27,000	3,207 0 5	9 4 10	443 19 10	215 15 2	60	6,571 4 1	258 17 4	6,830 1 5	Shrule.
35,840	1,288 3 ?	6 0 11½	434 19 7	160 4 8	40	5,402 18 4	287 9 2	5,690 7 6	Shinrone.
	3 1 0	–	–	4 8 10	80				
160	43 1 15	15 4 10	57 8 7	22 17 2	44	1,070 19 7	45 9 4	1,116 8 11	Shandon.
700	132 1 35	5 7 7	53 10 0	24 13 1	44	875 10 6	20 6 2	895 16 8	Shandrum.
14,000	1,983 0 10	4 4 10	609 9 5	290 19 6	44	7,474 11 10	470 13 6	7,945 5 4	Sow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	227 15 5	–	227 15 5	Shanagolden.
2,850	906 3 14	3 4 11	259 3 10	74 7 3	80	2,870 18 4	102 18 6	2,973 16 10	Saleen Lough.
212,480	8,186 3 20	7 5 7	1,695 2 9	749 16 10	48	18,486 10 8	1,518 9 1	20,004 19 9	Turloughmore.
33,000	3,304 0 21	4 7 3	1,263 5 10	334 17 6	30	9,970 6 6	473 6 11	10,443 13 5	Templemore.
	2 2 0	–	–	12 10 0	,,				
2,200	294 1 0	4 0 1	82 10 10	33 7 3	30	1,376 4 10	20 13 0	1,396 17 10	Tawnawoggaun.
10,600	700 2 37	2 4 10	217 16 8	57 17 6	40	2,182 17 11	107 15 6	2,290 13 5	Wilkinstown.
6,300	316 1 17	3 4 7	96 15 8	40 9 6	40	1,329 18 0	89 9 4	1,419 7 4	Wottonstown.
1,547	224 0 0	101 13 7	500 0 0	Paid off.	–	8,157 19 7	– –	8,157 19 7	Youghal.
6,358,358	266,736 2 4	Average, 8 11 4	74,502 7 2			866,443 16 8	53,666 6 11	920,110 3 7	

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

Appendix B.

APPENDIX B.

Landed Property Improvement.

Inspectors' Annual Reports.

Landed Property Improvement.—Inspectors' Annual Reports, 1867–8.

Counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim, and Donegal, with portions of Tyrone, Sligo, Mayo, &c.

In the above district of the north-west and west of Ireland there has not been much increase in the demand for Land Improvement Loans, but those proprietors who have had works in hand have been well satisfied with the results of their outlay. Referring to works in progress, or recently concluded, and commencing northwards, I may mention as examples of satisfactory execution the drainage of the Wardtown estate, county Donegal, belonging to Trinity College. This is under the superintendence of Mr. John Brooks, Assistant County Surveyor for the county Leitrim, and presents an excellent sample of tile drainage; and being near the town of Ballyshannon, was viewed by many competent judges, and was of use as an example of results on a grass farm without breaking up, for the condition of the cattle is so improved as to be commented on at the fairs. The tiles came from Florencecourt, and are of excellent quality. Mr. W. J. Foster, in the same county, has proceeded slowly with his drainage with broken stones, and Mr. S. M. Greer, in Derry, with tiles. In Tyrone, Captain Mann and Mr. T. S. Irwin have proceeded with both drainage and building to their satisfaction, and Dr. MacIvor with some roughly executed but effective stone drainage, similar to what succeeded with his land in former years. In Fermanagh, Mr. F. Graham's drainage has been finished on a large grass farm without breaking up, and he is satisfied as well as his agent (an experienced grazier) that the condition of his cattle is improved, and is satisfied with the result of his outlay, which was under the care of Mr. J. Brennan as contractor. Mr. John Collum, in the same county, obtained a loan of £2,000, and has employed Mr. Patrick Costello, of Drogheda (partner and successor to the late Mr. J. Brennan), to drain some large grass farms for him. Mr. Costello contracts in a manner to take all trouble off a proprietor's hands, lays out the drains, or fences, or roads, &c., carefully and well, brings a staff of experienced men to the ground, employs also as many as will work from the neighbourhood, and engages to complete everything to the satisfaction of the owner and agent and the Board's Inspector. He has already worked thus in twelve or more counties, and I have had the best accounts of his system from various quarters, in addition to what I have inspected myself; and I think it very desirable to make known the facilities thus afforded to proprietors who may not have skilled permanent stewards, and are therefore often deterred from undertaking work. It is also of immense advantage in some cases to be able to get particular pieces of work done very speedily, and Mr. Costello engages to collect a hundred men, or as many as may be required, on the shortest notice, and finish a special piece of work within a given time—in fact, carrying out in the best and most business-like manner for rural estates the system of contract work so well known on railways.

In Cavan, Lord Farnham has proceeded with his new cottages, and Lord Headfort and Mr. O'Brien with drainage. In Leitrim, Mr. Montgomery and Colonel Whyte with drainage, and Mr. Arthur Loftus Tottenham with farm offices, and Mr. Wilkins finished a small piece of drainage very well. Mr. William R. La Touche commenced some in the same county; also the Rev. James Godley and Lord Albemarle. In Sligo, Mr. Charles Tottenham finished some drainage and some excellent walls for shelter—a particularly good work where there are no trees along the sea-coast, and the stock suffer from the cold winds. Mr. R. G. Brinkley, in the same part of Sligo, has benefited largely by similar walls built under loans from the Board.

The above list of loans reported on, in this extensive district, shows how few are now availing themselves of the money placed at the disposal of proprietors of land on terms which are admitted to be easy and liberal, and for purposes which those who improved their estates twenty years ago, as well as those who are at work now, tell me are eminently satisfactory and reproductive.

I think, however, there is a greater disposition to build and plant than formerly existed, and as the provisions of the Acts for these purposes become more generally known there will be an advance in that direction, for the terms on which the loans are granted, viz., 5 per cent. for 35 years, are admitted to be liberal and satisfactory; but it is surprising to find how many country gentlemen have been quite unaware of the additional facilities latterly given by the Treasury until informed of them by accidental conversation with an Inspector, and many tell me they would have been glad to avail themselves of loans for building, fencing, and planting had they known of the terms, and many propose now to add to what they have already done from private resources, although it is more difficult to procure good builders in the country parts, and prices of materials and work are higher.

It may be useful to mention that the builders and architects whom I have consulted in various parts of Ireland have all, without exception, stated that cottages for labourers, with the usual modern requirements of three sleeping-rooms, a kitchen of about 14 feet by 12, small enclosed yard with privy and ashpit, &c., cannot be built for less than £80 to £90 in situations that afford average facilities for obtaining materials and workmen, and I know of several cases where the contractor gained no profit by undertaking them at the price, and some who have lost money by them rather than lose the custom of the neighbourhood or disoblige an old employer. I am corroborated in this view by the observations made to me by those connected with the examination of no less than eighty designs sent in to the Royal Agricultural Society in competition for the Lord Lieutenant's prize. I make this remark without reference to the final decision of the judges, which has not yet been made, but as agreeing with the opinion most frequently expressed to me by practical persons from their own experience. One very competent and trustworthy architect, whose business lies chiefly in the North-west, told me that the nearest approach to a fair general estimate he could make for the cost of such cottages would be £90 each in average situations.

The benefits of drainage are now so well understood and so generally recognised that it is hardly necessary to dwell on them, as it was in the earlier reports furnished to the Board fifteen and twenty years ago, when the subject was in many parts of Ireland quite looked on as an experiment; and in the present report I touch more particularly on building, fencing, and planting, which are so much needed through a great part of the country; and I make every effort to draw the attention of the proprietors I meet to the great facilities granted by the Board for these improvements.

The standard of living is now so much raised throughout the greater part of Ireland, as illustrated by the immensely increased consumption of meat and bread, tea, coffee, and sugar, and the improved dress of both men and women, that better dwelling-houses must follow; and, as I mentioned in my report for 1866, the furniture of rooms over shops in small country towns is so much changed of late years (owing principally, I believe, to the exertions of commercial travellers, who circulate in such numbers since transit has been made easy), that the taste spreads to the younger farmers' families. Prices have been good, rents well paid, and I believe both tenant farmers and proprietors are now more willing than at any former period to try for better dwelling-houses, and to join in the effort to obtain them. The standard of education has been so raised by the National schools in the rural districts that all the

younger portion of the farming classes, from the age of thirty downwards, have new habits of life, compared with their parents, and it would be a great mistake to judge them by old rules; and I believe that they all desire better dwellings, and that once the movement has fairly advanced (of which I already see the first commencements), it will receive a large impetus from the Board of Works' loans at 5 per cent., and that the progress to improved and better kept houses will be as rapid as that made in dress, food, education, and habits of life, which have all been so remarkably changed in the last twenty years. Having now enumerated the principal items of improvement hitherto carried out under the provisions of the Land Improvement Acts, I have only further to report on the subject of plantation, and to mention that the first application for planting in this district has been sent in by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for his county Tyrone estate, which has been so much improved in various ways during the last twenty years as to attract a great deal of notice in the North; and as the example of his plantations, which have already greatly sheltered and improved the hill-side pastures near the well known mountains called "Bessy Bell" and "Mary Grey," is a conspicuous one, it may be considered desirable by the Board that I should give some details on the subject for general reference and information, as this is the first year that it enters into a report for the Commissioners.

The improved value of pasture-ground in cold, elevated districts, consequent upon the shelter obtained by judicious planting in large bulks, has been extensively proved in Scotland, where the operation is now quite a familiar one, although the first introduction of the larch by the Duke of Athol only took place in the last century, but the additional value of the thinnings of the trees at a comparatively early age is not to be overlooked, and it seems that the demand for larch of about thirty years' growth is so great that it can never be fully supplied, and I constantly meet agents in pursuit of it in various parts of Ireland, who are ready to buy any amount that can be obtained within a reasonable distance of railway carriage.

There are now two saw-mills in Sligo belonging to Englishmen, and one takes all the larch that Mr. Brinkley can give of 4½ inches at top and pays him 12*s.* per ton, although about six miles from a railway station, and has one contract for sixty miles of larch fencing in England, as well as plenty of other business.

Last year a buyer from the south of Ireland agreed to take all the larch that he could get from Mr. Godley's estate in the county Leitrim, though nine Irish miles distant from a railway station. The thirty-five years' term for repayment of the loans for planting may be therefore considered a fair and judicious one. With regard to cost and return in planting, I may mention a calculation made by Mr. Low, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, whom I have heard lecture there. Professor Low stated that land in Scotland worth 5*s.* per acre might be assumed to be planted and enclosed at an expense of £5 per acre, statute, and that at the end of sixty years it would be worth £180 for even the least valuable kind of wood, and at a low price, and that there was no doubt of its being a profitable investment on poor cold lands merely for the sale of timber; and this was prior to the modern demand for younger growth and the greater facilities of sale and transport.

Professor Low says that the thinning of plantations should be commenced in four or five years after the plantation is formed; and the best practical rule that can be given and observed is, that the trees shall never be so close together as that their horizontal branches shall cross one another, and by the end of twenty, or at most twenty-five, years, all the supernumerary larch trees in a plantation should be cleared away and not more than 300 to the acre be left. These may be convenient memoranda for those who are not practically familiar with planting on a large scale; and I would add one more, in consequence of the unsatisfactory results often observed from planting in narrow belts, that it is only by a considerable extent of boldly laid out, wide, and deep plantation in large bulks that the warmth of the pasture-grounds in cold, elevated districts can be increased.

Wm. P. Prendergast.

March 28th, 1868.

Counties of Carlow, Queen's, King's, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

Ashfield Hall, Carlow,
17th February, 1868.

I have been employed as an Inspector of Land Improvements for a period of twenty-one years, and cannot add anything to the many very favourable reports I have made regarding the working of the Act, and the satisfactory results during that time.

I have had to report on but one case under 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 40, for the erection or improvement of farm dwellings, viz., Mr. William Kennedy's, at Ballinakillen, in the county of Wexford.

It is to be hoped that proprietors will take advantage of the provisions of that Act, when the state of the country becomes more settled.

Herewith I send a letter from R. G. Cosby, esq., who has borrowed largely under the Act, and expresses himself as other proprietors have repeatedly done, together with the report of the Royal Agricultural Society's judges, made in June, 1867. These are, I think, the best proofs I can give regarding the usefulness of the Act.

J. Fishbourne.

"Stradbally Hall, Queen's County,
"June 7th, 1867.

"My dear Sir,—You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that the provincial gold medal and the Hall challenge cup for the largest quantity of drainage have been awarded to me by the Royal Agricultural Society for the drainage done on Timahoe.

"The judges, I hear, highly approved of the works done, and stated 'it was as near perfection as possible.'

"It is certainly a great thing for Ireland that proprietors can obtain money on such accommodating terms from Government, and I have at all times found in every transaction I have had with the Board of Works that the matters were arranged most expeditiously and satisfactorily. I hope to thorough-drain every part of my property that requires it under the Board of Works, as I am fully satisfied no money can be better invested.

"Believe me, yours faithfully,

"Robert G. Cosby.

"J. Fishbourne, esq."

County of Longford and part of Westmeath.

In the early part of the year 1867 the Hon. L. H. King Harman obtained a loan, under 29 & 30 Vic., for £15,000, to improve his extensive estates in *all* the baronies of the county of Longford, and one townland (Cloncullen) in the county of Westmeath. I visited all the townlands (thirty-nine in number), and found that the works were judiciously laid out, and that the execution would be a great benefit to the property. The works consist of main and thorough drainage, farm fencing, levelling, and farm road making; but the improvement of "farm dwellings or planting for shelter" are not included amongst the works. Since then I have inspected the progress of the works at Cloncullen and Creevighmore, and found the works extremely well executed. I also made progress inspection on Aghagah, Crott, and Smear, and found the main drain very well executed. Visited the townlands of Keel Mountain, Forthill, Curmagloon, Derryglosh, and Derrygowna, where the work was satisfactorily executed. Inspected the progress of the works at H. Dopping's, esq., of Erne Head, and found all the works satisfactorily executed. Also inspected the progress of the works on the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Longford at Pakenham

Hall, in the county Westmeath where I found the works very well executed. Visited Aghagnagh, the property of James Tyrrell, esq., to make progress inspection, and found all the thorough drainage very well executed. Inspected the progress of the works at Tullybawn, the property of John E. Thompson, esq., and found the work completed, and all executed in a satisfactory manner. Visited the townland of Baskin High, in the county Westmeath, the property of the trustees of Montgomery, a minor, and found the thorough drainage, which is executed entirely with pipe tiles, very well done. Visited Portlick Castle, in the county of Westmeath, the property of Robert R. Smyth, esq., to make preliminary inspection, and laid out the works, but am of opinion that the sum allocated (£200) will not be sufficient to complete them. Visited Whinning, also the property of Robert R. Smyth, esq., and laid out the necessary work, for which a sum of £350 has been allocated. Also visited the property of William Fortescue Armstrong, esq., in the county of Longford; Clonbearla, Bawn Mountain, Aghalust, Gorteenloon, where I laid out the works, which I trust will prove satisfactory. The sum allocated is £750.

Visited the townland of Newpass, the property of William F. Whitney, esq., in the county Westmeath, and laid out the works there. I am of opinion that they will be found very beneficial. The sum allocated is £250.

On the whole, the progress of the works has been executed in a very creditable manner, and has entailed lasting benefits to the several properties.

It has been a source of great pleasure to me to find all the works under my inspection so very well executed, and I may mention particularly the extensive works on the property of the Hon. L. H. King Harman, under the careful supervision of Mr. Thomas Robinson.

HENRY M. BOND.

February 17, 1868.

County of Tipperary, and part of Galway.

Riverston, Nenagh,
February 28, 1868.

I have the honour to submit my report on the operation of the Land Improvement Act for the past year, and for so much of the current year as has elapsed, in this district, with which I have been for more than twenty-one years connected.

My duties have been nearly evenly divided between preliminary examination and inspections of works in progress. This I had some reason to expect, from the increased facilities afforded to proprietors, and also from their experience of the benefits conferred either on themselves or on those in their neighbourhood from the expenditure of former loans.

I have reported during the last year on seven applications for loans; and though reducing the amount sought for, and making alterations in the plans and estimates, still I had not to object to any application made. Five of these cases were for main and thorough drainage, one for the making of a new road to open up a considerable extent of hill and mountain land, and one for adding to a farm dwelling-house, under the Act 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 40, and which is still under consideration. There has not been any application for loan to enclose ground for planting for shelter, nor do I think it likely that there will be, in this district.

I visited in twelve cases where works were either progressing or had been completed, and with the exception of one or two cases (in the county of Galway) have been very well pleased with the works executed. I should also remark that in Galway I have found some works very well executed. In the other counties, I have not had any reason to find fault for some years past, the proprietors readily adopting any suggestions I may have found necessary to offer, and the stewards and men carrying them out cheerfully.

I have increased the prices for all kinds of work, owing to the difficulty of procuring labourers which exists in the rural districts, and also from the advanced price of provisions, the labourers having chiefly congregated into towns, owing to the difficulty of obtaining houses in the country.

Some—but I regret to say, little progress has been made in arterial drainage; much more is needed; in fact, this is the first and most important requirement of almost every part of Ireland.

On the estate of Mr. R. Cole Bowen, in Upper Ormond, and on that of Captain Power Lalor, in Owney and Arra, works of considerable extent are either in progress or will be immediately commenced. The same applies to the estate of Mrs. Shaw, near Clonmel, in the south riding, and to some properties in Clare and Galway.

I have impressed on proprietors the necessity of their proceeding vigorously with the works *when* commenced, as they will thereby have the works better executed, and at a more moderate cost.

JAMES J. POE.

County of Roscommon, parts of Mayo, Sligo, and Galway, and occasionally employed in the eastern Counties.

29, Westland-row,
22 February, 1868.

In reply to letter of the 14th inst., asking for my annual report on the working of the Land Improvement Act during the past twelve months in those counties in which I have the honour to inspect for the Board of Public Works, I beg leave to submit the following statement of facts bearing on the subject referred to.

Although I hear frequent complaints of the increasing scarcity of competent labourers, and of the absolute impossibility of getting them to work for what, but a few years since, they considered ample remuneration, I have great pleasure in assuring the Board that since I have had the opportunity of witnessing the working of the Land Improvement Act in Ireland, I cannot call to mind a single year during which a greater quantity or a better quality of work has come under my notice than that through which we have just passed.

In the western district, with which, of course, I am best acquainted, I have several times during the year 1867 had the honour of making preliminary inspections and of preparing plans and specifications, &c., for proprietors, who have since availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the Act for the improvement of landed property. Amongst those who have thus benefited both themselves and their tenantry are: in the county Roscommon, Mr. H. S. Pakenham Mahon; in Mayo, Mr. George Orme Malley and Mr. R. Staples; and in Sligo, Mr. J. Wingfield Stratford and the Messrs. Brett, of Tobercurry. In each one of these cases, with the exception of that last named, the memorials of the proprietors have included applications for loans to defray the cost of erecting farm buildings and labourers' dwellings, as well as for loans for drainage and other purposes. In the first-named case, viz., that of Mr. H. S. Pakenham Mahon, the memorialist applied for money to plant over forty acres of unprofitable land, which he thus looks forward to converting into a valuable shelter for the live stock on his estate. Mr. George Orme Malley has been granted a loan for the improving of farm dwelling-houses, as well as for new buildings, while both he, Mr. Staples, and Mr. Wingfield Stratford intend, by a judicious arrangement of farm fences, to materially improve and increase in value some large undivided tracts of, for the most part, good arable land which exist upon their estates.

Besides those works above referred to, many extensive and valuable improvements are to be found in progress in each and all of the western counties. In the county of Roscommon, for instance, the admirable farm buildings of Lord Crofton, at Knockroghery, and those of Captain G. W. Drought, some two or three miles from the town of Roscommon, I consider to be well worthy of note. Then again, in the same county some excellent draining and fencing works are being carried on on the estates of the following proprietors,

viz., Lord De Freyne, Lady Jane Johnson, Messrs. P. H. O'Connor, W. R. Tredennick, J. W. Flanagan, W. D. Kelly, J. H. Dillon, C. T. M'Causland, and Captain P. Balfe. In the county of Mayo some valuable improvements of a similar nature and of equal merit to those last named are to be found on the lands of Mr. N. M. Handy and of Captain L. G. Jones, while in the county Sligo are situated the well-planned and effective works of Sir Malby Crofton, bart., of Mr. Burton Irwin, and of the Sisters of Charity at Banada (Helena M'Carthy and others). In Galway—the remaining county of the western district—some good and substantial improvements are in progress on the estates of Mr. Daniel O'Connell Ffrench and Mr. John Lloyd Bagot, which are both situated in the barony of Ballymoe—the only division of the county in which it is my privilege to inspect.

In the "home district," or eastern counties of Leinster, I have had the opportunity during the last few months of inspecting many first-class and valuable improvements, both in draining and building, which, for the most part, could not be surpassed for the style and excellent finish of the work. In the county of Dublin some expensive but most valuable drainage works are in progress on the estate of the Hon. St. John Butler, at Walshestown, while some equally good open main and thorough drainage has been completed at Coldblow, near Lucan, by the representative of the late James Brennan. In Meath, Mr. W. L. Naper has been granted a loan for improvements and alterations to a dwelling-house, which are being well and substantially carried out. In Louth I found some good and commodious labourers' dwellings in course of erection on the estate of Mr. W. D. Dunlop, at Monasterboice, and some valuable and effective drainage executed by the Messrs. Supple, of Dunleer. In that portion of the county Wicklow which adjoins Kildare, some extensive drainage works are in progress on the estates of Mr. George T. Hanks and Mr. Edward Hornidge.

Richard I. J. Irwin.

County of Galway and part of Mayo.

In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit the following report on the working of the Land Improvement Acts in my district during the past year.

Among the works executed, and deserving special notice, are those at Cloonboniff, near Claremorris, in the county of Mayo, where a considerable extent of land has been drained by Captain Sheffield in a very effective manner. He originally wished to carry out this drainage on the shallow system, but during the progress of the work he has seen and now admits the advantage of the deep drainage which has been adopted.

At Caherroyne, near Athenry, Mr. Thomas R. Roche has executed some extensive improvements in drainage, fencing, reclamation, and subsoiling.

At Danesfield, near Moycullen, Mr. George E. Burke has cleared and reclaimed some clay lands, which were so covered with stones and brushwood they were of little value, but would now let at 30s. a statute acre.

Works of main and thorough drainage have been executed by Mr. W. Burke at Kilcrevanty, near Tuam; by Mr. John W. Maunsell at Springlawn, near Mount Bellew; by Mr. Thomas M'Dermott at Carrowreagh, near Dunmore; and by Mr. Ryan at Poppyhill, near Aughrim.

All these improvements have been carried out in a very workmanlike manner, and in every case a direct increase in value of the land has been realized fully to the extent anticipated.

It is satisfactory to state that a very great improvement is apparent in the manner in which the works are performed, both in setting them out and in the neatness with which they are executed, which no doubt arises from the increased experience obtained of such work.

Farm offices have been built by Mr. John J. Lopdell at Raheen, Athenry, and those in progress at Oughterard by Mr. E. O'Flaherty have been completed.

I have reported on a loan for the execution of extensive improvements on the property of the National Building and Land Investment Company on their property in the county of Mayo, near Ballinrobe, which works are now in progress, and I have lately prepared plans, specifications, and estimates to accompany memorials for a large number of new works, embracing drainage improvements, and also the erection of farm offices and labourers' dwellings. The latter class of works will, I expect, lead to much improvement in the social condition of the labourers in this county, and I anticipate that the facilities which the Acts afford for making such improvements will be largely taken advantage of in this district.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Sam. U. Roberts,

Inspector.

The Secretary,
Office of Public Works,
Dublin.

County of Limerick.

Ballyneale, Ballingarry,
March 25th, 1868.

In accordance with the Board's desire that I should furnish as usual an annual report on the operations under the above Acts, within my district or direction, for the year ending 1867, I beg to lay before you a short statement exhibiting the facts within my personal knowledge, together with a few of the many approving communications which I have received on this subject, by which possibly some more satisfactory acknowledgment of results may be obtained than from any expression of my own opinions.

Within the period referred to, viz.:—from January 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1868, I have made inspections and reports on the progress of works under sanctioned loans amounting to nearly £20,000, and furnished certified bills for completed works to an amount exceeding £5,000. These sums have been spread over properties belonging to the following proprietors, viz.:—

For land improvements in cases of—The Earl of Dunraven, the guardians of Lord Monteagle, Colonel Monsell, M.P.; Edward William O'Brien, esq.; Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.; John Bateson, esq.; Edward Taylor Massy, esq.; John Southwell Browne, esq.; Hugh Massy, esq.; John C. Delmege, esq.; Henry T. Synan, esq.; Francis J. Green, esq.; Charles P. Roche, esq.; John S. Dwyre, esq.; Thomas D. A. Evans, esq.; Rev. T. W. Peile, and Rev. Richard Gibbings;

For farm buildings in cases of—The Earl of Dunraven, Colonel Monsell, M.P., and Hugh Massy, esq;

And for labourers' dwellings—The guardians of Lord Monteagle, this being the only case, under the latter head, with which I have had to deal during the time referred to.

Within the same period I have prepared preliminary plans, specifications, and estimates, to accompany memorials for twelve new loans, aggregating nearly £9,000, the proprietors being, viz.:—

For land improvements—Daniel Fitzgerald Gabbett, esq.; Colonel Monsell, M.P.; Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.; Thomas B. Herrick, esq.; John S. Browne, esq.; Edward T. Massy, esq.; John C. Delmege, esq.; Henry T. Synan, esq.; Captain Boyce, and Captain William Cox.

For farm buildings—Daniel Fitzgerald Gabbett, esq.; Thomas B. L. Stewart, esq.; and John C. Delmege, esq.

As regards the land improvement works, I can confidently repeat my belief in their usefulness and value in every instance where ordinary care is taken of them by attention, which I have often urged, to the open main drains, keeping them free from silt, weeds, and slips, without which attention it is obvious that no drainages

can continue effective; and I am able to testify that notwithstanding the large increase in the rate of labourers' wages, which has as a rule obtained all through the country lately (and which I am glad to witness), I still find that under judicious supervision, there are only rare instances of where works of this class cannot be effected at from £5 to £5 5s. per acre, this very much owing to the employment of practised and skilled hands.

I have great pleasure in specially noticing the improvements lately made, and those still in active progress on the estates of Lord Dunraven; they in extent and variety much exceed any similar works within my supervision. Next to those, in extent and usefulness, are operations of a like nature on the estates of Edward William O'Brien, esq., who is availing himself successfully of the provisions of the Land Improvement Acts.

JOHN COX.

County of Kerry and part of County Cork.

Tralee, 19 February, 1868.

In obedience to your instructions of the 4th inst., I have to report generally on the working of the Land Improvement Acts in my district, from the 31st December, 1866, to this date, for the information of your Board.

There has been more work accounted for in Kerry than I expected would have been finished in 1867, and progress reports have been made discharging £3,390 6s. 4d. for land works, and £1,590 0s. 9d. for farm buildings and labourers' houses, on my inspections between the dates above mentioned, being over double the sum accounted for in 1866.

Mr. Samuel M. Hussey, Mr. Thomas Sandes, and the Knight of Kerry have got loans for the erection of tenants' farm dwelling-houses in Kerry, and Sir George Colthurst in Cork county, but I have not met any case of proposed *improvement* of farm dwelling-houses. One case of loan under the Act of 1866, for planting for shelter, has been reported on by me yesterday, viz., for $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land at Tullig, near Killarney.

I have made inspection in cases of four small land improvement loans in East Carbery, West Muskerry, and Duhallow, which, with Sir George Colthurst's building works at Blarney and Rathcool, amounting to £1,500, make my returns for county Cork amount to £1,638.

There has been no inspection on the largest of Kerry loans outstanding since 1866, viz., Lord Castlerosse's £8,000 land improvement loan, and his outstanding building loan has not been acted on, leaving second £500 moiety in abeyance.

Many of the borrowers complain of the difficulty of getting labourers at any price, but especially of the impossibility of getting return of work equal to what was easily got two or three years ago, when the estimates were made. I believe these difficulties are tending very much to increase the disposition on the part of owners to borrow for building labourers' houses, the great majority being fully persuaded now that emigration has gone too far, but that conviction comes too late.

However, the increase of returns is encouraging, and, notwithstanding those difficulties, I meet no one to say that at the late prices allowed there is any doubt of the profitable result of the works, and as far as they have progressed they have been most satisfactory to all parties.

I am much afraid that the good to be expected from building labourers' dwellings will be greatly diminished by excessive estimates and the erection of houses that *will not pay*. I beg leave therefore to suggest that a maximum of £40 be laid down as a rule or standing order for the estimate of one house in pairs or rows of more than two. Such a house may be set for £3 a year with profit, but at a higher rent the great bulk of our Munster labourers would prefer the cheap hovel and its miseries.

There can be no doubt that the maximum estimates proposed by the Royal Agricultural Society in awarding prizes for plans of such buildings are too high, and it is to be feared that they will be taken as the best guides and authority on the subject, thereby leading owners to look on such improvements as quite unprofitable.

Nothing can be more important as a land improvement than planting trees, particularly in such a county as Kerry. But, as to maximum estimates, I would also suggest that excessive rates per acre will be deterrent in like manner as for buildings. I have heard of no other application for a planting loan but the one I have alluded to. I have seen a great deal of disappointment and loss from planting wet land; I would therefore recommend that careful inquiry should be made as to the description of soil to be planted before the loan is made. All the fir tribes are the most profitable plants; but when I see the oak woods of Killarney now standing where larch, and Scotch fir, and spruce have been all cut away during the last forty or fifty years, *paying better than the best land* during that period, I think that every plantation should have a sprinkling of oak and ash trees.

HENRY STOKES.

APPENDIX C.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10th Vic., chap. 32, &c.

SCHEDULE—Showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned and issued by Instalments, with the Date of the last Order to Issue, to 31st March, 1868.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
ANTRIM,	Antrim, Upper,	Thomas Greg,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	7 Feb., 1866.
	Belfast, Upper,	The Marquis of Donegall,	750 0 0	450 0 0	3	23 Sept., 1867.
	Dunluce, Upper,	Richard W. Magennis,	350 0 0	280 0 0	4	26 July, 1866.
	Kilconway,	Thomas Greg,	150 0 0	30 0 0	1	16 Feb., „
	Massareene, Upper,	The Rev. A. Pakenham,	1,400 0 0	560 0 0	2	13 June, 1867.
LONDONDERRY,	Liberties of Coleraine,	Griffin C. Galt,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	22 May, 1867.
	Keenaught,	Dorothea Ellen Field, and others,	800 0 0	160 0 0	1	31 Oct., 1867.
		Mary Alexander, and others,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	20 Dec., 1867.
	Loughinshollen,	William F. Conyngham,	1,600 0 0	960 0 0	3	7 Mar., 1865.
DONEGAL,	Inishowen,	William J. Foster,	250 0 0	100 0 0	2	23 Oct., 1866.
FERMANAGH,	Clanawley,	John Collum,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	21 Jan., 1868.
	Lurg,	H. M. D'Arcy Irvine,	1,400 0 0	740 0 0	3	11 May, 1865.
		The Rev. C. M. Stack,	250 0 0	200 0 0	4	4 June, 1867.
		John G. Irvine,	250 0 0	150 0 0	3	11 Jan., 1865.
		Ditto,	1,250 0 0	500 0 0	2	3 June, 1867.
	Magherastephana,	Sir Victor Brooke,	2,400 0 0	960 0 0	2	5 Sept., 1866.
TYRONE,	Clogher,	Deane Mann,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	8 Feb., 1868.
	Dungannon,	Thomas S. Irwin,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	11 Nov., 1867.
	Omagh,	J. T. H. Stewart,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	22 April, 1865
		Ditto,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	22 April, „
	Strabane,	The Rev. J. MacIvor,	900 0 0	360 0 0	2	28 Aug., 1866.
		Ditto,	800 0 0	160 0 0	1	8 Oct., 1867.
ARMAGH,	Orier, Upper,	Henry Alexander,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	31 Aug., 1867.
DOWN,	Ards,	Hugh Montgomery,	500 0 0	200 0 0	2	7 Nov., 1866.
	Castlereagh,	Thomas R. Stannus,	125 0 0	75 0 0	3	18 Jan., 1866.
		Lord Dufferin,	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	3 July, 1867.

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

CAVAN,	Castleraghan,	The Marquis of Headfort,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	16 Feb., 1865.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	8 Oct., 1867.
	Clonkee,	Mervyn Pratt,	5,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	7 Oct., „
	Tullygarvey,	The Hon. and Rev. H. O'Brien,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	28 Feb., 1867.
MONAGHAN,	Dartrey,	André A. Murray Ker,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	19 Dec., 1863.
	Trough,	David Ross,	900 0 0	540 0 0	3	26 Mar., 1866.
LONGFORD,	Ardagh,	The Earl of Longford,	400 0 0	80 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1867.
	Longford,	The Hon. L. H. King Harman,	3,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	1 Oct., „
		Ditto,	2,250 0 0	2,850 0 0	3	6 Jan., 1868.
		Ditto,	2,200 0 0	440 0 0	1	18 July, 1867.
		Ditto,	2,900 0 0	500 0 0	1	10 July, „
		H. Sholto Douglas,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	2	13 Mar., 1866.
	Moydow,	William Bond,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	21 July, 1865.
		The Hon. L. H. King Harman,	1,050 0 0	420 0 0	2	6 Jan., 1868.
		Ditto,	3,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	6 Jan., „
		William F. Armstrong,	750 0 0	150 0 0	1	20 Sept., 1867.

APPENDIX C.

(C.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
LOUTH,	Ardee,	William R. Supple and others,	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	10 Mar., 1868.
	Ferrard,	William D. Dunlop,	100	0	0	60	0	0	3	8 Jan., 1868.
MEATH,	Deece, Upper,	George Bomford,	1,100	0	0	220	0	0	1	24 Jan., 1868.
	Duleek,	Lord Athlumney,	180	0	0	140	0	0	4	24 Jan., „
		Charles B. Caldwell,	600	0	0	480	0	0	4	24 Feb., „
	Kells, Lower,	The Marquis of Headfort,	2,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	3	8 Feb., „
		Nathanial H. Dyas,	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	10 Oct., 1867.
	Moyfenrath,	Samuel Law,	300	0	0	240	0	0	4	5 July, 1866.
	Navan, Upper,	George A. Rotherham,	700	0	0	560	0	0	4	31 May, 1867.
		Richard W. Reynell,	250	0	0	150	0	0	3	1 June, „
	Ratoath,	William Murphy,	200	0	0	160	0	0	4	8 Oct., „
WESTMEATH,	Kilkenny, West,	Wm. H. Gray and John Hodson,	300	0	0	180	0	0	2	19 June, 1867.
		Frances Montgomery and Richard Chaloner,	850	0	0	680	0	0	4	9 Dec., „
		Robert R. Smyth,	200	0	0	40	0	0	1	31 Oct. „
		Ditto,	350	0	0	70	0	0	1	7 Mar., 1868.
DUBLIN,	Balrothery, East,	The Hon. St. John Butler,	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	1 Mar., 1866.
	Coolock,	Elleanor C. Roper,	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	1 April, 1867.
KILDARE,	Carbury,	Francis E. M'Donnell,	700	0	0	420	0	0	3	14 Feb., 1867.
	Ikeathy and Oughterany,	Lord Cloncurry,	1,100	0	0	880	0	0	4	13 Aug., 1863.
		N. J. Gannon,	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	17 Jan., 1868.
	Naas, North,	The Earl of Mayo,	300	0	0	60	0	0	1	27 Nov., 1866.
	Naas, South,	Edward Hornidge,	250	0	0	200	0	0	4	8 Oct., 1864.
	Narragh and Reban,	The Marquis of Drogheda,	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	23 April, 1867.
	Offaley, West,	The Rev. W. R. Lawrenson,	750	0	0	150	0	0	1	11 Mar., 1868.
	Salt, North,	Richard W. Hartley,	1,150	0	0	220	0	0	1	13 Dec., 1867.
KING'S,	Ballybritt,	John Ashton,	750	0	0	450	0	0	3	10 Feb., 1866.
	Philipstown,	William H. Walsh,	750	0	0	450	0	0	3	19 Feb., „
		James Smallman,	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	21 Sept., 1865.
QUEEN'S,	Cullenagh,	Loftus H. Bland and another,	450	0	0	270	0	0	3	1 Nov., 1864.
	Maryborough, East,	Thomas Kemmis,	350	0	0	70	0	0	1	2 Aug., 1867.
	Slievemargy,	John G. Adair,	1,500	0	0	1,200	0	0	4	14 April, 1866.
		Thomas C. Butler,	1,800	0	0	720	0	0	2	5 Aug., 1867.
	Stradbally,	Robert G. Cosby,	750	0	0	600	0	0	4	26 Sept., „
		Sir Allen J. Walsh, bart.,	800	0	0	160	0	0	1	26 Sept., „
	Upperwoods,	Sir Erasmus D. Borrowes, bart.,	500	0	0	200	0	0	2	5 April, „
WICKLOW,	Arklow,	The Earl of Wicklow,	450	0	0	180	0	0	2	9 Jan., 1868.
CARLOW,	Idrone, East,	Denis W. Park Beresford,	840	0	0	120	0	0	1	10 Oct., 1867.
		Robert Watson,	120	0	0	20	0	0	1	12 Dec., „
	Idrone, West,	Horace Rochfort,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	20 Sept., „
KILKENNY,	Galmoy,	Lord Mountgarrett,	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	26 Sept., 1867.
		Arthur W. Mosse,	850	0	0	680	0	0	4	5 July, 1866.
	Ida,	David Hewetson,	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	15 April, 1864.
		Alfred Gahan and others,	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	1 Nov., „
		Henry Gahan and others,	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	1 Nov., „
WEXFORD,	Ballaghkeene,	Villiers L. Hatton,	150	0	0	120	0	0	4	6 July, 1867.
		Solomon A. Richards,	300	0	0	240	0	0	4	16 Jan., „
	Bantry,	Harry Alcock,	250	0	0	100	0	0	2	9 Jan., 1866.
	Forth,	A. J. Howlin and another,	300	0	0	60	0	0	1	5 Oct., 1867.
	Shelmaliere, West,	Francis A. Leigh,	700	0	0	420	0	0	3	7 Dec., 1867.

(C.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
SLIGO,	Leyney,	Henry and John Brett,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	30 Oct., 1867.
	Tireragh,	Sir M. Crofton,	600 0 0	480 0 0	4	4 Aug., 1866.
		Richard G. Brinkley,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	4	8 Nov., „
		John W. Stratford,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	10 Feb., 1868.
		Ditto,	350 0 0	70 0 0	1	10 Feb., „
LEITRIM,	Carrigallen,	The Rev. J. Godley,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	13 Feb., 1868.
	Drumahaire,	Hugh L. Montgomery,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	26 Oct., 1867.
		John J. Whyte,	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	2	7 Aug., 1865.
	Leitrim,	The Earl of Albemarle,	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	2	16 Mar., 1868.
		William R. La Touche,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	22 Jan., „
		Joseph Keon,	175 0 0	35 0 0	1	14 Feb., „
	Mohill,	Hugh O'Beirne,	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	2 Mar., „
MAYO,	Carra,	The National Building Company,	2,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	28 Aug., 1867.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	28 Aug., „
	Clanmorris,	John C. Sheffield,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	19 Feb., 1868.
	Gallen,	George Orme Malley,	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	4 Mar., „
		Ditto,	275 0 0	100 0 0	2	25 Mar., „
	Kilmaine,	Robert Staples,	350 0 0	70 0 0	1	29 Jan., „
		Ditto,	450 0 0	90 0 0	1	29 Jan., „
	Tyrawley,	Lewis G. Jones,	600 0 0	360 0 0	3	16 Jan., 1866.
ROSCOMMON,	Athlone,	John H. Dillon,	850 0 0	410 0 0	3	16 Oct., 1867.
	Ballintober, N.,	John W. Flanagan,	850 0 0	410 0 0	3	11 April, „
		W. R. Tredennick,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	4	11 Oct., „
	Ballymoe,	Patrick H. O'Connor,	800 0 0	160 0 0	1	27 Oct., 1866.
	Boyle,	C. T. M'Causland,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	15 Nov., 1867.
	Castlerea,	Lord De Freyne,	500 0 0	400 0 0	4	22 Mar., „
	Roscommon,	H. S. Pakenham Mahon,	750 0 0	600 0 0	4	2 May, 1864.
GALWAY,	Athenry,	Thomas R. Roche,	850 0 0	510 0 0	3	24 Dec., 1867.
		John J. Lopdell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	5 Dec., „
	Ballymoe,	John L. Bagot,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	4	8 April, „
	Dunmore,	Thomas M'Dermott and wife,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	24 Mar., 1868.
	Kilconnell,	Edward C. Villiers,	650 0 0	130 0 0	1	27 Sept., 1867.
	Kiltartan,	John W. H. Lambert,	1,600 0 0	1,280 0 0	4	22 Mar., 1866.
	Longford,	William C. B. Ruthven,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	2	8 Jan., 1864.
	Moycullen,	Francis L. Comyn,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	15 May, 1867.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	120 0 0	2	18 Mar., 1868.
		Ditto,	250 0 0	100 0 0	2	20 Mar., „
		George E. Burke,	450 0 0	180 0 0	2	16 Oct., 1867.
		Isidore Lynch,	375 0 0	75 0 0	1	3 Aug., „
CLARE,	Bunratty, Lower,	John C. Delmege,	1,300 0 0	780 0 0	3	26 Nov., 1864
		Ditto,	450 0 0	90 0 0	1	6 April, 1865
		Thomas S. MacAdam,	250 0 0	50 0 0	1	27 Mar., 1866
		Jonas Studdert,	250 0 0	160 0 0	4	23 Feb., „
		Richard Blood,	400 0 0	80 0 0	1	10 Feb., 1868.
	Islands,	Stephen R. Woulfe,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	3 May, 1867.
	Tulla, Lower,	Catherine O'Shea,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	2	30 May, 1866.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

LIMERICK,	Clanwilliam,	Edward T. Gloster,	250 0 0	150 0 0	3	17 Aug., 1867.
		Sir C. Molyneux, bart.,	3,100 0 0	500 0 0	2	6 Jan., 1868.
	Connelloe, Lower,	Charles Patterson and others,	150 0 0	90 0 0	3	28 Dec., 1863.
		John S. Brown,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	31 Oct., 1867.
	Connelloe, Upper,	Thomas Sanders,	600 0 0	480 0 0	4	3 July, 1865.
		Henry F. Synan,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	9 Jan, 1868.
		Right Hon. W. Monsell,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	6 Nov., 1867.
	Coshlea,	Vesey T. Bunbury,	150 0 0	90 0 0	3	22 Feb., 1866.
		Hugh Massy,	200 0 0	80 0 0	2	7 Jan., 1868.
		Ditto,	600 0 0	360 0 0	3	11 April, 1867.
	Coshma,	The Earl of Dunraven,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	5 Aug., „
		The Rev. T. Bunbury,	100 0 0	80 0 0	2	13 Sept., 1866.
		William Roche,	800 0 0	160 0 0	1	20 Sept., 1867.
		Thomas B. L. Stewart,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	27 Mar., 1868.
	Owneybeg,	Lord Cloncurry,	350 0 0	140 0 0	2	18 July, 1867.
	Shanid,	The Rev. T. W. Peile,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	16 July, „
		Guardians of Lord Monteagle,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	15 June, „
		Charles P. Roche,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	20 Feb., 1868.
		Guardians of Lord Monteagle,	450 0 0	270 0 0	3	28 Mar., „
		John C. Delmege,	1,250 0 0	250 0 0	1	18 Sept., 1867.
		Guardians of Lord Monteagle,	250 0 0	150 0 0	3	15 Feb., 1868.
		Edward W. O'Brien,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	17 Dec., 1867.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	17 Dec., „
		John C. Delmege,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	6 Mar., 1868.

APPENDIX C.

(C.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
TIPPERARY,	Clanwilliam,	George Massy Dawson,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	26 Feb., 1866.
	Eliogarty,	Mary R. A. Fegen,	525 0 0	105 0 0	1	13 Aug., 1867.
	Iffa and Offa, East,	William Shaw,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	2 Mar., 1868.
	Ormond, Upper,	George Massy Dawson,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	7 Mar., 1867.
		Robert Cole Bowen,	900 0 0	180 0 0	1	26 Nov., „
		Trustees of Lord Dunalley,	500 0 0	200 0 0	1	24 Mar., 1868.
	Owney and Arra,	Edward White,	300 0 0	180 0 0	3	10 Aug., 1864.
CORK,	Carbery, West, (W.D.)	T. M'Carthy Downing,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	3 Sept., 1864.
		James H. Swanton,	1,200 0 0	960 0 0	4	28 Dec., 1867.
	Condons and Clongibbons,	William F. Armstrong,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	27 Feb., 1868.
		Henry L. Young,	420 0 0	80 0 0	1	30 Mar., „
	Duhallow,	Sir George C. Colthurst, bart.,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	12 Mar., „
		The Earl of Cork and Orrery,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	6 Jan., „
		Philip R. Purdon,	350 0 0	70 0 0	1	24 April, 1866.
		Sir George C. Colthurst, bart.,	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	2	12 Feb., 1868.
	Kinalea,	Thomas B. Herrick,	400 0 0	80 0 0	1	14 Jan., „
	Kinsale,	The Hon. G. S. Gough,	240 0 0	40 0 0	1	10 Feb., „
	Imokilly,	Edmund S. Coppinger,	350 0 0	140 0 0	2	1 Dec., 1864.
	Muskerry, East,	Warren G. Crooke,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	14 Nov., 1867.
		Sir George C. Colthurst, bart.,	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	31 Jan., 1868.
	Orrery and Kilmore,	Earl of Shannon,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	15 July, 1865.
		The Rev. Richard Gibbings,	350 0 0	140 0 0	2	20 Mar., 1867.
		Ditto,	250 0 0	100 0 0	2	26 Feb., 1866.
WATERFORD,	Decies without Drum,	The College of Physicians,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	30 April, 1867.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	30 April, „
KERRY,	Clanmaurice,	Wilson Gun,	550 0 0	220 0 0	2	12 Mar., 1868.
	Corkaguiney,	The Earl of Cork and Orrery,	150 0 0	60 0 0	2	15 Sept., 1866.
	Dunkerron,	F. C. Bland,	1,950 0 0	780 0 0	2	21 June, 1867.
	Iraghticonnor,	Henry B. Harenc,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	17 Sept., „
		William C. Hickie,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	8 Mar., „
		Thomas Sandes,	1,300 0 0	520 0 0	2	9 Nov., „
		Stephen E. Collis,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	19 Mar., 1868.
	Iveragh,	James M. M'Gill,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	9 Jan., „
		James Butler,	550 0 0	110 0 0	1	24 Feb., „
	Maguinhy,	Viscount Castlerosse,	8,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	4 April, 1866.
		Francis H. Downing,	300 0 0	120 0 0	2	4 Mar., 1868.
	Trughenackmy,	Samuel M. Hussey,	150 0 0	60 0 0	2	7 Aug., 1867.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	80 0 0	2	30 Nov., „
		Frances A. Chute and another,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	25 Nov., „

By Order,

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1868.

APPENDIX D.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS AND HARBOURS.

REPORT of Mr. ROBERT ADAMS, Inspector, on the STATE of the TYRONE NAVIGATION. For the year 1867.

Report of Mr. Robert Adams, Inspector.

Coalisland, 6th January, 1868.

SIR, —I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that the Tyrone Navigation has been kept in good order for the past year. The works executed being merely the ordinary repairs incidental to the maintenance of the canal, namely, the repairs of the towing-path (which is also a turnpike-road) and canal banks, metalling of the surface of the roadway of wharf and quay; repairs of No. 3 lock gates, which consisted of putting in one new mitre post, and two balance beams, one new regulating sluice for canal feeder; repairs of and lime-washing five lock-keepers' houses, and regulating sluice-keeper's house; 370 perches of back drains cleaned out, and also the stanching of two leaks in the canal bank, seventh level.

Although some of the lock gates are a good deal worn, and in some places showing symptoms of decay, I anticipate they will last, with trifling repairs, for some years to come.

I regret to have to repeat that the removal of the new aquatic weed still continues a source of considerable expense.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT ADAMS, C.E.

The Secretary, Board of Public Works.

REPORT of Mr. EDWARD H. ALCOCK, Harbour Master, on the STATE of DUNMORE HARBOUR. For the year 1867.

Report of Mr. Edward H. Alcock, Harbour Master.

Harbour House, Dunmore, East,
January 4, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with your directions, I now furnish my usual Annual Report on the state and progress of the works at Dunmore pier and harbour for the year 1867.

During the past spring, summer, and autumn the Board has had from twenty to thirty labourers and tradesmen employed regularly under a Clerk of Works, endeavouring to repair the main breach in the pavement of the pier; but their efforts were not successful, most of their work having been swept away by a short gale from the S.S.E., which occurred on the 12th of September. The effect of that storm I duly reported, and at the commencement of October the pier and harbour were inspected by one of the Commissioners of Public Works and also by the Head Harbour Engineer. A break-water is now being run out at the back of the pier to form a base for operations, and afford the necessary shelter to the workmen on the pavement, and now there is every appearance of all required preparations being made, such as quarrying large quantities of stone, collecting sleepers, and other necessary materials so as to have all ready the moment the season is sufficiently far advanced to recommence the repairs to the protecting pavement of the pier.

Considerable progress has, within the last two months, been made with the flagging over the coal stores on the pier. Nearly one-fourth of the entire is completed in a thoroughly efficient manner, as is proved by the stores over which the work has been finished being perfectly water tight.

The work of levelling the approaches to the pier has been commenced, and all the clearing stuff of the quarry is being turned to good account in filling up the various unsightly and dangerous holes in the immediate vicinity of the road leading directly down to the pier.

It is to be regretted that, as yet, the Board has not been able to procure the services of a suitable dredge-boat to clear out the harbour, which, from day to day, continues to silt up more and more; and now the fishing boats may frequently be seen aground at its entrance, while close to its centre, at low water, not more than 5 feet water can now be found where originally there was 16.

The road surface of the pier and the roads leading thereto, as well as the boundary walls on the Board's property, were, under my directions, put in good order last summer; but the road surface of the pier itself will shortly require to be recoated, while the other roads referred to are not likely to want any repairs before the ensuing spring.

The harbour house and premises were, as usual, put in good condition as to repairs and painting last summer; and bearing in mind their very exposed positions, they are at the present time in as good order as could be expected.

I am, Sir,
Your ever obedient servant,
EDWARD H. ALCOCK,
Harbour Master, Dunmore, East.

Edward Hornsby, esq., Secretary,
Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin.

REPORT of Mr. JAMES BELLEW, Superintendent, on the STATE of the WORKS of the BOYNE NAVIGATION. For the year 1867.

Report of Mr James Bellew Superintendent.

Oldbridge, Drogheda,
9th January, 1868.

SIR,—In obedience to your letter of the 3rd instant, I beg to forward the following report of the state and progress of the works for the year 1867, viz:—

River Wall, Ball's Grove Trackway.

The few breaches that occurred were at once built up in a permanent manner, and the wall is now in good repair.

Oldbridge Station.

The breast-gates have been newly sheeted, a new balance-beam put on, and two new sluices. A new double footboard has been put upon the deep-gate. The sheeting of the guard lock has been repaired, a new balance-beam put on, and two new sluices.

Stalleen Station.

The breast-gates have been newly sheeted, and four new sluices put in; one of the balance-beams of the deep-gates repaired, and two new sluices put in. Two gates at the guard lock newly sheeted, two new sluices put in, with four new footboards.

Broe Station.

The breast-gates newly sheeted, four new sluices put in, with two new double foot-boards; two new foot-boards on the deep-gates, with two new sluices. Two gates newly sheeted at the guard lock, and two new sluices put in.

APPENDIX D.

Report of Mr. James Bellew, Superintendent.

Rosnaree Station.

An excellent pair of new breast-gates have been made, and hung at this station, with four new sluices, and loggerheads, with one new balance-beam. Two new additional sluices have been put upon the middle gates, the deep-gates have been newly sheeted, and two new sluices put in.

Castle Lock Station.

The lock-keeper's house has been remodelled, and raised so as to give attics. It is now a good house, and very ornamental.

The new weed *anacharis alsinastrum* has continued to be a source of great annoyance and much expense, it grows to such a profusion during the summer season.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. BELLEW.

The Secretary, Board of Public Works, Dublin

Reports of Mr. James J. Boylan, Assistant Engineer.

REPORTS of Mr. JAMES J. BOYLAN, Assistant Engineer, during the year 1867.

Kingstown Harbour, County of Dublin.

During the past year the surface of all the roads and footpaths on the Board's property were maintained, cleaned, watered, and lighted, the sea slopes and face walls of the piers were repaired. The palings, fences, sheds, cranes, buoys, stores, buildings, lamp-posts, and houses of the superintendent, boatmen, caretakers, &c., were cleaned, repaired, painted, and whitened; the yards were drained, and new sewers formed from the superintendent's and boatmen's houses.

The necessary supply of ballast was delivered to the vessels, and the tramway from the ballast pit to the quay maintained.

Timber fenders were fixed at the graving bank in Dunleary Harbour. Mooring posts, a ballast depot, and public privy were constructed on the old Dunleary quay, and a quantity of boulder stones removed by divers from the foot of same.

At the female free bathing place seven bathing boxes and a privy were constructed.

The underpinning of the western face of the Mail Packet Pier was proceeded with by means of divers, and a quantity of stones were set in the deep channel at the foot of same.

The screw mooring No. 2 east, which was drawn from its seat by a large vessel, was reinserted at a depth of 10½ feet below the surface of the bottom of the harbour.

Howth Harbour, County of Dublin.

The works for the Improvement of this harbour, reported as in progress in my last Annual Report, were continued from the commencement of last year until 1st September, 1867, when they were brought to a close, owing to the expenditure of the grant under the 26th & 27th Vic., cap. 72. These works consisted in deepening the harbour by dredging, and for the period they were carried on during the past year, were principally directed along the eastern pier, where a depth of 7 feet at low water has been attained for a distance of 280 feet inside the jetty; during the spring the dredger was engaged in removing some sand hummocks that had formed in the entrance during the previous winter.

The quantity of material dredged during the portion of the year worked was 15,500 cubic yards.

The works of maintenance executed during the past year consisted in the repair of the surface of the roads of the quays, and the road to Kilrock quarry, the removal of the parapet of the west pier, and formation of a footpath from the railway station to the Mariner's Hall, the erection of 24 cut stone mooring posts along the quays, repairs of some portions of the sea slopes, and painting of the fish-curing sheds on the east pier and the stores and premises belonging to the Board on the west pier.

For the purpose of facilitating the curing of fish at the harbour, 650 lineal feet of the west pier has been let to enterprising curers, who are about to erect buildings necessary for the white and smoked curing business, which is now being carried on extensively. A temperance refreshment room has been also erected on this pier, which will be a great boon to the fishermen and others, whose business requires their attendance on the quays throughout the entire day, and a site for a ship carpenters' workshop is in process of erection, where a supply of the necessary materials and skilled workmen can be had at all times to meet the requirements of the fishermen.

Donaghadee Harbour, County of Down.

The extremely severe storms from the eastward that occurred during the early part of last year, and which were attended with such damaging effects along the east coast, made some large breaches in the sea slopes at this harbour.

At the north pier two very large breaches were made in the sea slope, and the stones carried away for a distance of from 100 to 200 yards, and close to the pier head the parapet was undercut to a considerable extent. At the south pier a serious breach was made in the sea slope immediately at the pier head, and here the parapet was also undercut. At Lemon's wharf, inside the harbour, the walls and parapet, where they were exposed to the storms, and were formed of dry rubble stone only, were in many places injured—the entire of the parapet was washed down. All these works were thoroughly and efficiently repaired by the end of the year, the surface of the roads, quays, and wharf were repaired, and and the cranes, stores, &c., properly maintained throughout the year.

Quantity of work executed:—
- 725 cubic yards in rubble stone pavement to sea slopes, set dry.
- 156 cubic yards in rubble stone walls at Lemon's wharf, set dry.
- 25 cubic yards masonry in underpinning of parapet, set in cement.

JAMES J. BOYLAN, C.E.

18th March, 1868.

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS—REPORT OF WORKS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

Kilkeel Pier, County of Down.

The construction of this pier, which was stated in my last Annual Report as in progress, was continued throughout the past year; for the first three months of which the weather was so extremely severe that but little could be done, except in the preparation of the stones; and the roads were so much cut up with frost, little stone could be got in from the quarries during that time. However, when the fine weather set in, the utmost vigour was used to push on the work, and the outer pier was finished before the termination of the summer; the retaining wall at the north side of the channel was also finished early in the season, and the inner portion of the quay wall was completed to its full length; the excavation of the channel was proceeded with throughout the season, and got down to an average of 2 feet of the proposed bottom; the weir was completed, except a small portion of the pavement of the apron.

Quantity of work executed during the year:—

Dressed ashler,	26,780 cubic feet.
Rubble masonry,	5,585 cubic yards.
Stone filling,	3,500 cubic yards.
Excavation in gravel,	15,500 cubic yards.

Newcastle Pier, County Down.

This pier, which was constructed under the "Fishery Piers and Harbours Act," and handed over to the county Down in the year 1854, was seriously injured by the storms of the 5th January and 17th and 22nd March, 1867, and there being no funds at the disposal of the County Surveyor, under whose charge it now is, for repairs of such an extensive nature, and the state of

the structure requiring immediate action for its restoration, the Lord Lieutenant, on an application being made to him, ordered the execution of the necessary repairs, which were performed with the utmost despatch.

By the storm of the 5th January a breach was made in the vertical sea wall, a little under high water level, 10 feet wide by 6 feet high, and the hearting of the quay inside it cut across more than half way. The subsequent storms tore up 350 superficial yards of the outward horizontal pavement at the foot of the sea wall, and started some of the ashlar masonry in the vertical sea wall near the pier head, all of which were repaired in a substantial and permanent manner.

Spiddle Pier, County of Galway.

The works for the construction of this pier were commenced on the 25th June last. In the first instance it was necessary to form a roadway from the public road to the site of the pier, a length of 75 perches, for the purpose of getting the requisite plant to the works, and forming an approach to the pier;—and the requisite workshops and storeyard were erected. The pier, which it is proposed to extend 950 feet, was commenced by running out a rough mole of rubble stone, faced on the inside with a battered wall of dressed masonry, was constructed for a length of 250 feet, and an average height of 18 feet.

The works are now in a most favourable condition for making rapid progress during the ensuing year, as the necessary rails, waggons, cranes, and other machinery are on the ground, and the rails laid from the quarries to the pier.

The quantity of work executed was:—

Dressed masonry in mortar,		600 cubic yards.
Do.	set dry,	750 „
Pitching, .	.	360 superficial yards.
Rubble filling,	.	10,300 cubic yards.

Clifden Quay, County of Galway.

This work was commenced on the 1st July last, and consisted in the extension of the present quay for a length of 200 feet, the formation of a rough stone pitching for a further length of 200 feet, and the formation of half-tide barriers to increase the scour in the navigable channel during the flow and ebb of the tide. The quay wall is built for its entire length to within 2 feet of the top, and the return wall at the end 20 feet in length, and to the same level, with a flight of stone steps at the angle, all strongly backed with hand set stones, and filled behind with well packed gravel for a width of forty feet; the rough stone pitching from the end of the quay was completed, and preparations are being made for the commencement of the half-tide barriers with as little delay as possible.

Quantity of work executed:—

Dressed masonry in mortar,		250 cubic yards.
Do.	set dry,	650 „
Pitching, .	.	320 superficial yards.
Filling, .	.	3,350 cubic yards.

Barnaderg Pier, County of Galway.

The works for the improvement of this pier were commenced on the 15th July last, and consisted in raising the entire surface of the pier which has been heretofore frequently covered during high water of spring tides 2½ feet, and the removal of a rock, and formation of a rough slip at the root of the pier on the eastern side. The coping of the entire of the walls and centre pavement were removed, the walls raised, the centre filled in, and the coping and pavement reset, and the greater part of the rock was excavated by the close of the year.

Quantity of work executed:—

Dressed masonry in mortar,	270 cubic yards.
Pavement reset, .	. 760 superficial yards.
Filling, .	. 1,100 cubic yards.
Excavation in rock,	. 400 cubic yards.

Leenaun Pier, County of Galway.

The works for the improvement of this pier were commenced on the 15th July last, and consisted in the reconstruction of the old pier for a length of 80 feet, and the formation of a new pier to the west of it 110 feet in length; these piers are raised to a hight of 4 feet above high water level, are 16 feet wide on roadway, having a batterred wall on the inside, a rough sea pavement, set one to one, on the outside, with parapets 6 feet high and 4 feet thick, and a flight of stone steps at the end of each pier. This work was completed early in December.

Quantity of work executed:—

Masonry set in mortar,	323 cubic yards.
Do. set dry, .	354 „
Pitching, .	. 295 superficial yards.
Filling, .	. 1,688 cubic yards.

James J. Boylan, C.E.

18th March, 1868.

Drainage Maintenance Act.

Ballinderry Lake District, County of Westmeath, and King's County.

This is the first district in which the Board were called upon to enforce the terms of this Act, it is a small district, consisting of a main drain 657 perches in length, and some tributary drains, having a length of 210 perches, and relieves a tract of 311 statute acres.

The works were completely neglected by the trustees for a period of ten years, and the several channels were so much filled in with obstructions that it was impossible for the water to escape without injury to the lands.

The work was executed by contract, it was commenced on the 8th June last, and completed on the 7th August, but the channels were further maintained for a period of three months, namely—to the 7th November last, when the works were completed.

Lough Dallagh District, Balla District, County of Mayo.

The works in these districts having been neglected by the trustees, the Board had them examined in the autumn of last year, but by the time the necessary notices could be given, previous to the Board undertaking the work, the season was too far advanced for commencing works of this nature.

James J. Boylan, C.E.

18th March, 1868.

Report of Mr. Jeremiah Donovan, Clerk of Works, on Bantry Pier. For the year 1867-8.

Report of Mr. Jeremiah Donovan, Clerk of Works.

Bantry, May 7th, 1868.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th of May inst., directing me to furnish a report of the progress of the works at Bantry Pier, for the year ending 31st of March, 1868, I have to state that the contractor did not lay any work in the pier up to 12th of August, 1867, although he was quarrying and dressing stones since 12th of May previously. He has since been at work slowly, and had 130 feet long from road inwards up to coping and parapet level, and filled up to same level on the 31st of last March.

He had some difficulty about getting ashler for facing; but now there is no further excuse for that, as he can get it in any quantities that he may require. The stones are weighty, and easily procured; and I do not see any reason why the work could not be pushed on more rapidly than has been hitherto done.

The following are the quantities of work laid in the pier up to 31st of March, 1868:—

Ashler facing, .	. 7,177 cubic feet.
Backing rubble masonry,	428 cubic yards.
Filling, hand set six feet from walls, .	. 1,219 cubic yards.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jeremiah Donovan,

Clerk of Works.

To the Secretary, Board of Public Works, Dublin.

APPENDIX D.

Report of Mr. J. S. Mason, Engineer.

REPORT of Mr. JOHN S. MASON, C.E., Engineer in charge of ULSTER CANAL. For the year 1867.

Monaghan, 1st February, 1868.

SIR,—I beg to report on the progress made in carrying out the works of repair on the Ulster Canal during the past year.

The works along the canal are now nearly completed, and the several embankments, excepting those near Clones, have been raised and strengthened to carry five feet of water on the respective lock sills. There remains still some puddling to be done to make the embankments stanch, but the leakages are of a very trifling character.

The towing-paths have been well repaired and maintained, and the fences are in general good order for the entire length of canal.

The embankments on the Clones reach still require raising and strengthening in places, but the work is in a forward state, and the repairs on the entire length of canal (forty-six miles) will be completed this summer.

The works were in progress in the following divisions:

Charlemont to Caledon—14 *miles.*

The works in this division were nearly completed last year; what remained to be done comprised the building of a stone wall at the toe of one of the high embankments near the eighth lock, where the bank in former years burst and continued occasionally to slip and settle down. It is now well secured, and the slopes of the canal adjoining the slip have been carefully puddled. Two embankments on the Caledon level were raised from one to two feet on the towing-path side, and afterwards metalled. The draining, forming, and metalling of the towing-paths in other parts of this division were also proceeded with, and all repairs done where a right exists for persons to cart on the banks, and the fences were completed.

Between the fourth and fifth locks a rocky edge overhangs the canal, and after the severe frost of last winter a portion gave way, carrying a quantity of top bearing of clay into the canal, which was cleared out and removed. In this rock-cutting the leakages through joints in the bottom and slopes of the canal were found difficult to trace, and required much attention in stanching.

The other works done included erecting stone mooring posts at the locks where required, painting lock gate beams, stopping cart passes on towing-paths at public bridges, and puddling leakages in the several embankments.

Caledon to Monaghan—11 *miles.*

The repairs of the embankments, towing-paths, and fences previously in progress between Middletown and Monaghan were proceeded with in the early part of the year. The embankments required raising and puddling in several places, and were made stanch so that the several reaches remained full of water during the summer.

Near the end of the year two embankments at Martin's Bridge required further puddling and are not yet finished, otherwise the works in this division are in good order.

The towing-paths near Monaghan, being much cut up with cart wheels, were formed and gravelled, and a quantity of stones broken for the repairs.

The approaches to a timber accommodation bridge on the Caledon level requiring repairs, the road planking was removed, and the approach formed with clay; and building materials have been boated to the place for completing the works next spring.

The other works comprised painting the lock gate beams, repairing leaky sluices, making fences to prevent carting on the towing-path, building an embankment-retaining wall at Ardgonnel, clearing portion of the canal of weeds where they obstructed the lighters employed on the works, and removing a land-slip near Tullyhirm Bridge.

Monaghan to Smithborough—8 *miles.*

The embankments at Monaghan were in a ruinous state and required a large quantity of clay in raising, widening, and puddling, which are now nearly completed; the towing-paths required draining and forming, and have been gravelled for the greater portion of this division.

Near Monaghan store a flagged tunnel leaked and required to be opened and rebuilt, and the masonry of the quay wall, near the Shamble Bridge, was repaired.

The fences were completed, requiring to be built in places with stones where the banks slipped.

Near Smithborough, to prevent carting on the embankments, a pass was formed along the bottom land, gravelled, and kept in repair.

The other works included painting the lock gate beams, repairing, and refitting sluices, puddling leakages in several embankments and wing walls of twentieth lock, and clearing weeds for the entire length of the division.

Smithborough to Clones—6 *miles.*

This division includes the Granshaw and part of the Clones reaches or levels. In the former the principle work required to be done was puddling the slopes to prevent leakages, and a large quantity of clay was boated for the purpose.

The embankments on the Clones level were raised, widened, puddled at Carney's Island, Clonavilla, and Legarhill, requiring a large quantity of clay to be boated to the work, which is now in a forward state. The embankments, generally, were leaky in this division and the slopes or trenches have been puddled to make them stanch.

The towing-paths have been formed and coated with stones or gravel.

The other works included painting lock gates, completing the fences near the twenty-third lock, and clearing the canal of weeds.

Clones to Lough Erne—7 *miles.*

The works in this division, including the Clones level in the fourth division, were in very bad repair, and the embankments low and so leaky that the canal used to run dry in the summer time. A large quantity of materials has, therefore, been required for embanking and puddling, and the works have been actively carried on during the year.

The embankments were raised, widened, and puddled at Clonfad, Drumsloe, Gortnacarrow, and Clonshannagh, and the slopes puddled for a considerable portion of the division.

A quantity of stone was broken for repairing the towing-paths, and they have been drained, formed, and metalled with stones or gravel.

Boundary fences were made at Munnilly, Clonagore bog, Gortnacarrow; and repaired in places where the banks slipped.

The other works included painting the lock gates, repairing water wing walls of bridges, and the stores at Clones; stoning and gravelling cart passes at Drumsloe and Gortnacarrow embankments, and clearing the weeds from the Clones level.

ABSTRACT OF WORKS done in DIVISIONS.

	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division	5th Division.
	Perches.	Perches.	Perches.	Perches.	Perches.
Embankments raised, .	130	199	234	367	285
Do. puddled, .	80	130	353	173	503
Towing-path repaired, .	1,671	965	2,374	257	1,062
Fences made and repaired,	166	303	477	21	432
Canal cleared of weeds, .	–	1,676	2,049	–	266
Cart passes, ...	–	–	63	–	100
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Broken stones, . .	244	125	110	95	270

The works have escaped all injury during the winter, and the floods, which formerly endangered the embankments, have been prevented from entering the canal. The locks and lock-gates are in good repair, the latter being painted during the summer months, and several sluices, where any leakage was observed, were refitted and made stanch.

The weed *anacharis alsinastrum* still continues to obstruct the canal, and requires constant clearing out; to enable the lighters, carrying materials for the works, to pass on portions of the canal, a revolving rake, worked on a raft, was constructed, which answered the purpose of weeding, and may, with some improvement, be made useful in keeping the canal free of weeds, at a small expense, when opened for traffic.

To provide water for the canal during the summer an arrangement was made with the millers on the River Blackwater for a temporary supply, which enabled the lighters, employed on the repairs, to be kept constantly at work, and was the means of preventing injury to the embankments that resulted in previous years from allowing several reaches to run dry during the summer months.

The works in connexion with the reservoirs for supplying the canal have been carefully considered, and the necessary survey and levels are in progress for making contract drawings preparatory to commencing the works this summer. An abundant quantity of water can only be procured, during floods, from the River Blackwater, at Bellanode, and the storage reservoir requires to be made sufficiently large to provide for the supply of the canal during dry weather.

Some injury continues to be done to the towing-paths by trespassers carting on them. They have been prevented as far as possible by fencing the boundary, and raising obstructions; but in some few cases a right of pass is insisted on, and legal proceedings will probably be necessary to prevent a continuance of such trespass and injury to the works.

The stores at Clones, which were held adversely by persons connected with the late Canal Company, came into the Commissioners' possession by ejectment in the mouth of July, in a dilapidated state, requiring new doors, painting, and other repairs, which have been completed.

In consequence of the works of repair, the canal was closed for traffic during the year, but, by permission, lighters were occasionally allowed to pass between Charlemont and the quarry near Benburb, and about 2,008 tons of building stones, coals, turf, and corn were conveyed on the canal; lately application was made for leave to pass lighters to Caledon and Monaghan; and in anticipation of trade the dock-yard at Charlemont has been constantly occupied since the month of May, with lighters, suited for the canal, undergoing repairs.

Owing to the high charges made on railways, the opening of the canal for traffic is looked forward to by merchants in the principal towns along the line, but as they have heretofore been used to a Carrying Company in connexion with the canal, it is not likely that the full benefit of this navigation will be realized until the parties interested know whether the traffic is to be conducted by a company or by themselves; and they are, therefore, not preparing to build boats, or make arrangements, which, under other circumstances, might be in progress; the permission, however, which has been given, in allowing lighters to pass along the canal, has not only increased the number of inquiries respecting the time it will be opened, but is likely to create some trade preparatory to charging tolls when the works are completed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MASON, C.E.

Edward Hornsby, esq., Secretary,
Board of Works, Dublin.

REPORT of Mr. JAMES M. MERRICK, Inspector, on the STATE of the SHANNON NAVIGATION from SHANNON HARBOUR to LOUGH ALLEN, and the BOYLE WATER, from its Junction with the SHANNON to DRUM WHARF, near BOYLE. For year ending December 31, 1867.

Report of Mr. James M. Merrick, Inspector.

Navigation Course from Shannon Harbour to Battle Bridge Lock.

The following works have been executed for the maintenance of the navigation course, 79 miles, between Shannon Harbour and Battle Bridge Lock, through Loughs Ree, Forbes, Bofin, Bodarrig, &c.:—Ninety-seven larch guide-piles and 2 cast-iron piles have been erected; 8 new timber buoys and 3 floating-piles moored; 7 iron buoys taken up, repaired, and remoored; 1 iron perch repaired and erected, and 5 stone beacons repaired and underpinned.

This is a great increase in the amount of work usually found necessary for the maintenance of the navigation course, and is attributable to the sudden breaking up of the ice, and violent storms on the river and lakes when the floods were highest in January last, which carried away so many of the guide piles and buoys, and seriously injured the stone beacons. Ninety-four guide-piles have been bushed at the top to make them more visible in fog or twilight; and all the above piles and buoys were either painted in red oil paint, or coated with black naphtha varnish, being the distinguishing colours for either side of the navigation course.

Shannon Bridge.

Some slight repairs to the platform of the swivel-bridge were effected, and the joints of flooring filled with boiled Stockholm tar and pitch.

The exterior and interior of the toll collector's house were limewashed, the roof repaired, and all timber work painted in two coats of oil paint.

A small boat and oars were supplied to this station for the use of the toll collector.

Athlone.

The sheeting of the platform of the swivel-bridge, 100 feet by 24 feet 2 inches has been entirely taken up and replaced with best red pine flooring, every care being taken to interfere as little as possible with the traffic over it during the progress of the work. The under sheeting (which had not been renewed since first laid in 1844) is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, laid transversely and secured to the girders by new $\frac{5}{8}$ wrought iron bolts and nuts; the upper sheeting of the roadway (which was laid in 1860) is replaced by sheeting $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, laid diagonally, and secured with 6-inch wrought iron spikes.

The machinery was regulated, the wheels and pinions rekeyed to their shafts, and the gearing put in complete order.

The whole of the timber was coated with best Stockholm tar, applied hot, and all the iron-work painted lead colour in two coats oil paint. The paving of approach to platform was effectually repaired with a concrete of Galway granite and Portland cement. The constant passing of the large artillery and cavalry force between the adjoining barrack and exercise ground, rendered necessary this thorough repair, before it would have been otherwise required.

The lock-gates were scraped and tarred, and some repairs effected.

The boundary wall at east side of river was repaired with 13 cubic yards rubble masonry.

The 10 ton boat was repaired, caulked, and tarred; and the 15 ton flat barge was resheeted inside with 1-inch boarding, and a derrick erected for mooring buoys.

The hoisting-crane on Connaught-quay was repaired and painted two coats in oil paint.

Lanesborough.

The toll collector's office at this station was limewashed inside, and the swivel-bridge and wharves kept in thorough repair.

Tarmonbarry.

A considerable leakage occurred in the eastern retaining wall above the regulating weir, by which the old puddle stanching was washed away. It was made good by an excavation being formed at the back of the river wall 43 yards in length, 7 feet deep, and 5 feet wide, and a dry rubble wall 18 inches thick being built the

APPENDIX D.

Report of Mr. James M. Merrick, Inspector.

entire length at a distance of 2 feet from the back of retaining wall; this space was filled with well mixed puddle to a height of 1 foot above the highest flood level, and the remaining height with clay, covered with grass sods.

A large flat barge was repaired at this station for conveying puddle for the above work.

The lock-gates were scraped and tarred and the iron-work painted; one of the gear boxes was repaired, and securely bolted to the coping.

Two oak mooring posts were erected at this lock.

The roofing of the house at the bridge was repaired. The passage from this house to the embankment, 4 perches in length, was raised and metalled, and a timber gate erected to prevent trespass.

The upper sheeting of the roadway of the swivel-bridge at this station being considerably worn in the lines of the wheel tracks, the two grooves were filled with Memel timber, and each covered with 3 iron bars, 4 inches by $\frac{1}{4}$-inch, secured with wood screws.

Four hundred perches of catch drain from the upper embankment have been scoured up.

A fence wall of dry rubble masonry, 5 perches in length, 4 feet high, and 2 feet thick was built at Lack spoil bank to prevent trespass.

Cloondrah.

The lock-gates at this station were scraped and painted, and the iron-work painted two coats oil paint.

Two oak mooring posts were erected at the lock.

The interior of lock-house was limewashed, and the flues repaired; and the roofs of store and out-house were made good.

Rooskey.

In consequence of increased traffic over the Rooskey swivel-bridge during the last summer, it became necessary to resheet the platform with red pine planks, the under sheeting of 3 inches thick, and the upper 2 inches thick; the lines of the wheel tracks were laid with 3 bars of iron, 3 inches by $\frac{3}{8}$-inch, secured by wood screws to the sheeting. The girders and framing were well scraped and coated with black naptha varnish, and the outside of girders, together with the railings and gear boxes, were painted in two coats lead colour oil paint.

The interior of lock-house was limewashed.

The lock-gates were scraped and tarred and the iron-work painted two coats lead colour oil paint.

Three boundary stones, marked B. P. W., were erected in the line of east back drain of old canal to define the boundary of the Board's property.

Forty-seven perches of boundary wall and ditch were formed between Cloonfad spoil bank (near Rooskey) and the adjoining property.

Albert Lock and Jamestown Canal, &c.

The lock-gates at Albert Lock were scraped and tarred, and the iron-work painted in two coats lead colour oil paint.

The lock-house was limewashed internally, and the barge courses of roof pointed with Portland cement.

A large quantity of weeds (*potamogeton oblongus*) were removed from the Jamestown canal, near the lock-house.

A dry rubble stone fence-wall, 21 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet, was built at Jamestown wharf for the protection of the Board's property.

Carrick-on-Shannon.

The joints of masonry of the south gable of the toll collector's house and office were picked out and pointed with Portland cement, and the ridges and barges of roof were also painted with cement.

The interior of the house, scullery, &c. were limewashed.

The steps of watering-slip at the harbour were repaired.

Battle Bridge and Lough Allen Canal.

The lock-gates at Battle Bridge and Drumleague were scraped and tarred.

The lock-house at Battle Bridge was limewashed, and some necessary repairs effected.

The lock-house at Drumleague was also limewashed inside.

Five hundred and thirty-seven perches of back drain of canal were scoured up.

The Boyle Water.

The navigation course has been efficiently maintained from the junction of the Boyle Water with the Shannon to Drum wharf near Boyle, passing through Lough Key.

New foot-boards were erected on the lock-gates at Knockvicar to replace those decayed. The gates were scraped and tarred, and the iron-work painted in two coats lead colour oil paint.

The towing-path between Knockvicar Bridge and the Clarendon Lock was kept in an efficient state of repair, some rubble spoil which slipped from the high bank across the path was built up.

The lock-house was limewashed inside, and a turf-shed erected.

Steam Dredger.

The steam dredger and barges which are moored at Rooskey are in the same state as reported last year. The anchor and barge boats were repaired to keep them serviceable.

General state of the Works.

The general state of the works is most satisfactory. The harbours and wharves at Lecarrow, Dromod, Drumsna, Carnadoe, Jamestown, Kilbride, and Drumshambo on the Shannon, as also Cootehall, Knockvicar, and Drum Wharf on the Boyle Water are all in good preservation.

JAME M. MERRICK, Inspector,

Athlone, 20th January, 1868.

To the Secretary, Board of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

Report of Mr. William Molloy, Inspector.

REPORT of Mr. WILLIAM MOLLOY, Inspector, on the STATE of the SHANNON NAVIGATION (LIMERICK DISTRICT), and the MAIGUE NAVIGATION. For the year 1867.

Shannon Office, Limerick,
10th February, 1868.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that the several works on the Lower and Middle Shannon have been carefully maintained during the past year; they are all now in a good state of repair.

Querrin.

The roadway and wharf at this station have been repaired with a coating of strong shingle, and the wooden-office coated with Stockholm tar.

Kilru h.

The roofs of the shed and offices have been coated with Stockholm tar, the two hoisting-cranes scraped, cleaned, and painted two coats in oil. The face of the pier pointed in cement, the old portion of the pier adjoining the roadway underpinned, and the top pavement of the boat-slip repaired and made good.

Saleen.

The wharf has been repaired with 20 cubic yards of broken stones. The floor in the living room of the collector's house laid with Money Point flags 180 feet superficial, the roof repaired, the ridge and hip tiles pointed in cement, and the interior lime-whitened.

Kilteery.

The roadway and wharf are in good repair, the joint of the masonry round the pier-head have been raked out and pointed in cement.

Kildysart Pier.

The causeway and pier are in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Foynes.

The wharf has been repaired with 30 cubic yards of broken stones. The four hoisting-cranes scraped, cleaned, and painted. The joints of the masonry at the end and round the pier-head raked out and pointed in cement.

The accumulation of silt is still on the increase, which prevents vessels from entering the harbour except at high water. The passenger steamers are frequently detained until a rise of tide enables them to depart. In consequence of the frequent detention of these vessels, the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company, by permission of the Board, have erected a floating stage at the end of the pier, so as to enable the steamers to leave regularly each day on the arrival of the trains from Limerick.

Clare.

The wharf has been repaired with 60 cubic yards of broken stones, the berths for vessels frequenting the port cleaned and made even, the stays of the crane coated with Stockholm tar, the office lime-whitened, the by-law boards renewed and varnished.

Limerick Navigation.

The canal banks, wharves, roadways, bridges, and towing-paths, between Limerick and Killaloe, a distance of 16 miles, have been carefully maintained. The high floods, during the month of February, had overflowed the trackways between Cussane lock and O'Brien's Bridge, on the Shannon level, which caused several slips to take place in them, but they were attended to without delay, and consequently without any inconvenience to the trade.

The wharf and roadway at Limerick, between Clare-street and the canal stores, have been repaired with 135 cubic yards of broken stones and 80 tons of strong gravel.

From the unprotected state of the wharf between the canal bridge and the stores here, several accidents had occurred, from time to time, by persons falling into the canal at night. A range of cast-iron pillars, 450 feet lineal, set 13 feet apart, secured with bolts and nuts, leaded into stone blocks with half inch short link chain secured to each pillar, for the entire length, has been put up, which forms an excellent protection against similar accidents. The rear wall of the collector's office here was cracked in several places, and buttresses, containing 48 cubic yards of masonry, had to be built to support it from falling. The lock-gates, twenty-four in number, have been kept in good repair; the sheeting and balance-beams of each have been scraped, cleaned, and coated with Stockholm tar, and the ironwork painted in oil; eight foot-boards of native elm, 12 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick, plated on front with half-round iron; three new oak logger-heads mounted, three paddles, two uprights and brackets, eight cast-iron rollers and one balance-beam, have been put on several gates; and four oak stop-posts put down at Monaskea lock. The lock-houses, stores, &c., twenty-one in number, have been lime-whitened, the woodwork of doors and windows painted one coat in oil paint. An additional room has been built at the carpenter's house, 14 feet by 7 feet wide, covered with Duchess slates, floor laid with ⅞-inch boards, and 28 feet lineal of wooden railing, put up between the collector's office and house. The towing-paths have been repaired with 345 tons of gravel, 85 yards superficial of stone pitching, 108 yards superficial of sodding slopes of banks, 935 perches lineal of boundary drains cleaned and deepened, and 1,080 perches lineal of the canal dragged and cleaned of weeds, which were forming an obstruction to the trade boats.

World's End.

The roadway, wharf, and pier in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Bunown, Ardcloony River.

The various floods in this river during the past year have brought down large quantities of gravel from the mountains, which were trapped above the towing-path and prevented from being driven into the navigation course; 1,386 cubic yards of this gravel removed by horses and carts; 860 yards thrown up by labourers on the banks of the old river course.

Killaloe.

Seventeen oak guide-piles have been driven between the lock-house and the pier-head, so as to protect the booms and prevent accidents occurring to the trade boats in time of high water. A covering of 3-inch plank has been laid over the conduit which runs under the towing-path to supply the marble mill. No. 2 hopper barge has been put on the slip, and all her seams, 1,045 feet lineal, caulked two threads and paid-off. Two row boats repaired, cleaned, puttied, and painted.

Scarriff.

Both quays at this station are in good repair, the upper harbour was so overspread with the new weed (*anacharis alsinastrum*) as nearly to prevent vessels entering therein. A gang of men was employed with iron drags to remove this obstruction.

Portumna.

The wharf has been repaired with 20 cubic yards of broken stones, the jetty repaired with 108 feet superficial of 3-inch sheeting planks; the foundation of the crane subsided, the bed-plate got out of level, and the crane-post broke at the bottom flange, a new cast iron pillar, weighing 11 cwts. 1 qr., with turned body, collar, flange, &c., had to be provided; the foundation has been rebuilt, the bed-plate laid horizontal, and the crane re-set. The swivel-bridge got out of order, and could not be got to meet evenly in the centre in consequence of the rollers, on which the bridge turns, becoming worn, the whole of the superstructure had to be raised up with screw-jacks so as to adjust the traverse plate. The working machinery being set at the heel of the bridge could not be got at for repairs, it was taken down and reset on the side where it is accessible at all times. One new toe-brass, and one half-segment provided and put in. The collector's house has been lime-whitened; the doors and windows painted.

Meelick.

The rollers and chains of Victoria lock-gates being much worn had to be renewed with four cast-iron vertical rollers, weighing 5 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., each roller is 2 feet 11 inches long, with wrought-iron shaft, having turned journals on both ends; 300 feet lineal of ⅝-inch short-link proof-chain for working breast and tail gates, the ironwork of the gates painted. Several leakages having appeared from time to time in the canal banks had been attended to without delay, the banks were opened through the centre down to and below the natural surface, and filled in again with a strong puddle bank, five feet in thickness; the lock-house and stores lime-whitened.

Cloonagheenogue Canal.

The lock-house has been lime-whitened and windows painted; Allen's bridge repaired with 65 feet superficial of 2½-inch deal sheeting; 486 perches lineal of bondary drain scoured up.

Banagher.

In consequence of the front rollers on which the swivel-bridge traverse having been worn the bridge could not be brought to meet evenly in the centre, the entire superstructure on both sides had to be raised up with screw-jacks while the traverse plate was adjusting; the

APPENDIX D.

Report of Mr. William Molloy, Inspector.

repairs were executed without interruption to the trade on the navigation or the public passing over the roadway. The collector's house has been lime-whitened, the iron gate repaired, and one small boat puttied and painted.

Shannon Harbour.

The approaches at both ends of the wooden bridge having subsided were raised and the surface coated with a covering of strong gravel; the top sheeting of the bridge repaired with 132 feet superficial of 3-inch plank, and all the woodwork scraped and coated with Stockholm tar. After the winter floods there remained a large deposit of silt at the landings for the ferry-boat on both sides of the river, which was removed by spoon and bag dredging; the approaches to the ferry-boat repaired by driving 17 strong beech piles and sheeting the sides with 90 feet superficial of 3-inch plank, and the ferry-house lime-whitened.

GENERAL NAVIGATION.

The necessary guide piles, buoys, and beacons for defining the sailing course have been attended to, viz., 6 beech piles have been driven between Shannon Harbour and Portumna, 6 wrought-iron buoys put out and moored, 7 wooden buoys replaced on shoals which had been removed by ice during the winter. The steam-dredger and barges are in good working order.

RIVER MAIGUE NAVIGATION.

The collector's house at the ferry-bridge has been lime-whitened, the swivel-bridge and works at this station are all in good order.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MOLLOY.

The Secretary, Board of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

CARRIGAHOLT PIER.

Shannon Office, Limerick,
9th May, 1868.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., I beg to report to you that the works contracted for by Mr. W. Carroll, for building the pier at Carrigaholt, has been fully completed since the month of November last; they have stood the winter storms well, and suffered no injury whatever.

Since that time a second contract for additional works has been entered into, the agreement signed and forwarded to you on the 28th of February last, but in consequence of the heavy floods in the river he was prevented from commencing the excavation, therefore no work has been done up to the present. The contractor has sent down to the works, on this week, plant and tools, and has commenced the excavation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MOLLOY

The Secretary, Board of Works, Dublin.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88 Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st January 1868.

[For the Year 1867.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission,
31st January 1868.

SIR,

IT is our duty to forward to you the Report of our Proceedings in the Tithe Department of this Consolidated Commission to the close of the year 1867.

We have received 7,070 Agreements, and confirmed 6,778.

We have made 5,648 Drafts of compulsory Awards, and confirmed 5,450.

In 12,228 Districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the Tithes have been commuted by confirmed Agreements or confirmed Awards.

In 414 of these Districts the Rentcharges have been disposed of by Redemption or Merger.

We have received 11,788 Apportionments, and confirmed 11,784; of which 1 was received during the year 1867.

We have made 3,667 Altered Apportionments, and confirmed 3,170; and of these 144 have been received and 183 confirmed during the year 1867.

We have received 1,103 Applications for the Exchange of Glebe Lands, and confirmed 992 of such Exchanges; and of these 41 Applications were received and 31 Exchanges confirmed during the past year.

We have received 1,052 Applications for the Redemption of Rentcharge, and have completed 743 of such Redemptions; and of these 155 were received and 67 completed during the year 1867.

We have received 9 Applications to convert variable Corn-rents payable under local Acts of Parliament into Rentcharges to be henceforth payable in like manner as ordinary Tithe Rentcharges, and have completed Awards in 5 of these cases.

At the close of 1867 we had confirmed 14,833 distinct Mergers of Tithes or Rentcharges.

We annex an Abstract.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,
G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
JAMES CAIRD.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

ABSTRACT OF TITHE PROCEEDINGS.

Agreements received			7,070
Do.	confirmed	6,778	
Do.	superseded by awards	291	
			7,069
Do.	in progress		1
Awards made			5,648
Do.	confirmed	5,450	
Do.	superseded by agreements	165	
			5,615
Do.	in progress		33
Total number of agreements and awards confirmed			12,228
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges have been disposed of by merger or redemption		414	
Apportionments received		11,788	
			12,202
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges remain to be disposed of			26
Apportionments received			11,788
Do.	confirmed		11,784
Do.	in progress		4
Altered apportionments received			3,667
Do.	confirmed	3170	
Do.	withdrawn	316	
			3,486
Do.	in progress		181
Applications for the exchange of glebe lands received			1,103
Exchanges confirmed		992	
Do.	withdrawn	80	
			1,072
Do.	in progress		31
Applications for the redemption of rentcharge received			1,052
Redemptions confirmed			743
Do.	in progress		309
Applications for the conversion of corn-rents received			9
Awards completed		5	
Do.	withdrawn	1	
			6
Do.	in progress		3
Mergers of tithe or rentcharge received			14,834
Do.	confirmed		14,833
Do.	in progress		1

31st December 1867.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st Jan. 1868.

[For the Year 1867.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1868.

20924.

THE FORTY-SECOND REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 142, prepared in obedience to the 138th Section of that Act.

IN conformity with the Act of Parliament constituting the Commission, the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames have to submit their Forty-second Annual Report.

The Tolls to be collected on the several districts of the Metropolis Roads were put up at auction in June last, and were all let at sums which, in the aggregate, showed a small reduction from the previous letting.

The Tolls on the Marylebone and Finchley Roads were let at the same time for 2,500 *l.* It was stated in the last Report that 2,700 *l.* of the Bonds secured on the Tolls of these Roads were about to be redeemed; this was effected by cash payments, amounting to 2,662 *l.* 10 *s.*, and a further sum of 2,350 *l.* is now available for a similar redemption. When these shall be paid off the Bonded Debt of these Roads will stand at 4,650 *l.*

In their Thirty-seventh Report the Commissioners stated that they had agreed to grant a building lease of the remaining portion of the land at Holloway belonging to Harvist's Estate. The houses to be erected on it are now nearly completed to the satisfaction of the General Surveyor; and the full ground rents reserved will in future be payable by the lessees. In the Appendix (No. 3) will be seen a statement of the receipts and payments for this estate to 31st December last. The latter include the proportions payable to the parishes of Marylebone and Paddington for that portion of the Kilburn Road which is under their charge.

In the Appendix (No. 1) will be found an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners during the past year. The former (including 23,226 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* from Tolls) amounted to 27,990 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, and the latter to 28,061 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

The outstanding liabilities of the Commissioners on 31st December last, were about 5,000 *l.*, while the Exchequer Bills they held at the same date were 4,000 *l.*

For details as to the present state of the Roads, and of the alterations effected during the past year, the Commissioners refer to the Report of their General Surveyor, in the Appendix (No. 4).

It will be seen that the traffic in almost all the districts continues to increase; and that with the view of putting the Roads in a state to support the increased wear and tear, it is proposed to substitute hard stone in several parts in the place of gravel and flints.

Metropolis Roads Office,
7 February 1868.

Hylton,
Chairman.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS, for One Year to 31st December 1867.

RECEIPT.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BALANCE on the 31st December 1866 - - - - - -	- - -	993 16 6
ORDINARY.		
Tolls - - - - - - - - - - - - -	23,226 13 4	
On Account of Rents and Profits of Estates, viz. :—		
£. s. d.		
Harrow School - - - - - - 3,000 - -		
Harvist's - - - - - - - 815 6 8		
	3,815 6 8	
Composition from the Magistrates of Middlesex for the Repair of Roads over County Bridges, one Year to 31st December 1866 - - - - - - - - - - -	250 - -	
Interest on Exchequer Bills, Compensation for Damage, Road Sand, Land, and Sundries sold, and Repairs of Road -	698 1 7	
TOTAL ORDINARY - -	- - £.	27,990 1 7
		£. 28,983 18 1
BALANCE in hand : £. s. d.		
Cash - - - 922 17 -		
Exchequer Bills - 4,000 - -		

EXPENDITURE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ORDINARY.		
For the Maintenance of the Roads, viz. :—		
Day Labour, including Men at Pumps during the Watering Season, and Work by Contract - - -	4,555 - -	
Team Labour, including Watering - - - - -	4,577 3 4	
Materials, including Freightage and Wharfage, viz. :—		
£. s. d.		
Flints - - - - - - - 2,127 2 8		
Gravel - - - - - - - 3,258 4 3		
Granite and Hard Stone - - - 8,257 4 2		
Wharfage - - - - - - 151 16 11		
	13,794 8 -	
Tradesmen's Bills, viz. :—		
£. s. d.		
Implements - - - - - - 87 14 8		
Wheelwrights - - - - - 399 10 -		
Smiths - - - - - - 28 5 6		
Carpenters and Bricklayers - - 277 15 4		
Repair of Stand-posts and Pumps - - 157 5 -		
Paviors - - - - - - 36 5 -		
	986 15 6	
Carried forward - - - £.	23,913 6 10	

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	23,913 6 10	
Rent and Taxes of Depôts, &c., viz.:— £. s. d.		
Rent 38 15 –		
Taxes and Rates 5 12 11		
	44 7 11	
Water Companies, and Others, for Water for the Roads, and Expense of Meters	373 8 2	
Lighting Turnpike Gates	214 3 8	
Drainage, extra Work to Wells, Pumps, and Stand-posts, new Water-cart, new Toll-house, and incidental Expenses for the Roads	111 10 –	
		24,656 16 7
For the Establishment, viz.:—		
Salaries: Secretary, Accountant, Surveyors, Office-keeper, &c.	1,573 8 –	
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Postage	65 1 –	
Rent and Taxes, &c. of Offices, viz.:— £. s. d.		
Rent 106 4 –		
Taxes and Rates 31 17 3		
	138 1 3	
Income Tax	27 10 –	
Parliamentary and Law Expenses	130 – 8	
Contingent Expenses of Offices and Management	154 2 3	
		2,088 3 2
Payments to Parishes out of Rents, &c. of Estates, viz.:—		
Harrow School	1,113 6 10	
Harvist's	98 14 6	
		1,212 1 4
Brewers' Company, for Redeemed Land Tax on Harvist's Estate	- - -	4 – –
TOTAL ORDINARY	- - £.	27,961 1 1
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Surveying and Superintendence of Buildings in course of Erection on Harvist's Estate	- - -	100 – –
	£.	28,061 1 1

Metropolis Roads Office,
7 February 1868.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT, as directed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103, of the INCOME received by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, in respect of the Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads, between the 1st January and the 31st December 1867, both inclusive; viz.:—

	£. s. d.
From Tolls	2,593 6 8

Metropolis Roads Office,
7 February 1868.

Vincent C. Wright,
Accountant.

Appendix, No. 3.

REPORT of Receipts and Disbursements under "The Metropolis Roads (Harvist's Estate) Act, 1855," from the 1st January to the 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

1867:		£.	s.	d.
Dec. - 31	A year's Dividend, due 5th July 1867, on 4,749*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, less Income Tax - - -	140	2	4
„ - 31	A year's Rent of Land, and Redeemed Land Tax, less Income Tax - - - - - - - - - -	675	4	4
	£.	815	6	8

DISBURSEMENTS.

1867:		£.	s.	d.
Dec. - 31	Redeemed Land Tax, paid over to the Brewers' Company -	4	–	–
„ - „	Law Expenses - - - - - - - - - -	2	18	4
„ - „	Superintendence, &c. of Buildings erected on the Estate -	100	–	–
„ - „	To be paid to the Parish of Marylebone, $\frac{1}{8}$th of 708*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, Net Amount of Rent and Dividend received up to December 1867 - - - - - - - - -	88	11	1
„ - „	To be paid to the Parish of Paddington, the same - -	88	11	1
„ - „	Balance applicable towards Expenses of the Kilburn Road -	531	6	2
	£.	815	6	8

Metropolis Roads Office,
7 February 1868.

Hylton,
Chairman.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 4.

Metropolis Roads Office, 32, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.,
31 December 1867.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to report that during the past year the Roads under the charge of the Commissioners have been kept in good order, notwithstanding the increase of heavy Traffic for building purposes.

Brentford and Isleworth Roads.—The Bridge for carrying the Road over the "Hammersmith, Kew, and Richmond Extension Railway," mentioned in the last Report as then in progress, by error of the Engineer, was not placed in the straight line of Road. I had, therefore, to require the re-construction of it in the proper line; and such re-construction is now nearly completed.

The Cutting for this Railway dried one of the Wells, from which water was taken for the Road; and the Company paid the Commissioners the estimated cost of deepening such well.

The Gravel procured on Hounslow Heath being very small and shingly, it is most desirable to extend the use of Granite or Hard Stone upon the Roads.

Uxbridge Road.—The Dhu Hill Granite, laid on this Road during the last Autumn (being the first introduction of it), is, I think, a good Material; and will, I hope, tend to lessen the cost of Guernsey Granite. The continued extension of Stone upon this line of Road, instead of Local Gravel, has tended much to the Public advantage.

Harrow Road.—The Bridge for carrying this Road over the "Midland and South Western Junction Railway" is nearly completed.

The price of the Gravel used for repairing this Road having greatly increased, it is desirable, as the Funds will permit, to extend the use of Granite or Hard Stone in lieu thereof.

Kilburn Road.—As stated in the last Report, this Road required much additional Material and Labour last Spring, while the Works of the "Midland and South Western Junction Railway Viaduct" were in progress. That Railway Company commenced, in August last, raising the Embankment, and building the Bridge, in accordance with the deposited Plans and Section and Act of Parliament for carrying the Road over the Railway near Cricklewood, and I required them to make and maintain a temporary Road while such Works were in progress. This has been done, and the Public sustain but little inconvenience. The Works are still in progress, and will, I think, be completed, and the Road restored, soon after Lady-day.

The Local Gravel for repairing this Road, North of the Hyde, is not so good as heretofore; and the price having much increased, it will be desirable to extend the use of Stone here also.

Stamford Hill, Green Lanes, and Seven Sisters Roads.—As mentioned in the last Report, the London ends of the Seven Sisters and Green Lanes Roads were much injured by the New River Company's Works, and also by the carting of Slop and Dirt, from Islington Parish, into the Fields West of Manor House Turnpike; and these Portions have required an increased expenditure of both Labour and Material.

Stone has been used on the Green Lanes, South of Manor House Turnpike, and partly on the Seven Sisters Road, West of that Point; and I propose that these Districts shall be repaired with that Material to the Fourth Mile Post. As the Local Gravel on this Line has much increased in price, and the Traffic is daily becoming greater and heavier, in consequence of the Buildings at and near Wood Green, it will be desirable to extend the use of Granite to that point as soon as possible.

The Draining of the Stamford Hill Road, North of the "Cock" at Hounsfield, and the application of a larger quantity of Materials, has prevented the bursting of the Bog, on which the Road is formed, as hitherto experienced after almost every Frost.

Lea Bridge Road.—The heavy Traffic of Manure still increases on this Line, and I propose in future to repair it with Granite, or other Hard Stone, as far as the Funds will permit: 30,192 cubic yards of Materials have been used in repairing these Roads during the past Year.

I annex a Return of Materials, Tools, &c. &c., on hand,

And have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient, faithful Servant,

H. Browse, General Surveyor.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable
the Commissioners of the
Metropolis Roads North of the Thames.

Appendix, No. 5.

METROPOLIS ROADS.

ANNUAL RETURN of Materials, Implements, Tools, Houses, Gates, Carts, Pumps, and other Property of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, on the 31st December 1867.

NAME OF ROAD.	Granite.	Flints.	Gravel.	Water Carts.	Pumps.	Stand Posts.	Water Meters.	Wheelbarrows.	Sieves.	Planks.	Shovels.	Pickaxes.	Scrapers.	Hammers.	Rakes.	Brooms.	Tool Houses.	Toll Houses.	Toll Boxes.	Gates.	Side Bars.	Clocks.	Lamps.	Lamp Posts.	Sundries.
	Yds.	*Yds.*	*Yds.*																						
Brentford - - - -	1,300	621	330	15	26	1	–	19	17	–	37	40	28	22	60	14	1	4	5	7	8	4	14	13	20
Uxbridge - - - -	1,050	60	730	14	18	–	–	26	10	6	30	28	30	20	20	19	–	5	–	5	3	5	8	7	20
Harrow - - - -	150	–	300	7	1	6	1	2	10	–	–	6	3	8	10	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	2	1	–
Kilburn - - - -	300	–	200	9	11	2	4	–	6	–	–	4	4	10	12	–	–	2	3	2	6	2	4	2	–
Stamford Hill and Green Lanes - - - -	400	200	400	19	18	9	10	21	2	30	31	18	38	7	–	–	1	5	1	5	3	5	9	9	–
Lea Bridge - - - -	–	166	200	6	8	–	–	6	1	13	8	6	8	3	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	5	–	–
TOTAL - - -	3,200	1,047	2,160	70	82	18	15	74	46	49	106	102	111	70	102	33	4	20	9	23	20	19	42	32	40

THE

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS NORTH OF THE THAMES.

(*Pursuant to Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, s. 138.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *February* 1868.

117.

Under 1 *oz.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

THE SEVENTEENTH

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the Secretary of State, under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

In presenting to Parliament the General Abstract of the Returns from Turnpike Trusts for the year 1866, transmitted to the Secretary of State under the Act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV. cap. 80., it may not be out of place to observe that the time occupied in the necessary revision and copying of the several returns prevents the abstracts from being laid before Parliament during the session immediately following the date to which the returns are made up; the abstract for the year 1834, the first made under the Act, appears to have required thirteen months for its preparation;—during the years from 1851 to 1862 the abstracts appear to have been presented at intervals of from two years to two years and a half after the date to which they were made up. Since, however, the returns have been in the hands of Mr. William Harrison, endeavours have been made to improve this state of things, and in the session of 1865 the abstracts for both the years 1863 and 1864 were presented to Parliament, the abstract for the latter year being only fourteen months after the date to which the returns were made up, a shorter period than any during the last thirty years. As, however, the Act allows about four months for the passing of the accounts and the transmission of the returns, it will be obvious that a much shorter period is really occupied in the preparation of the abstract than at first appears, and the delay is generally owing to a small number of Trusts whose accounts have involved correspondence, and the clerks of which have neglected to furnish the required information; see also the paragraph on page 6.

The following statement shows the comparative condition of the Trusts in England and North Wales in the year 1837, when the highest amount of revenue from tolls was received, in 1849 and 1861, intervals of twelve years, and in each of the four last years, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866 respectively:—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

Years	1837.	1849.	1861.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls	1,509,985	1,097,482	1,038,980	1,037,876	1,009,038	997,960	945,458
Parish aid	24,952	27,714	30,610	29,896	31,251	31,728	31,214
Money borrowed	134,044	11,662	19,475	10,510	3,118	7,374	2,225
Other Receipts	30,447	41,123	27,084	27,701	34,214	27,831	37,394
Total Receipts	1,699,428	1,177,981	1,116,149	1,105,983	1,077,621	1,064,893	1,016,291
Expenditure.							
Repairs	938,940	609,200	676,831	638,827	608,806	599,426	580,866
Improvements	202,799	41,900	46,960	34,865	24,775	31,972	31,212
Salaries	93,684	87,432	79,652	78,296	77,552	77,667	74,862
Law charges	32,133	26,323	20,943	22,261	24,587	19,861	25,138
Interest of debt	291,726	254,460	150,023	131,469	126,516	117,763	108,971
Bonded debt paid off	121,261	120,297	135,216	138,953	153,194	167,713	179,194
Other payments	61,694	49,381	39,784	38,502	40,895	45,846	34,874
Total Expenditure	1,742,237	1,188,993	1,149,409	1,083,173	1,056,325	1,060,248	1,035,117
Bonded Debt	7,011,989	6,382,647	4,532,895	4,120,428	3,942,153	3,756,258	3,536,575
Unpaid Interest	1,019,568	1,587,010	710,919	556,160	498,853	456,708	383,404

The following table shows the increase or decrease in each of the several items in 1866 when compared with the previous year, and will render unnecessary any lengthened remarks. The table on page 3 shows the increase or decrease in the Toll Revenue and the cost of repairing the roads (exclusive of statute duty performed) in respect to each county. The diminution in the toll revenue is, doubtless, owing in some measure to the restrictions in consequence of the existence of the Cattle Plague in 1866, but as the table on page 3 shows that a very large decrease in this item and also in that for the repair of the road took place in the counties of Kent and Surrey, it may be observed that in those counties some large trusts were allowed to expire in November 1865 which will partly account for the reduction.

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

Years	1865	1866	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	
Tolls	997,960	945,458	—	52,502	
Parish aid	31,728	31,214	—	514	
Money borrowed	7,374	2,225	—	5,149	
Other Receipts	27,831	37,394	9,563	—	
Total Receipts	1,064,893	1,016,291	9,563	58,165	Net decrease £48,602.
Expenditure.					
Repairs	599,426	580,866	—	18,560	
Improvements	31,972	31,212	—	760	
Salaries	77,667	74,862	—	2,805	
Law charges	19,861	25,138	5,277	—	
Interest of debt	117,763	108,971	—	8,792	
Bonded debt paid off	167,713	179,194	11,481	—	
Other payments	45,846	34,874	—	10,972	
Total Expenditure	1,060,248	1,035,117	16,758	41,889	Net decrease £25,131.
Bonded Debt	3,756,258	3,536,575	—	219,683	
Unpaid Interest	456,708	383,404	—	73,304	

The money expended in repairing the roads does not wholly arise from the toll income, but is partly obtained from the parishes. After deducting the whole amount of parish aid from the cost of repairing the roads, the appropriation of the toll income may be thus shown:—

Year.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income:—			
		For Repairs of Road.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	£	£	£	£
1837	1,509,985	913,988	125,817	412,987	57,193
1843	1,314,179	716,018	115,689	393,902	88,570
1849	1,097,482	581,486	113,755	374,757	27,484
1855	1,039,475	578,765	108,824	315,300	36,586
1858	1,020,656	568,508	99,391	295,640	57,117
1859	1,029,849	571,155	96,809	299,369	62,516
1860	1,043,185	605,683	101,348	297,299	38,855
1861	1,038,980	646,221	100,595	285,239	6,925
1862	1,039,800	628,813	99,307	287,674	24,006
1863	1,037,876	608,931	100,557	270,422	57,966
1864	1,009,038	577,555	102,139	279,710	49,634
1865	997,960	567,698	97,528	285,476	47,258
1866	945,458	549,652	100,000	288,165	7,641

[read on to page 4.]

STATEMENT showing, in respect to each County, the Toll Income, and the Amount expended for Repairs of Road (exclusive of Statute Duty performed), in each of the Years 1865 and 1866, and also the increase or decrease in such amounts respectively in the year 1866, compared with the year 1865.

COUNTIES.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford	5,576	5,206	—	370	3,423	3,388	—	35
Berks	9,272	8,571	—	701	5,143	5,692	549	—
Bucks	8,870	8,417	—	453	5,977	6,268	291	—
Cambridge	8,850	8,396	—	454	6,149	5,639	—	510
Chester	36,314	35,150	—	1,164	16,839	17,468	629	—
Cornwall	19,700	18,595	—	1,105	9,776	9,980	204	—
Cumberland	10,502	9,988	—	514	6,499	6,159	—	340
Derby	30,901	30,498	—	403	16,883	16,510	—	373
Devon	41,233	41,369	136	—	15,561	15,367	—	194
Dorset	14,210	14,912	702	—	6,715	6,262	—	453
Durham	19,283	19,460	177	—	12,172	15,404	3,232	—
Essex	20,523	16,867	—	3,656	13,738	13,352	—	386
Gloucester	46,370	46,240	—	130	28,910	31,149	2,239	—
Hants	17,020	15,681	—	1,339	13,143	12,997	—	146
Hereford	16,643	15,979	—	664	10,001	10,513	512	—
Hertford	9,556	9,304	—	252	6,154	7,742	1,588	—
Huntingdon	5,380	5,043	—	337	3,396	3,474	78	—
Kent	36,724	26,003	—	10,721	28,893	18,477	—	10,416
Lancaster	84,946	84,968	22	—	46,555	45,731	—	824
Leicester	18,591	17,942	—	649	9,870	10,405	535	—
Lincoln	17,196	15,878	—	1,318	12,144	12,273	129	—
Middlesex	42,731	45,222	2,491	—	28,322	29,822	1,500	—
Monmouth	11,385	10,847	—	538	6,468	6,640	172	—
Norfolk	9,966	9,367	—	599	8,072	6,891	—	1,181
Northampton	20,033	19,473	—	560	14,466	14,208	—	258
Northumberland	14,137	14,094	—	43	8,368	8,743	375	—
Nottingham	13,305	12,963	—	342	6,138	6,267	129	—
Oxford	13,461	13,277	—	184	9,364	8,970	—	394
Rutland	2,015	1,908	—	107	1,696	1,492	—	204
Salop	18,186	17,831	—	355	11,982	12,244	262	—
Somerset	37,778	36,512	—	1,266	20,921	20,995	74	—
Stafford	46,712	45,811	—	901	28,607	30,227	1,620	—
Suffolk	4,948	4,653	—	295	3,426	3,222	—	204
Surrey	36,191	10,721	—	25,470	27,497	6,263	—	21,234
Sussex	26,207	24,681	—	1,526	14,619	15,137	518	—
Warwick	20,543	20,145	—	398	13,875	14,266	391	—
Westmorland	3,697	3,731	34	—	1,275	1,315	40	—
Wilts	20,460	20,951	491	—	14,116	15,083	967	—
Worcester	31,747	32,753	1,006	—	20,499	22,673	2,174	—
York	111,158	110,211	—	947	57,029	57,676	647	—
NORTH WALES.								
Anglesey	4,809	4,271	—	538	2,901	2,695	—	206
Carnarvon	5,199	5,419	220	—	2,286	2,248	—	38
Denbigh	4,853	4,675	—	178	3,205	3,432	227	—
Flint	9,429	9,802	373	—	7,503	6,597	—	906
Merioneth	3,448	3,393	—	55	2,024	2,449	425	—
Montgomery	7,902	8,280	378	—	4,397	5,000	603	—
Total	997,960	945,458	6,030	58,532	596,997	578,805	20,110	38,302
			Net Decrease, 52,502*l.*				Net Decrease, 18,192*l.*	

This statement also shows in what proportion, in each of the years specified, the toll income has been appropriated to the repairs of the road, the payment of salaries and law charges, and the liquidation of debt and interest. The per-centage of the tolls applied to these several items of expenditure may be thus shown :—

Date.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income:—			
		For Repairs of Road.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.
1837	1,509,985	60·53	8·33	27·35	3·79
1843	1,314,179	54·49	8·80	29·97	6·74
1849	1,097,482	52·98	10·37	34·15	2·50
1855	1,039,475	55·68	10·47	30·33	3·52
1858	1,020,656	55·70	9·74	28·96	5·60
1859	1,029,849	55·46	9·40	29·07	6·07
1860	1,043,185	58·06	9·72	28·50	3·72
1861	1,038,980	62·20	9·68	27·45	0·67
1862	1,039,800	60·47	9·55	27·67	2·31
1863	1,037,876	58·67	9·69	26·06	5·58
1864	1,009,038	57·24	10·12	27·72	4·92
1865	997,960	56·89	9·77	28·61	4·73
1866	945,458	58·14	10·57	30·48	0·81

The notes attached to the returns show that a sum, amounting in the whole to 1,433*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, was lost to the Trusts in 1866 through the insolvency of officers.

The following statement shows the amount applied in each of the last fourteen years as "debts paid off," also the proportion per cent. which such payment was equal to, on the toll income and on the total debt :—

Date.	Amount applied to the payment of Debts.	Equal to Per-centage on the Toll Income.	Equal to Per-centage on the Debt of the previous Year.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	142,076	13 5 10 per cent.	2 8 11 per cent.
1854	136,462	12 17 3 „	2 8 2 „
1855	116,981	11 5 1 „	2 2 6 „
1856	113,905	11 2 5 „	2 2 5 „
1857	110,754	10 14 10 „	2 2 3 „
1858	124,295	12 3 7 „	2 8 7 „
1859	132,552	12 17 5 „	2 13 3 „
1860	135,973	13 0 8 „	2 16 3 „
1861	135,216	13 0 3 „	2 17 8 „
1862	143,321	13 15 8 „	3 3 3 „
1863	138,953	13 7 9 „	3 4 1 „
1864	153,194	15 3 8 „	3 14 4 „
1865	167,713	16 16 1 „	4 5 1 „
1866	179,194	18 19 1 „	4 15 5 „

The "bonded or mortgage debt" at the end of the year 1866 amounted to 3,536,575*l.*, showing a reduction of 219,683*l.* when compared with the debt on the 31st of December 1865.

But the actual amount of reduction in the mortgage debt during the year 1866 was 230,133*l.* as will be seen from the following :—

	£	£
Bonded debt, 31st December 1865 - - - -		3,756,258
Increase in debt, thus :—		
Money borrowed in 1866 - - -	2,225	
Amount added to the debt - - -	8,225	
		10,450
		3,766,708
Decrease in debt, thus :—		
Amount of cash paid - - - -	179,194	
Amount of composition - - -	31,989	
Amount of debt extinguished or omitted as unclaimed - - - -	18,950	
		230,133
Net amount of bonded debt, 31st December 1866 - -		£3,536,575

The money borrowed was advanced under the powers of Local Acts of Parliament, while included in the amount added to the debt is a sum of 8,000*l.* due on a Trust for which no returns were made in previous years.

The foregoing statement also shows that a sum of 31,989*l.* was saved to the Trusts during the year by the operation of the provisions of General or Local Turnpike Acts, authorizing compositions to be accepted by the creditors in lieu of full payment of their debts, making a total of 129,156*l.* saved in this manner during the last five years. Of the amount discharged in 1866, the sum of 144,170*l.*, or rather more than two-thirds, was paid off under the provisions referred to, and the following analysis of the payments will afford some idea of the value set upon the debt by the mortgagees under the circumstances of the various Trusts, thus :—

£		£		£	*s.*	*d.*	
47,689	paid off debts of	48,788	equal to a reduction of	2	5	1	per cent.
50,289	„	63,735	„	21	1	11	„
7,512	„	13,871	„	45	16	10	„
6,691	„	17,776	„	62	7	2	„
112,181	„	144,170	at an average reduction of - -	22	3	9	„
67,013	paid off at par.	67,013					
179,194	total cash paid.	211,183	total debt paid off.				

The "unpaid interest" at the close of 1866 amounted to 383,404*l.*, showing a decrease of 73,304*l.* when compared with 1865. Some additional particulars relating to this item were given in the last report.

The following statement shows the total number of Trusts which had bonded debts at the end of each of the last thirteen years, and the amount of the toll income upon which the debts were secured ; also the number of Trusts without bonded debts, and the toll income which was received thereon :—

Date.	Trusts with Bonded Debts.			Trusts without Debt.		Total number of Trusts.
	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	Bonded Debt.	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	
		£	£		£	
1854	992	906,494	5,505,641	120	154,552	1,112
1855	983	874,528	5,367,810	127	164,947	1,110
1856	974	853,794	5,236,932	135	170,588	1,109
1857	970	853,183	5,117,308	138	177,773	1,108
1858	961	822,386	4,980,130	144	198,270	1,105
1859	951	822,811	4,831,707	149	207,038	1,100

Date.	Trusts with Bonded Debts.			Trusts without Debt.		Total number of Trusts.
	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	Bonded Debt.	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	
		£	£		£	
1860	942	827,657	4,688,134	153	215,528	1,095
1861	930	813,999	4,532,895	156	224,981	1,086
1862	920	808,518	4,339,297	161	231,282	1,081
1863	895	799,494	4,120,428	172	238,382	1,067
1864	874	790,613	3,942,153	181	218,425	1,055
1865	864	787,722	3,756,258	182	210,238	1,046
1866	839	765,028	3,536,575	194	180,430	1,033

Among the returns for 1866, there is one which is repeated from 1865, no return for 1866 having been obtained, in reference to which the following paragraph will show what has been done; it is extracted from the *Derby Mercury* of March 11th, 1868. A similar paragraph appeared in the *Derby Advertiser* of March 13th, 1868:—

"BAKEWELL. PETTY SESSIONS. Friday, March 6.

"Before Lord DENMAN; W. LONGSDON, R. DARWIN, and C. C. RADFORD, Esquires.

"HADDON AND BENTLEY TURNPIKE TRUST.

"Mr. Wheatcroft, of Matlock, appeared on behalf of the Right Hon. the Home "Secretary, to support an information which had been laid against Mr. Frank Brittlebank, "Clerk of the Haddon and Bentley Trust, for neglecting to transmit to the Secretary "of State for Home Affairs a copy of the general annual return of the Income and "Expenditure of this Trust for the year 1866.

"Mr. Wheatcroft referred to the Acts of Parliament under which a penalty of 10*l.* "had been incurred by the defendant, and stated that the Home authorities had acted "with great leniency towards Mr. F. Brittlebank, inasmuch as repeated applications had "been made to him to furnish the required statement, and although he had by letters "promised to do so, up to Wednesday last the document had not reached the Home "Office; that great inconvenience had been caused by the neglect, as the absence of a "single return delayed the preparation of the abstract of Turnpike Accounts which the "Home Secretary was required to lay before Parliament. Under these circumstances "his peremptory instructions were to press for a full penalty.

"Mr. Cranston, a clerk in the Turnpike Department of the Home Office, proved that "the copy statement above referred to for the year 1866 had not been received at the "Home Office up to Wednesday, and stated that it was the only Turnpike Trust state- "ment for the year 1866 throughout England and Wales which had not been furnished "to the Home Secretary, and that the absence of a single return delayed the completion "of the abstract which the Home Secretary had to lay before Parliament. Mr. Sides "appeared before the court, and admitted on behalf of the defendant his neglect to "furnish the required statement.

"The Bench inflicted the full penalty of 10*l.*, with costs."

Since the passing of the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 91., for the consolidation and management of the turnpike roads in South Wales, the annual returns have been kept distinct from the returns in England and North Wales. The following abstract shows the receipts and expenditure of these roads for the last 10 years:—

SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE ROADS, under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.

RECEIPTS.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls - - -	24,483	26,474	28,045	28,422	27,176	27,038	29,078	28,319	27,672	25,468
County road rates, &c.	11,275	11,302	11,045	9,742	10,174	8,510	8,670	9,166	8,141	10,003
Other receipts -	970	1,068	1,104	1,422	1,447	1,188	1,684	2,113	1,497	1,332
Total receipts -	36,728	38,844	40,194	39,586	38,797	36,736	39,432	39,598	37,310	36,803

SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE ROADS, under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.—*continued.*

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Repairs - -	22,11 1	22,877	22,958	23,560	23,665	22,977	22,903	23,628	23,187	21,368
Improvements -	603	721	641	906	364	571	129	588	426	168
Salaries - -	2,196	2,141	2,205	2,210	2,236	2,228	2,264	2,291	2,298	2,388
Law Charges -	—	3	3	42	41	—	—	13	—	50
Annuities - -	13,538	11,527	11,513	11,485	11,485	11,089	11,880	11,485	11,485	11,485
Other payments -	1,476	1,197	1,280	1,615	1,474	1,164	1,090	1,161	1,151	1,197
Total expenditure	39,924	38,466	38,600	39,818	39,265	38,029	38,266	39,166	38,547	36,656

The following statement shows the increase or decrease in the amounts of toll receipts, and the costs of repairing the roads, in each county of South Wales in 1866 as compared with 1865:—

County.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brecon - -	2,835	2,901	66	—	3,150	2,304	—	846
Cardigan - -	2,694	2,335	—	359	2,242	2,136	—	106
Carmarthen -	6,957	6,719	—	238	5,712	5,445	—	267
Glamorgan -	11,170	9,632	—	1,538	7,958	7,922	—	36
Pembroke -	2,123	2,184	61	—	1,354	1,348	—	6
Radnor - -	1,893	1,697	—	196	*2,003	*1,592	—	411
Total -	27,672	25,468	127	2,331	22,419	20,747	—	1,672

Net Decrease 2,204.

* Exclusive of the Value of Statute Duty performed.

The total sum advanced under the South Wales Turnpike Roads Act was 218,220*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, including 1,200*l.* advanced to the County Roads Board of Brecon in 1853, in respect to which the sum of 91*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* is annually paid for "redemption and interest." The following statement shows the particulars of the payments made in 1866 to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on account of the debt of 217,020*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* due to them, and the amount remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January 1867:—

SOUTH WALES ROADS:—PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS' DEBT.

COUNTY.	Original Loans.	Annuities payable.	Balance of Principal Debts, 1st Jan. 1866.	Payments in 1866.		Balance of Principal Debts, 1st Jan. 1867.
				On account of Interest.	On account of Principal.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brecon -	41,750 4 7	2,191 17 8	17,898 9 1	568 12 4	1,623 5 4	16,275 3 9
Cardigan -	13,006 12 9	682 16 10	5,733 17 11	182 6 4	500 10 6	5,233 7 5
Carmarthen -	61,902 18 8	3,249 18 2	26,928 17 3	855 17 9	2,394 0 5	24,534 16 10
Glamorgan -	69,739 8 11	3,661 7 4	30,848 13 0	980 19 7	2,680 7 9	28,168 5 3
Pembroke -	15,551 4 4	816 8 8	6,860 15 5	218 3 1	598 5 7	6,262 9 10
Radnor -	15,069 18 5	791 3 4	6,613 17 6	210 5 5	580 17 11	6,032 19 7
Total -	217,020 7 8	11,393 12 0	94,884 10 2	3,016 4 6	8,377 7 6	86,507 2 8

From this statement it appears that the sum of 3,016*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* was paid for interest (at 3¼ per cent.) and 8,377*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in reduction of principal in the year 1866, showing that the original debt of 217,020*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* had been reduced to 86,507*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* by the total payment of 130,513*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*; and by the continued payment of the full amount of annuities, the principal will be more rapidly repaid as the current interest diminishes in future years.

In the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1866 (the 29th and 30th of Victoria cap. 105) *one hundred and thirty-three* Local Acts, affecting one hundred and fifty-nine Trusts, were placed in the exceptional schedule, by which their terms were limited to the 1st day of November 1867, unless in the meantime continued by Parliament. In 1867 two reports, under the 3rd and 4th of William 4th, cap. 80, were presented to both Houses of Parliament upon 7 Road Bills, for which 4 new Acts were obtained; the Bills for the Norwich, Swaffham and Mattishall Roads, and the Deddington and Kidlington Roads, having been withdrawn, and the Bill for the Bilston Roads thrown out in the Committee of the House of Commons. Of the trusts for which new Acts were obtained, three were voluntary applications, under the circumstances set forth in the several reports; these trusts were the following:—

No. 1. "Launceston Roads."
„ 4. "Cardiff and Penarth Road."
„ 5. "Poole Roads."

The financial arrangements as to the reduction in the rates of interest, &c. upon the trusts regulated by the Local Acts are set forth in the tabular statement on page 13.

Of the 159 Trusts, the Local Acts for which were excepted in the schedule of the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1866, only one was separately renewed, three were continued for one year further by placing them in Schedule Three of the Continuance Act of 1866, to afford time for completing arrangements for their abolition or extension;—34 were continued by the general provisions of the Continuance Act under arrangements which were approved by the Home Secretary;—84 others, the majority of which were entirely free from debt, were temporarily continued;—and 37 were inserted in Schedule Two of the Continuance Act of 1867, to prevent the following trusts continuing beyond the 1st day of November 1867, namely:—

Bedford	Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill.
Berks	Hincksey Road.
Bucks	Beaconsfield and Redhill.
„	Beaconsfield and Stokenchurch.
„	Holyhead Road:—Hockliffe District.
Chester	Nantwich and Congleton:—Middlewich to Congleton.
Devon	Tavistock.
Durham	Sunderland and Durham.
Gloucester	Bibury and Dancy's Fancy.
„	Bristol.
Hants	Ringwood, Longham, and Leigh
Hereford	Weobley.
Herts	Enfield Chase.
Hunts	Stilton, &c.
Kent	Canterbury and Ramsgate, First District.
„	Chatham and Canterbury.
„	Maidstone and Cranbrook.
„	Maidstone and Key Street.
„	Rochester and Maidstone.
Lancaster	Ashton and Platt Bridge.
Northumberland	Alemouth and Hexham, Western District.
Notts	Leadenham and Southwell, Western District.
Salop	Honnington and Hilton.
„	Madeley.
„	Newport and Ternhill.
„	Wenlock.
Stafford	Bilston.
„	Eccleshall, Newport, and Watling Street.
Suffolk	Little Yarmouth.
Surrey	Leatherhead and Stoke next Guildford.

Sussex - - -	Alfold Bars and Newbridge.
„ - -	Cosham and Chichester.
„ - -	Farnhurst, Midhurst, and Dell Quay.
„ - -	Hurstperpoint and Cuckfield.
„ - - -	Offham and Ditchelling.
„ - - -	Shipley.
York - - -	Whitecross.

Schedule One of the Continuance Act of 1867 contained the Local Acts which were repealed on and after the 1st day of October 1867, and were for the following trusts :—

Chester - -	Lawton and Cranage.
Lancaster - -	Hulme and Eccles.
York - -	Gomersal and Dewsbury.
„ - -	Halifax and Huddersfield.
„ - -	Keighley and Halifax.
„ - -	Leeds and Roundhay.
„ - -	Leeds, Woodhouse Carr, and Meanwoodside.
„ - -	Reeth and Tanhill.
„ - -	Richmond and Lancaster, Western District.

With regard to the Trusts out of debt which have been continued, some explanation appears to be desirable. It may therefore be well to state that in February 1866 a number of Trusts were selected as being either entirely or very nearly out of debt, in reference to which a circular was prepared and sent out requesting the Trustees to forward certain information and to consider whether any special circumstances existed which rendered the further continuance of their Trusts desirable ;— the Acts for a number of these Trusts were placed in the Schedule of the Continuance Act of 1866, in order that should it appear necessary they might be abolished in 1867 ;— the result of the inquiry, however, showed that, while in a few instances there were no obstacles to abolition, in the large majority of cases both the Trustees and the Parishes deprecated the change, and urged various reasons for the continuance of the Trusts, in some instances only until some alteration has been made in the present state of the Law, so that on the whole it appeared the better course that these Trusts should be continued for the present. A few specimens of the reasons assigned are here given under several heads :— they were for the most part embodied in resolutions, which will account for their abruptness :—

The future state of the road.—The Trustees of one Trust state that,—" The Abolition " of the Trust would be highly prejudicial to the neighbourhood, as there is no probability " of the roads (which owing to the large traffic upon them require daily attention) being " kept in the efficient state of repair in which they have hitherto been maintained except " by the continuance of a system of tolls. By reason of the constant and heavy traffic the " roads would soon become in a bad state of repair if the management of them devolved " upon numerous, and perhaps incompetent, Surveyors of Parishes elected under the " present Highway Act, and especially so in this part of the Kingdom, where Highway " Districts have not been formed."

In another case the Trustees state :—

" That by judicious management the roads of the Trusts have been maintained in a " superior state of repair with moderate Tolls, [but] unless the Highway Act of 25 & 26 " Vict. cap. 61. is made compulsory, and adopted throughout all the parishes in the " County, the roads, in the event of the Trust being abolished, would speedily get " into bad repair."

In a third instance the Trustees report as follows :—

" That the roads are in a good state of repair.

" That the roads will get into a bad state of repair if left to the Surveyors of " Highways.

" That at the present there are two old Turnpike Roads in the neighbourhood *in a* " *sad state of repair*, the same having been thrown upon the parishes by being left out of " the Act of 1860."

In a fourth case, they say that—

" The roads were, within the memory of many persons now living, deplorably bad, in " fact, almost impassable, and it is the conviction of the Trustees that if they reverted to " local management their present excellent state, which is owing entirely to the system " carried out by an able and experienced Surveyor (a pupil of the late Sir James " McAdam) will be exchanged for one very far inferior."

In a fifth case, they declare—

"That all the roads subject to their trust are in good order and repair, and that all the "side roads, which are managed by the parishes, are not in good order and repair, and "are in a most primitive condition."

The partiality of the abolition, supposing those Trusts only which are out of debt to be discontinued, is referred to on several Trusts as follows:—

"That the T. Turnpike Trust is in the midst of other Turnpike Trusts still very much "in debt, and therefore the ratepayers within the district of the T. Turnpike Trust, "besides having to bear the expense of their own roads, would still have to pay tolls "on every side, whilst the ratepayers of the indebted Trusts (continued because in "debt) would be at liberty to travel over the T. Trust free of toll, and thus the "vigilance and good management of the Trustees in getting the Trust out of debt will "have been the means of bringing a permanent burden upon the ratepayers within their "district—a result which your memorialists feel assured the Legislature cannot contem-"plate or sanction."

"If the tolls were abolished a very large additional traffic would be diverted from its "natural course along nearly parallel roads, which are heavily in debt, and upon which "tolls are necessarily collected, and this would further tax the Townships liable to the "repair of the road; that the recent reduction of toll on this road is found already to "have had this effect to some extent."

"That it would be very unjust to abolish this Trust so long as the surrounding Trusts "are continued as they are now, inasmuch as the inhabitants of this district of roads "would have to pay tolls in the adjoining Trusts, whilst the inhabitants of the adjoining "district would be enabled to travel through this Trust without in any way contributing "to the support of the roads."

And in respect of one Turnpike Trust a gentleman wrote to Mr. Walpole thus:—

"The effect of removing these tolls, and throwing the maintenance of the roads upon "the ratepayers, will be to burden my property to the extent of about 300*l.* a year, a "very serious encumbrance. *If the abolition of tolls throughout England had been "general I should have had no cause of complaint*, but as the only reason for their "abolition in this case appears to be that the Trust is out of debt, I do hope that you will "give the matter your favourable consideration, and that the Trust may be continued as "heretofore."

The inequality with which the highway rates would be increased in the several parishes is thus urged:—

"That the roads comprised in the said Trust extend over a distance of more than "forty miles, and pass through twenty-four parishes and hamlets each maintaining its "own highways, some of these including *several miles* of turnpike road, and others *less "than half a mile.* That the said roads can be maintained in a more efficient state and "at a less cost under the present system than by a division thereof into such a large "number of districts, none of which have any proper management or supervision of "their highways. That no part of the said roads are within the area of any highway "district, either at present formed or likely to be so."

"It was felt that owing to the circumstance of the smaller parishes having the greatest "length of road passing through them, in the present instance, such parishes which are "already most heavily burdened with highway expenditure would be unfairly saddled "with the larger share of the cost of the road now maintained by the Trust. The "Commissioners [therefore] were of opinion that, while recognizing the general advantage "of the abolition of turnpike tolls, great hardship to small parishes, having a long length "of road running through them, would be involved unless the repairs were thrown over "a large area by means of a county assessment."

"That in many of the parishes in this district of roads, the highway rates would be "more than *doubled*, and in some cases *trebled*, and that the abolition would be especially "unjust as regards the parish of L.W., in which the highway rate would be increased "from about 5*d.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.* in the pound, and also as regards the parish of S., inasmuch "as from the existence of extensive stone quarries on the adjacent hills, a large amount "of heavy traffic, including the stone and timber, would be annually carried through the "parish into the vale, and the whole burden of repairs would be thrown upon that parish, "the highway rate of which would be increased from 3*d.* to 10¾*d.* in the pound.

" The parochial rating system would press very unequally within these Trusts, as " several small and poor parishes would be compelled to maintain a great length of " expensive road, while larger and richer parishes have little of the turnpike road passing " through them."

" That until some change be made in the existing Highway Laws it will be unjust to " do away with the toll system, inasmuch as it is just and fair that those who use roads " should contribute to their repair in proportion to their use of them, whereas the abolition " of the toll system *with the law as it at present stands* will cast the maintenance of the " principal roads on one class of property exclusively and solely on the occupiers of lands " and tenements in the parishes through which they happen to pass, while many who use " the roads most, and derive the greatest benefit therefrom, will contribute nothing towards " their maintenance and repair."

The exceptional nature of the traffic in some instances has been assigned as a reason why some of the Trusts should be continued :—

" That the roads * * * connect large mining districts with a large manufacturing " town, and that a great part of the land between such mining districts and the town is " purely agricultural land, and the persons occupying such land use the roads but little ; " hence, were the trusts to be abolished, and the roads thrown on the parishes, the " inhabitants of such would have to bear the burden of the repairs, whilst the persons " principally using the roads, and who reside either in the mining districts or the manu- " facturing towns, would escape payment altogether, and it would be most unfair to the " occupiers and owners of agricultural land.

" That great damage to the roads is caused by the cartage of coals.

" That such damage is at times very great, and requires immediate and prompt repair " to prevent great inconvenience to the public.

" That when the land becomes honey-combed from mining operations sudden fallings " in are not at all uncommon, and require the greatest care and watchfulness of those " having the management of such spots."

" That further injustice would be inflicted on the ratepayers of such parishes as the " road passes through by abolishing the Trust, for in many of them coprolites are in " great quantities being raised by contractors, and great damage is daily caused to the " road by carting these coprolites from the places from which they are raised to the " railway stations ; this damage is at present met by the tolls received, but should the " trust be abolished, although the damage to the road will remain, and become a charge " on the ratepayers, the tolls will be so much gain to the contractors."

" That in the event of the discontinuance of these Trusts the maintenance of the road " could not be borne by the parishes through which it passes, nor by such a collective " union of parishes as commonly forms a road district under the recent Act. This " branch of the Trust is the great trunk road which connects the south of England with " the Forest district of this county,—with Herefordshire,—and the whole of South Wales ; " the entire traffic between these wide areas must pass over O. Bridge, the first bridge " over the Severn. That there can be no just charge for the maintenance of such roads " which is not spread over a very wide area, and the entire county is the smallest on " which the charge of it should be levied.

The exemption of large towns from contributing towards the repair of the roads after the collection of toll has ceased is felt to be another difficulty, and is thus referred to in the cases of three Trusts :—

" The roads are situated in a densely populated mineral district ; the principal portion " of the road is that which runs from B. to W., and neither of these terminal towns is " within the limits of the Trust. The traffic is very great, and the annual cost of the " proper repair of the roads is consequently very considerable. As the traffic is mainly " between the terminal towns, and as neither of those towns is within the limits of the " Trust, the effect of abolishing the tolls will be to throw upon the parishes the expense " of repairs occasioned in a great measure by the user of the road by persons who are " neither ratepayers, or owners, or occupiers of property within parishes through which " it passes. The paying for such repairs out of the highway rates would seriously in- " crease (and in some instances double) the present amount of such rates, and would, " in the opinion of the Trustees be an unfair additional burden upon both the owners and " occupiers of real property, and considerably reduce its value."

"That it would be highly inexpedient and unjust to abolish this Trust, as the road is "chiefly used by the inhabitants of the towns of P. and P., containing a population of "nearly 100,000, and who would thereby be relieved from the payment of tolls, and the "burden of the repairs of the road be thrown upon the small agricultural parishes, by the "inhabitants of which the road is but little used, and who, in addition, have to pay "highway rates."

"That it is desirable to continue this road as a turnpike road until a general Act is "passed for the extinction of turnpike Trusts, because the road in question, with the "exception of an intermediate portion of about four miles of the H. Road, extends from "the county town of W. to the County town of N., and traverses in its course the im-"portant and increasing town of L. and the towns of S. D. and W., and it is therefore "desirable that the road should be maintained in a more perfect state of repair than "ordinary highways are usually kept; * * * if the road were discontinued as a "turnpike road, the parishes through which the road passes, and which are mostly "agricultural, * * * would reluctantly accept the liability to repair thus thrown "upon them, and would not keep the road in its present high state of repair, and "much public inconvenience might thus be occasioned, and the agricultural parishes "through which the road passes would moreover reasonably contend that it was a "hardship upon them to repair, because a large population of an extensive area use the "road."

It would be easy to multiply extracts from the letters received, those given will probably suffice; they do not, however, exhaust the reasons which have been adduced; some are special circumstances relating to one Trust only; thus in one case the Trustees state as follows:—

"This is a road in length a little more than 19 miles, about 11 of which cross a "mountainous moorland and unenclosed from the adjoining ground; such latter portion "of the road from its exposed situation is subject to severe blasts of wind, which in dry "weather carry off the soil in clouds of dust, and during rain the rapid flow of water "down the hills (many of which are abrupt and of great length) carries off the soil to "the great damage of the road and is the cause of much expense in its necessary "maintenance. In winter many of the higher lying districts are commonly covered "with snow of such a considerable depth that much expense is at times needful to keep "the road sufficiently open even for light traffic; in an exceptional year upwards of "90*l.* has been expended under this head alone. * * * It would be a grievous and "unjust hardship to the parishes generally were they required to take upon themselves "the repair of the turnpike road, and to expend upon it a sum even approximating that "which is necessary for its efficient maintenance, nor can the Committee [of the Trustees] "be blind to the consequence which they believe would be inevitable, namely, that the "road would be gradually suffered to fall into disrepair, and the passage along this "road would be attended with danger and needless delay."

And in another instance the Trustees, in describing their Trust, state that—

"The road is intersected by the river Trent, and for a space of, perhaps two miles, "the road passes over a series of arches, built some years ago at great expense, by "which means it is elevated so as to be kept out of reach of floods which, at times, "when the river overflows, would otherwise be covered with water and be impassable. "* * * If, therefore, the Tolls collected at the present Bars were to be discontinued, "a very weighty consideration would arise how the cost of maintaining and upholding "the raised or flood road could be sustained."

During the year 1867 the Secretary of State for the Home Department granted four Provisional Orders under the Acts of the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 38. and the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 46. The reduction in the rates of interest effected by these orders are shown in the tabular statement on page 13. These several orders have been published in the "London Gazette," and in one or more of the local newspapers; one of them has been confirmed by the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 66, the remaining three are at present waiting for confirmation.

[*read on to page* 14.]

ABSTRACT showing the REDUCTION of DEBT and INTEREST on certain TURNPIKE TRUSTS for which new Local Acts were obtained in the Session 1867, or other Arrangements were made with the Sanction of the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State's Reports.	Name of Trust.	Debt, 31st Dec. 1866.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest.	New Local Act, or other Arrangements made.	Term of Local Act.	Revised Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest in future.	Annual Saving in Interest.	Arrears of Interest extinguished.
No.		£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Launceston - -	4,650 0 0 3,000 0 0 1,800 0 0	4 0 4 10 5 0	411 0 0	30 Vict. c. 34.	14 years & to end of Session after 1st January 1882.*	9,450 0 0	†3 10	330 15 0	80 5 0	60 17 0
6	Poole - -	8,900 0 0	4 0	356 0 0	30 Vict. c. 40. -	14 years & to end of Session after 1st August 1881.*	8,900 0 0	†3 0	267 0 0	89 0 0	—
7	Ford and Lowick -	4,349 0 0	5 0	217 9 0	30 Vict. c. 84. -	15 years & to end of Session after 2nd July 1882.*	4,049 0 0	3 0	121 9 5	95 19 7	(?) 800 0 0
Date. 1867.											
29 April	Baldock and Bournbridge.	3,600 0 0	4 10	162 0 0	Provisional Order confirmed by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 66.	Local Act continued annually.	3,600 0 0	2 10	90 0 0	72 0 0	5,749 8 9
24 June	Creed and St. Just -	1,000 0 0	4 0	40 0 0	Provisional Order waiting for Confirmation.	Ditto - -	1,000 0 0	2 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—
12 Aug.	Dunstable - -	3,950 0 0	3 0	118 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	3,950 0 0	one penny	- - -	118 10 0	—
5 Dec.	Harwell and Streatley	2,900 0 0	5 0	145 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	2,900 0 0	one penny	- - -	145 0 0	6,225 0 0
	St. Clement's -	5,450 5 0 5,578 0 0 4,136 0 0	4 0 4 10 5 0	675 16 2	Interest reduced by Consent.	Ditto - -	15,164 5 0	None	- - -	675 16 2	—
	St. Leonard's and Sedlescomb.	15,850 0 0	5 0	792 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	4,000 0 0	2 0	80 0 0	712 10 0	13,569 19 5
	Hilton and Honnington	370 0 0	None.	- - -	- - -	Trust expired 1 November 1867.	Debt relinquished.	—	—	—	—
	Total - -	65,533 0 0		2,918 5 2			53,013 0 0		909 4 5	2,009 0 9	26,405 5 2

* Unless the debt be earlier paid off.

† Interest not to *accrue* until the costs of the Act are defrayed.

The alterations made in the rates of interest, and the amount of debts upon the Trusts named in the abstract on page 13 are shown in the following statement:—

Original Debts.	Original Rates of Interest.	Revised Debts.	Future Rates of Interest.
£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s.
29,035 0 0	at 5 0 per cent.	9,450 0 0	at 3 10 per cent.
12,178 0 0	„ 4 10 „	12,949 0 0	„ 3 0 „
20,000 0 0	„ 4 0 „	3,600 0 0	„ 2 10 „
3,950 0 0	„ 3 0 „	5,000 0 0	„ 2 0 „
370 0 0	Bearing no interest.	22,014 0 0	Bearing no interest, or the nominal rate of one penny per cent.
		53,013 0 0	
		12,520 0 0	Debt extinguished.
65,533 0 0		65,533 0 0	
The interest chargeable upon the above debt of 65,533*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* was at the average rate of about 4*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* per cent. per annum.		The interest chargeable upon the above debt of 53,013*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* will be at an average rate of about 1*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per cent. per annum.	

In the last General Report a statement of the alterations made in the debts of 593 Turnpike Trusts was shown, to which is now added the summary of the abstract on page 13 as under:—

Date.	No. of Trusts.	Debt Extinguished.	Arrears of Interest Extinguished.	Former Annual Interest.	Future Annual Interest.	Annual Saving in Interest.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850 to 1866, both inclusive	593	413,487 18 0	1,503,975 13 1	178,259 2 4	86,044 12 5	92,214 9 11
1867 -	10	12,520 0 0	26,405 5 2	2,918 5 2	909 4 5	2,009 0 9
Total -	603	426,007 18 0	1,530,380 18 3	181,177 7 6	86,953 16 10	94,223 10 8

The above reductions will not be fully shown in the accounts until the annual returns for 1867 have been printed, but each year the bonded debt and the rates of interest are reduced in amount.

(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON.

Whitehall, 21*st March* 1868.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

SEVENTEENTH

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE, under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

LONDON:
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1868.

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THE FORTY-SIXTH

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues;

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ACTS OF 10 GEORGE IV. (CAP. 50),
AND 2 WILLIAM IV. (CAP. 1);

BEING

THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT

UNDER THE ACT OF THE 14 & 15 VICT. (CAP. 42).

Dated 29 June 1868.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *June* 1868.

REPORT (Mr. GORE'S) - - - - - - - - - p. 3

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TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the LAND REVENUE of the CROWN in *England*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st March 1855.

IN compliance with the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c 50, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty, and the Houses of Parliament, what has been done in the management of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, in charge with me, in the year ended 31st March last.

Leases granted. Appendix, No. 1.

During this period, 120 leases of land or houses have been granted, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal Forests, and also of foreshores, portions of the beds of the sea and rivers, and minerals. The rents reserved under these leases amount altogether to £. 12,688. 17. 8.

The particulars of these leases are inserted in Appendix, No. 1, and the property demised may be divided into five classes; viz.—

1st. Farms or Land for agricultural purposes.
2nd. Houses or other buildings.
3rd. Lands for building purposes.
4th. Mines, Minerals, and other substrata.
5th. Miscellaneous Property, and interests of uncertain value.

Of the first class, it will be seen, on reference to Appendix, No. 1, that 22 leases have been granted of lands in the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lincoln, Surrey, Wilts, and York. The total acreage of the lands comprised in these leases amounts to 4,107 A. 2 R. 4 P., and the gross annual rents reserved under the leases amount to £. 6,644. 19. 3.

Of the second class, 8 leases have been granted of seven houses and other buildings in London, and one lease of a house at Richmond, in the County of Surrey, at rents amounting altogether to £. 1,089.

Of the third class, 67 leases have been granted of sites for 104 houses and other buildings, upon different parts of the Crown Estates, as follows:—

At Ascot, sites for 2 houses,
At Dover, sites for 9 houses,
At Eltham, Lee, &c., sites for 35 houses,
At Richmond, sites for 16 houses,
At Victoria Park, sites for 36 houses and workshops,
At Windsor, sites for 5 houses,

as well as a site for 1 house in London.

In all these cases, the several lessees have built, or have covenanted to build, within a limited period, and at their own cost, substantial houses or other buildings upon the plots let to them respectively. The ground rents reserved by leases in this class amount altogether to £.640. 7. 8.

Of the fourth class, 15 leases have been granted of minerals, stone, &c., under reservation in each case of a royalty, the minimum royalties and dead rents reserved being £. 3,705. 0. 9. a year.

Of the fifth class, 2 leases have been granted of foreshores and parts of the beds of the Rivers Mersey and Tees, one of the tolls of the Hay-market in the Regent's Park, three of sporting over the Esher Estate, in the County of Surrey, and two of small pieces of accommodation land at Egham and Sudbrook, in the County of Surrey. The rents reserved by these leases amount to £. 609. 10.

Sales.
App. No. 2 (A.) and App. No. 2 (B.)

In the Appendix, No. 2 (A.), and the Appendix, No. 2 (B.), particulars are given of 14 sales, by private contract, of various detached premises, that it was not advisable for the Crown to retain, or that were required for local or other improvements; also of different parcels of land, now or formerly below high-water mark.

The produce of the sales mentioned in these Appendices, and carried to the credit of the Capital of the Land Revenue, is £. 3,996. 2. 6.

Of the above sales, those which seem to require particular notice are the following, viz:—

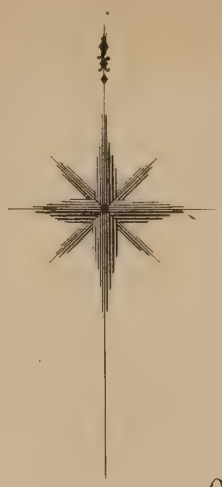
THE CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BETHNAL GREEN.

The circumstances, under which this sale took place, are stated in the following copy of my Report to the Lords of the Treasury.

"My Lords, Office of Woods, &c., 12 March 1864.

"I beg leave to submit, for your consideration, the circumstances under which I have entered into an arrangement, subject to your Lordships' approval, for the sale, to the Trustees of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, of the premises in Bonner's Fields, described by pink and yellow colours upon the annexed plan, containing about 3 a. 2 r. 4 p., and forming part of that portion of the Crown's Victoria Park Estate purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, which has been appropriated for building purposes.

"The



APPROACH ROAD.

Railing

60 ft.

SAINT JAMES'S ROAD.

Railing

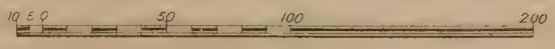
60 ft.

BONNERS. ROAD.

Railing

60 ft.

Scale of Feet.



"The premises in question, which comprise the Hospital referred to and other buildings connected therewith, and some ornamental garden ground surrounding those buildings, are held under a lease, dated the 31st December 1855, granted to the Trustees of the Hospital, in pursuance of your Lordships' warrant of the 17th July 1854, for a term of 99 years from the 5th July 1850, at a rent of £.40 per annum.

"In the month of October last an application was made to me, on behalf of the Trustees of the Hospital, for permission to purchase the Crown's freehold interest in the premises demised to the Trustees; but I at first hesitated to entertain the application, upon the general ground that it was inexpedient to part with the freehold of property which formed portion of a large estate belonging to the Crown, as it might be appropriated to purposes which might be prejudicial to the residue of the Crown property in the neighbourhood. It was, however, represented to me that, owing to the increasing demand for accommodation both for in and out-patients, it had become necessary to commence the erection of a new wing to the Hospital, in accordance with plans which had recently been submitted to and approved by me; that the cost of the new building would amount to at least £.4,000, and as the Committee of the Hospital had not funds to meet this proposed outlay, they intended to raise it by a mortgage upon their property, but that, upon inquiries, they found that they could not obtain the required loan at a low rate of interest unless their present leasehold tenure was converted into freehold.

"Under these circumstances, as the disposable income of the Hospital would be diminished, and its usefulness would be impaired if the Crown refused to sell its freehold interest in the premises, and further, as I learnt that covenants could be inserted in the conveyance of a nature to protect sufficiently the adjoining property, it appeared to me that there were special reasons to justify a departure from the general rule before referred to, in the same manner as had previously been done in the following cases of sales of hospital sites in London under the authority of your Lordships; viz.—

Name of Hospital.	Date of Treasury Authority.
Charing Cross - - -	10th July 1850.
Ophthalmic - - - -	23rd February 1853.

"I therefore instructed Mr. Pennethorne to report to me his opinion of the value of the fee of the premises required to be purchased, and to state the conditions to which, having regard to the neighbouring property belonging to the Crown, the sale should be subject. Mr. Pennethorne accordingly reported to me that the present value of the fee was £.1,250, and he recommended that, if the premises were sold, the sale should be subject to the conditions which were afterwards embodied in the proposal which I made to the Trustees.

"Upon the receipt of Mr. Pennethorne's Report, I made a proposal to the Trustees of the Hospital to sell to them, subject to your Lordships' approval, the Crown's freehold interest in the premises, coloured pink and yellow upon the annexed plan, for the sum of £.1,250, subject to the following conditions:—

"1. The purchase money to be paid on the 5th April next, at which date the rent of £.40 reserved to the Crown under the lease was to cease to be payable, and, in the event of the purchase money not being paid by that date, it was to carry interest at four per cent. per annum thenceforth until payment.

"2. The conveyance to be prepared by the Solicitor of this Department at the grantee's expense, and to contain clauses binding the grantees and their successors in title by covenant not to erect any building upon the site, coloured yellow on the annexed plan, without the previous consent in writing of this Department, and not to use the existing buildings, nor any other building which may be erected under the consent before mentioned, for any other purpose than as a Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, or as offices in connexion therewith, without the written consent of this Department, and also binding the grantees to maintain the ground around the buildings solely as an ornamental garden, and to keep the same fenced in, as at present, with an iron railing.

"This proposal has recently been accepted, and, if your Lordships approve of the

arrangement, I have to request the issue of your warrant authorizing me, subject to the conditions before mentioned, and in consideration of the payment of £. 1,250, to convey to such Trustees as may be nominated on behalf of the Managers of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and to their heirs and assigns, the premises in Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park, containing about 3 A. 2 R. 4 P., now occupied as or held with the said Hospital, and described by pink and yellow colours upon the annexed plan.

"As the sale, if sanctioned, is to be completed by the 5th proximo, I have to request that I may be favoured with your Lordships reply as early as practicable before that date.

"I am, &c.

"The Right Honourable the (signed) "*Charles Gore.*"
"Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury."

"After our hearty commendations,—

"HAVING considered your Report of the 12th of March last, and approved thereof, these are to authorize you, subject to the conditions stated in your Report, in consideration of the payment of £. 1,250, to convey to such Trustees as may be nominated on behalf of the Managers of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and to their heirs and assigns, the premises in Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park, containing about 3 A. 2 R. 4 P., now occupied as or held with the said Hospital, and described by pink and yellow colours on the plan annexed to your Report.

"For which this shall be your warrant.

"Whitehall Treasury Chambers, (signed) '*Wm. Dunbar.*
this 30th day of May 1864." "*Luke White.*"

The Honourable Charles Gore,
&c. &c. &c.

WASTE LAND OF THE MANOR OF ESHER, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

THIS land formed a part of the Claremont Estate, to the use and enjoyment of which Her Majesty is entitled during Her life, under the 30th section of the Crown Lands Act, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62. Her Majesty's sanction was received for the sale of this land, and the purchase-money has been invested in the Consolidated Bank Annuities, and the dividends received in respect thereof will be paid over during Her life to Her Majesty's use.

ENFRANCHISEMENT of COPYHOLDS. Appendix, No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3, contains particulars of 28 enfranchisements of Copyhold or Customary Properties, held of six Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been enfranchised upon payment of sums amounting to £. 4,944. 15. 6.

Free Tenements released from Quit-rents, &c. Appendix, No. 4.

APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of various free tenements holden of the Manor of Eltham, that have been released from the payment of quit-rents, reliefs, customs, and services, upon payment of sums amounting altogether to £. 29. 10.

By

ENFRANCHISEMENT of COPYHOLDS in which Her Majesty has a Reversionary Interest. Appendix, No. 5.

By the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, "The Copyhold Act, 1858," provision has been made for the enfranchisement, under the Copyhold Acts, of land holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in right of Her Crown in remainder or reversion, expectant upon an estate of inheritance.

In conformity with the provisions of that Act, I have concurred in the execution of three deeds of enfranchisement of lands and premises holden of the Manor of Ditcheling, and of the Borough of Lewes, in the County of Sussex, in both of which the Crown has a reversionary interest, as set forth in Appendix, No. 5.

The consideration money has in each case been paid to Trustees, and has been invested by them in the purchase of Government securities, the income from which, until the money shall be otherwise invested in pursuance of the terms of the Act, will be payable to the person who is for the time being entitled to the rents and profits of the Manor, in which each of these enfranchisements has been effected.

EXCHANGES. Appendix, No. 6.

APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of an exchange that has been made of a piece of land belonging to the Crown, for other land belonging to an individual, for the purpose of improving the boundaries of the respective properties.

FREE GRANTS in PERPETUITY. Appendix, No. 7.

APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of three free grants, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to make, of parts of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, under the powers to that effect reserved to the Sovereign by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and of one other grant under the provisions of the Hull South Bridge Acts, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 105.

The first grant is that of about one and a-half acre of land at Eltham, in the County of Kent, as a site for a church and a parsonage house for the incumbent.

The second grant is that of about 1 rood of land at Richmond, in the County of Surrey, as a site for a school.

The third grant is that of about 4 acres of land, in the Parish of Swine, in the East Riding of the County of York, for the site of a parsonage-house, and for a garden for the Vicar of Swine.

In each of the above cases the grants have been made in respect of the Crown being the owner of a large extent of land in the parish.

The fourth grant is one to the Hull South Bridge Company (authorised by the Acts 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77, and 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 105) to form and maintain, for the purpose of an approach to the Hull South Bridge, a road across part of the citadel lands at Kingston-upon-Hull.

LAND TAX REDEEMED. Appendix, No. 8.

APPENDIX, No. 8, contains an account of land tax redeemed, amounting to £. 85. 6. 7. in extinction of which, there has been paid in cash a total sum of £. 2,416. 13. 6½

TITHE RENTCHARGES REDEEMED. Appendix, No. 9.

APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of various tithe rentcharges, apportioned upon property belonging to the Crown, that have been redeemed in consequence of the premises out of which the rentcharges issue having been let for building purposes; the rentcharges so redeemed, amount to £. 15. 7. 3., and the consideration money to £. 384. 1. 3., being at the rate of 25 years' purchase.

PURCHASES. Appendix, No. 10.

APPENDIX, No. 10, contains the particulars of 14 purchases that have been made for the concentration and improvement of the Crown property, and two purchases of certain fee-farm rents chargeable upon the property of the Crown, out of monies that had accumulated on the Capital Account of the Land Revenue from the sales of estates, or parts of estates, that did not form desirable properties for the Crown to retain, and of fee-farm and other unimprovable rents, as well as of portions of foreshore and bed of the sea, and of tidal rivers, and also from the enfranchisement of copyholds.

The total sum expended in the purchases specified in the Appendix, amounts to £. 124,659. 12.

The following are the three principal purchases, viz.—

WINGLAND ALLOTMENT, IN THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND NORFOLK.

In the 41st Report to Parliament the particulars of this estate, which had been formed partly by allotments to the Crown under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 85, for improving the outfall of the River Nene, and partly by purchase of lands from the Commissioners appointed under that Act, were given. During the past year the embankment of another portion of the River Nene has been proceeded with, and the Crown has received a further allotment of 66 A. 3 R. 18 P., and the River Nene Commissioners having also offered to dispose of 253 A. 2 R. 24 P. of additional land, which it was considered would form a valuable addition to the Crown Estate, the purchase has been effected for the sum of £. 15,500.

BAKEHAM HOUSE ESTATE AT EGHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

This land, comprising 125 A. 2 R. 35 P., adjoined and was much intermixed with the Crown Estate at Egham. By this purchase the Crown Estate has been rendered more compact and available for letting.

AN

Kenton Park
BUSHY PARK
Hampton
Sunbury
KINGSTON
RIVER THAMES
West Moulsey
East Moulsey
HAMPTON COURT PARK
Thames Ditton
Walton on Thames
River Mole
Long Ditton
LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY
Esher Place
St Tike
Hersham Green
Burwood Park
Esher
Claremont Park
Chessington
CLAYCATE COMMON
ESHER COMN
Stoke Heath
COBHAM COMN
COMMON
Steer Lane
Jessops Well
Warren
STOKE COMMON
Heady croft
EPSOM COMMON
Epsom
Cobham
ASHTEAD COMMON
LEATHERHEAD COMMON
LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY
Stoke D'Abernon
Ashtead
Leatherhead

AN ESTATE AT ESHER AND SOME ADJOINING PARISHES, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

This estate, which lies adjacent to the Crown's Claremont Estate, and which had been acquired by the late King of the Belgians during the time of his tenure of that property, was upon his decease offered to the Crown by his Trustees, and purchased under the circumstances detailed in the following extracts from the correspondence with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"My Lords, "Office of Woods, &c., 6 August 1866.

"On the 16th of March last, I forwarded to your Lordships a copy of a letter, dated the 7th of that month, from Mr. Parkin, the Solicitor of the Trustees of his Majesty the late King of the Belgians, intimating that the Trustees were about to sell at an early date an Estate, which, I was informed, had been purchased by his Majesty many years previously, in order to add to the enjoyment of the Mansion, &c., at Claremont, that his Majesty held for his life under the provisions of the Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 115, and which has since reverted to the Land Revenue.

"I have now to inform your Lordships that on the 2nd ultimo I received a further letter from Mr. Parkin, stating that the Trustees had received the commands of the Comte de Flandres, acting on behalf of the Belgian Royal Family, to offer the Estate in question, in the first instance, to this Department, in order that, if the Crown should think fit to make the purchase, the Mansion at Claremont might not be deprived of the advantages which the late King's purchases conferred upon it. Mr. Parkin added that the price asked for the Estate, subject to the existing Tenancies, of which the following is a summary, was 75,000*l.*, exclusive of the timber and underwood, and the crops and manure, &c. on two Farms in hand, which were to be taken at a valuation:

Description.	Tenant.	Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.
Arbrook Farm	In hand	137	3	30
Stokes Heath Farm	In hand	139	2	18
Woods, &c.	In hand	637	1	32
Allotments and Small Holdings	Various tenants	10	2	6
Horriden Farm	Richard Porter	100	1	9
Copsham Farm	W. Bates	90	1	7
Bird's Hill Farm	W. Bates	129	1	4
Land, House, &c.	C. Smithers	44	2	2
Oxshot Farm	F. H. Robinson	26	1	4
Goldings and Little Heath Farm	D. Steel	118	2	32
	Acres.	1,434	3	24

"Upon the annexed sheet of the Ordnance Map, the Estate is shown by red colour, and the property that reverted to the Crown on the death of his Majesty the late King of the Belgians, is described by different shades of green as follows, viz.:—

Dark Green, with stripes	Milbourne House and Land adjoining, &c.	In charge of this Department, and proposed to be let.
Dark Green	The Mansion, Park, and Plantations at Claremont.	* Proposed by the Crown Lands Bill to be settled on Her Majesty during Her life or pleasure.
Light Green	The Wastes belonging to the Crown, within the Manors of Esher and Milbourne.	

* *Note.*—This arrangement was subsequently confirmed by "The Crown Lands Act, 1866."

"The proposal made by Mr. Parkin was referred to Mr. Clutton, the Crown Receiver of the County of Surrey, to report his opinion as to the expediency of accepting the proposal, and, while the matter was before him, I was informed that a gentleman residing at or near Esher, had publicly stated that he had agreed to purchase the Estate at a price largely exceeding that at which it was offered to the Crown by the Trustees.

"On or about the 10th of July, Mr. Driver, the Surveyor of the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, called at this Office and informed me that the gentleman above referred to had made him an offer of a sum considerably exceeding 75,000 *l.*, and that, although there was no ground for the assertion that the offer had been accepted, he had felt it to be his duty to forward it to the Trustees. He added that, although he believed the offer to be a *bonâ fide* one, he did not suppose that it would be entertained by the Trustees while the Estate was under offer to the Crown, but he represented that the receipt of the proposal to purchase rendered it necessary for the Trustees to request a reply from me at the earliest possible moment.

"Upon the 11th of July I received a communication from Mr. Clutton, advising the purchase at the sum of 75,000 *l.*, irrespective of the timber and underwood, and the value of the tenants' interest in the Farms in hand, the whole of which were to be taken at a valuation.

"In making that recommendation, Mr. Clutton gave me to understand that about one-third of the Estate was let to tenants at a rent equal to about 1 *l.* per acre, and that the residue, consisting of two small Farms and of 637 acres of Plantations, was in hand. He added that the rent in question was no criterion of the value of the fee-simple, inasmuch as the Estate from its compactness and proximity to the Metropolis, being within about 15 miles from Hyde Park Corner, possessed a value in fee wholly disproportionate to its present annual value for agricultural purposes.

"Mr. Clutton also stated that, in consequence of various circumstances connected with the situation of the two Estates, viz., that of the Crown and that of the King of the Belgians, the value of them, as one entire property, was greater than the aggregate of their separate values as distinct Estates in the hands of different owners, and that the purchase of the Estate of the King of the Belgians would consequently add to the value of the Crown Property shown by different shades of green upon the Plan.

* * * *

"Under all the circumstances of the case, there appeared to be no question as to the expediency of purchasing the Estate at the price, and upon the conditions named by Mr. Parkin, and, as an immediate decision was pressed, I thought it right to accept the offer without delay.

"I have therefore to request the issue of your Warrant authorising me to purchase from the Trustees of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians, and all other necessary persons, the property, containing in the whole about 1,434 A. 3 R. 24 P., shown by red colour on the annexed Sheet of the Ordnance Map, and situated at or near to Esher, in the County of Surrey, and to pay out of the Capital of the Land Revenue the sum of 75,000 *l.*, as the consideration money for such purchase, together with such sum as the timber and underwood and the tenant right of the portions in hand may be valued at, and the necessary expenses attending or incidental to the completion of the transaction.

* * * *

"I have, &c.

"The Right Honourable (signed) "*Charles Gore.*"
the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury."

"After our Hearty Commendations,—

"HAVING considered your Report of 6th instant, and approving thereof, these are to authorise and require you to purchase from the Trustees of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians, and all other necessary persons, the property, containing in the whole about 1,434 A. 3 R. 24 P., shown by red colour on the Sheet of the Ordnance Map, annexed to your said report, and situated at or near to Esher, in the County of Surrey, and to pay out

out of the capital of the Land Revenue the sum of 75,000 *l.* as the consideration money for such purchase, together with such sum as the timber and underwood and the tenant right of the portions in hand may be valued at, and the necessary expenses attending or incidental to the completion of the transaction.

"And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

"Whitehall Treasury Chambers, this 25th day of August 1866." (signed) "*Gerard Noel,* "*Henry Whitmore.*"

"To the Honourable Charles Gore, &c. &c. &c."

"My Lords, "Office of Woods, &c., 19 June 1867.

"By your Lordships' warrant of the 25th of August last, I was authorised to purchase from the Trustees of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians, and all other necessary persons, at the price of 75,000 *l.*, and such sum at which the timber and underwood and the tenant right of the portions in hand should be valued, the property, containing in the whole about 1,434 A. 3 R. 24 P., shown by red colour on the sheet of the Ordnance Map annexed to my report of the 6th of that month, and situated at or near to Esher, in the county of Surrey.

"Upon the receipt of that authority, an agreement for the purchase was entered into; but, as the quantity of 1,434 A. 3 R. 24 P., which the property was represented to contain, could not at that time be correctly ascertained, it was provided by the agreement that such excess should be ascertained, and the value of such excess determined, regard being had to the quality and tenure of the said excess of land by Mr. R. C. Driver, on behalf of the vendors, and by Mr. John Clutton, on behalf of the Crown, as purchaser.

"I have now to inform your Lordships that the timber on the estate has been valued by Messrs. Driver and Clutton at 10,300 *l.*, and that I have received from them a joint report, dated the 27th ultimo, stating that they have ascertained the excess of quantity to be 217 A. 3 R. 1 P. over the quantity set forth in the agreement for the purchase, and that they have determined the value thereof to be paid by the Crown to be 7,900 *l.*, from which, however, a deduction of 1,323 *l.* has since been agreed to be made on account of an excess of land tax over what was stated in the agreement having been found to be chargeable upon the property.

"That report will be verified by declaration, pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62.

"The total area of the property is, therefore, found to be 1,652 A. 2 R. 25 P., and the consideration money to be paid for the same will be as follows, viz.:—

Consideration money specified in agreement	£. 75,000
Ditto for excess of land	7,900
Timber	10,300
	£. 93,200
Deduct for excess of land tax	1,323
TOTAL	£. 91,877

with such additional sum as the tenant right of the portions in hand may be valued at.

"I accordingly return herewith your Lordships' before referred to warrant of the 25th of August 1866, and recommend that a new warrant be issued by your Lordships cancelling the same, and in lieu thereof authorising me to purchase from the Trustees of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians, and all other necessary persons, the property (with the timber thereon) shown by red colour on the sheet of the Ordnance Map annexed to my report of the 6th of August 1866, and now found to contain about 1,652 A. 2 R. 25 P., situated at or near to Esher, in the county of Surrey, and to pay out of the capital of the land revenue the sum of 91,877 *l.* as the consideration for such purchase, together with such sum as the tenant right of the portions in hand may be valued at, and the necessary expenses attending or incidental to the completion of the transaction.

"I have &c.

"The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury." (signed) "*Charles Gore.*"

"After our hearty commendations,—

"Having considered your report, dated 19th June 1867, and approved thereof, These are to cancel our warrant of the 25th August 1866 (No. 13,131), and in lieu thereof to authorise and require you to purchase from the Trustees of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians, and all other necessary persons, the property (with the timber thereon) shown by red colour on the sheet of the Ordnance Map annexed to your report of 6th August 1866, and now found to contain about 1,652 A. 2 R. 25 P., situated at or near to Esher, in the county of Surrey, and to pay out of the capital of the land revenue the sum of 91,877 *l.* as the consideration for such purchase, together with such sum as the tenant right of the portion in hand may be valued at, and together with the necessary expenses attending or incidental to the completion of the transaction.

"For which this shall be your warrant.

"Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
this 29th day of June 1867. (signed) "*G. G. Montgomery*,
"*Henry Whitmore*."

"The Hon. Charles Gore,
&c. &c. &c."

In all cases of lease, sale, enfranchisement, exchange, or purchase, of which the particulars are detailed in this Report, and in the Appendices, the surveys and estimates of the land and hereditaments included in such transactions were made by competent surveyors, who have in each case certified by a report, verified by a declaration, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, the fair worth or value, in their judgment, of the lands and hereditaments surveyed, except in cases where, from the nature of the property, the value could not be known by a survey or inspection, or where, from other causes specified in the 62nd section of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, a preliminary survey and estimate have been dispensed with.

IN consequence of the opinion expressed in a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, there have been inserted in each Annual Report, since the year 1850, five additional Schedules; viz.—

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of property acquired for Her Majesty by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2nd. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3rd. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenues, under leases, or agreements for leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures, if any, in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcations have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken, for the recovery of the Monies.

I have now inserted these Schedules in the Appendix to the present Report. Appendix, No. 11. (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.), (E.)

THE APPENDIX (A. A.) contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and received within the year ended 31st March 1868, and the application of all such Monies, including payment into the Exchequer of £. 345,000 as surplus Income arising from those possessions, as well as the appropriation of the Capital Monies arising from the sale of portions of the possessions of the Crown during the same period. Appendix (A. A.)

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st of March 1867, has been audited, and, under a re-arrangement of the system of accounting to the Comptroller and Auditor General, the monthly Accounts can be completed at an earlier date than heretofore, and these Accounts have been rendered for examination up to and including the month of May last.

CHARLES GORE. L.S.

Office of Woods, &c.,
29th June 1868.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, N° 1.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in both days inclusive: showing, The Dates of Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees; the same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved

Note.—In the instances distinguished by an asterisk (*) the former Leases comprised other Premises beyond those

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	BERKS:			£. s. d.
1867:	Ascot Heath:			
May 21	A Piece of Ground, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 15 P., with the Messuage erected thereon, in the Parish of Sunninghill.	- - The Rev. Edward Barnard Ainger.	- - 98 years from 10th October 1866.	10 - - for the first year, and 13 10 - during the remainder of the term.
Dec. 31	A Piece of Ground, containing about 3 A. 2 R., with the Messuage erected thereon, intended to be called the Royal Hotel, and the Coach-houses and Stables adjoining, and situated in the same Parish.	- - The Ascot Hotel and Stables Company (Limited).	- - 94 years from 10th October 1866.	25 - -
1868:	Windsor:			
Jan. 29	Two Pieces of Ground, with the two Cottages erected thereon, situated in Helena Road, in the Parish of New Windsor.	James Stanley Wootton	- - 97¾ years from 10th October 1867.	- - These Pieces of Ground are part of 2 R. 30 P., agreed to be let to Mr. G. Cartland, jun., for Building purposes, at progressive yearly Rents, amounting ultimately to 25 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole Rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each Plot cannot be stated - -
Mar. 28	A Piece of Ground, with the cottage thereon, situated as above.	John Francis Arnold -	- - 97¼ years from 5th April 1868.	
„ 31	Ditto - - ditto - - -	Joseph Kirrage - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - - ditto - - -	Edward Dowsett -	- ditto - -	
	CHESTER:			
„ 18	A Piece of Land, below high-water mark of the River Mersey, containing 7 Acres, adjacent to New Brighton, in the Township of Liscard, together with the Pier and Landing Stage, and the Promenade Pier erected or to be erected thereon, and the right of Passage or Ferry, called the New Brighton Ferry, across the River Mersey between New Brighton and the opposite coast, in the County of Lancaster, as the same is now enjoyed by the Wallasey Local Board.	- - The Wallasey Local Board.	- - 75 years from 10th October 1864.	54 - - during the first three years, and 64 - - during remainder of the term.

England belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, The Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted:—and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

contained in the New Leases, and consequently a proportionate part only of the former Value Rent and Fine is shown.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
10 – – for the first year, and 13 10 – during the remainder of the term.	- -	1,200 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. This Land, which formed a portion of Ascot Heath, was awarded to the Crown under the Windsor Forest Inclosure Act of 1813, and was last let for grazing, with the rest of the Heath, at a rent for the whole of 32 *l.* per annum.		
25 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings				
2 – – for each Cottage.	- -					
2 – –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - -	- - This forms a portion of between 6 and 7 Acres of Land that have been held on yearly tenancies, at rents amounting on an average to 11 *l.* per acre.		
2 – –	- -					
2 – –	- -					
54 – – during the first three years, and 64 – – during the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - The surrender of a former Lease, and the partial surrender of two other Leases, in addition to the expense incurred, and to be incurred by the Lessees in pulling down a former Pier and Landing Stage, and in the erection of two new Piers and a Landing Stage.	- - Part of the demised Land, with Pier and Landing-stage thereon, which have been pulled down, was last held under a Lease for a term of 70½ years from the 5th April 1851, at the annual rent of 21 *l.*; this Lease has been surrendered. Other parts of the demised Land were last held, with other property, under two Leases, dated 4th of October 1859, and 3rd of July 1862 respectively, which have been partially surrendered without any abatement being made in the rents thereby reserved. The residue of the demised premises was not before in Lease.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1868:	CORNWALL:			
Jan. 22	All Mines, Veins, and Beds of Metal and Metallic Ore and other Minerals within or under the Bed or Soil of the Sea, below and from low-water mark, as far Seaward as the Wheal Castle Mine, situated in front of the Kenidjack Estate, in the Parish of St. Just in-Penwith, can or may be extended.	- - John Usticke Scobell, The Right Hon. Evelyn Viscount Falmouth, and John Borlase.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1861, determinable by the Lessees at the expiration of any year of the term upon giving six months' notice.	Uncertain -
	DURHAM:			
Feb. 10	The Mines, Beds, and Seams of Coal and Culm, and the Mines or Beds and Seams of Ironstone and Fireclay within and under certain Land, being part of the Foreshore and Bed of the River Tyne, and of the Sea adjoining, to and below high-water mark, and extending therefrom Seaward to the distance of two miles, and lying between the midstream of the River Tyne and the southern boundary of the Parish of Whitburn.	- - William Fenwick Blackett, Hilton Philipson, Charles William Anderson, and Collingwood Lindsay Wood.	- - 31 years from 30th August 1867, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term upon giving 12 months' notice.	Uncertain -
" 17	The Mines, Beds, and Seams of Coal and Culm, Ironstone and Fireclay, within and under certain Land, being part of the Foreshore and Bed of the Sea, partly above and partly below low-water mark, and lying between the Southern Boundary of the Whitburn Township and the Northern Boundary of Ryhope Township, within the limits defined by the Lease, and a Plan annexed thereto.	- - William Stobart, Thomas Charles Thompson, and Charles William Bell.	- - 31 years from 30th August 1868, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term upon giving 12 months' notice.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 – – and a royalty of 1-48th part of the value of all tin, tin ore, and tin stuff, and 1-36th part of the value of all copper and copper ores, and all other metals and metallic ores and mineral substances raised and sold after the same shall have been dressed and made merchantable.	- - -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
- - A Rent of 14*s.* for every ten, consisting of 48 tons 11 cwts. 74 lbs. of coal and culm gotten and brought to bank, after deduction of 1-15th for colliery consumption, cleaning, waling, and screening brasses, rubbish, and waste, such tentale rent not to be less than the following sums, viz., 300 *l.* during the first five years, 600 *l.* during the next three years, and 1,000 *l.* during the remainder of the term. The short workings of one year to be made up in any subsequent year of the term, and a royalty of 3 *d.* for every ton, consisting of 20 cwts. of ironstone and fireclay wrought and gotten.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
- - A Rent of 15*s.* for every ten, consisting of 48 tons 11 cwts. 74 lbs. of coal and culm, gotten and brought to bank, after deduction of 1-15th for colliery consumption, cleaning, waling, and screening brasses, rubbish and waste, such tentale rent not to be less than the following sums, viz., 500 *l.* during the first three years, 1,000 *l.* during the next three years, 1,500 *l.* during the next three years, and 2,000 *l.* during the remainder of the term. The short workings of one year to be made up in any subsequent year of the term, and a royalty of 4 *d.* for every ton, consisting of 20 cwts. of ironstone and fireclay wrought and gotten.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:	DURHAM AND YORK:			£. s. d.
Nov. 18	A Piece of Land, being part of the Bed and Foreshore of the River Tees, in the Parishes of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the County of Durham, and of Thornaby or Stainton, in the County of York.	- - The Stockton and Middlesbrough Water-works Company.	- - 99 years from 5th July 1867.	1 - -
	ESSEX:			
	STAPLEFORD ABBOTS ESTATE:			
Oct. 18	A Farm House, with the Barn, Stables, Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing about 123 A. 1 R. 12 P., called Hammond's Farm, situated in the Parish of Stapleford Abbots.	Edwin Mollett - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1866.	180 - -
" "	A Farm House, with the Barn, Stables, Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing about 255 A. 2 R. 9 P., called Stapleford Hall Farm, situated in the same Parish, and Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 128 A. 1 R. 26 P., situated on Bourne Plain in the Parishes of Stapleford Abbotts and Lambourne.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	380 - -
" "	A Farm House, with the Barn, Stables, Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing about 250 A. 1 R. 38 P., called Battleshall Farm, situated in the Parishes of Stapleford Abbotts and Lambourne.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	212 - - for the first year, and 312 - - during the remainder of the term.
	KENT:			
	ELTHAM ESTATE:			
June 11	Two Pieces of Ground on the West side of Victoria Road, together with two Messuages thereon, called respectively Clifton House and Parkfield House.	Benjamin Wilson -	- - 94 years from 10th October 1866.	- This Piece of Ground is part of 7 A. 1 R. 16 P., of the Estate agreed to be let to Benjamin Wilson, for Building purposes, at a rent of 74 *l.* per annum, subsequently increased to 77 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, in consideration of the redemption of the Tithe Rent Charge, but the proportion of the estimated value applicable to this Plot cannot be stated.

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 - -	- -	- -	- - The surrender of the Lease mentioned in the next column, and the expense to be incurred by the Company in the construction of a Bridge upon the Land for the conveyance of Water by means of Pipes to be laid down upon the Bridge.	- - Not before in Lease. By a Lease, dated the 11th August 1866, there was demised to the same Company, the right to lay down, continue, and maintain three cast-iron pipes under the Foreshore and bed of the River Tees for a term of 99 years from the 1st October 1865.		
180 - - and 5 *l.* per cent. on any amount that may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, and in the underdrainage of the Land.			- - The surrender of the Lease held by the Lessee for a term extending to 10th October 1877.	153 - -	155 - - subsequently increased to 177 1 9	
				by interest on expenditure by the Crown in the under drainage of the land.		
				As regards the Premises firstly specified,		
380 - - with a per-centage on expenditure as above.				230 - -	225 - - subsequently increased to 282 4 7	
	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least in the value of the Buildings.	- - The surrender of the Lease of Stapleford Hall Farm, held by the Lessee for a term extending to 10th October 1877, and of an agreement for a Lease of Bourne Plain for a term expiring at the same time.	by interest on expenditure by the Crown upon Buildings, and in the under drainage of the lands. The Premises secondly described were not before in Lease, being an allotment to the Crown in the year 1864, under the Act for the Inclosure of Lands in the Parishes of Stapleford Abbotts and Lambourne, and since that period have been let to Mr. Mollett at a rent of 80 *l.*		
212 - - for the first year, and 312 - - during the remainder of the term, with a per-centage on expenditure as above.				- - The farm was purchased by the Crown in the year 1858, at which time it was held upon a Lease for a term extending to Michaelmas 1866, at a yearly rent of 300 *l.* 11 *s.*, subsequently increased to 329 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*, by interest on expenditure by the Crown in remodelling the farm buildings.		
18 18 9	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - The Premises agreed to be demised to Mr. Wilson consisted of a House and Land, which were last held under an Agreement for a Lease, at a Rent of 45 *l.*, by the Rev. William Lees, subject to an expenditure being incurred by the Lessee in the erection of a new House; but at his request that Agreement was annulled, and the present arrangement entered into with Mr. Wilson.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:	Kent—Eltham Estate—*continued.* Burnt Ash Lane:			
May 17	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 10, Oxford Terrace.	Samuel Charles Hemming.	- - 97 years from 5th April 1867.	- - These Pieces of Ground are part of 25 Acres of the Estate, agreed to be let to Mr. Goolden Perrin for Building purposes, at progressive yearly Rents amounting ultimately to 750 *l.* per annum, subsequently increased to 753 *l.* 16 *s.*, in consequence of an expenditure incurred by the Crown in the construction of a sewer. Five Pieces, containing together about 1 R. 6 P. of the Land, with a Messuage erected upon each of them, were granted to Mr. Perrin, who then assigned his interest in the residue of the Land, containing about 24 A. 2 R. 34 P., to Mr. Samuel Charles Hemming. Care will be taken that the whole Rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the Property, but the proportion of the estimated value applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 2, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 3, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 4, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 5, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
June 7	A Piece of Ground, together with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 7 and 8, Dovercourt Villas.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ 29	Ditto - ditto, being Nos. 5 and 6, ditto	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Sept. 9	Ditto - ditto, being Nos. 3 and 4, ditto	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Dec. 11	Ditto - ditto, being Nos. 1 and 2, ditto	- ditto - - -	- - 96½ years from 10th October 1867.	
June 27	Six Pieces of Ground, together with Six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, Crown Villas.	John Pound - -	- - 92½ years from 5th April 1867.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the letting to Mr. Wilson, is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of 4 A. 0 R. 24 P. of the Estate agreed to be let to John Pound, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly Rents, amounting ultimately to 150 *l.* per annum, and increased to 159 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*, in respect of interest on expenditure by the Crown in construction of a sewer, and in redemption of Tithe Rent Charge.
1868:				
Mar. 6	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 4, Crown Villas.	- ditto - - -	- - 91¾ years from 5th January 1868.	
1867:	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (South Side):			
April 25	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, called Richmond Lodge.	Augustus Frederick Christian Meyer.	- - 93 years from 5th January 1867.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the letting to Mr. Wilson, is equally applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form part of 12 A. 1 R. of the Estate, agreed to be let to William Harding, and by him assigned to Thomas Miller Whittaker for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 335 *l.* per annum.
„ „	Ditto - ditto, called Horn Park Lodge	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
August 12	Ditto - ditto, called Myrtle Lodge -	Matthew Wright -	- ditto - -	
Dec. 31	Ditto - ditto, called Carlton Lodge -	Augustus Frederick Christian Meyer.	- - 92¼ years from 10th October 1867.	

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2 – –						
2 – –						
2 – –						
2 – –						
1 – – for each messuage.				- - Nearly the whole of the Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Goolden Perrin formed part of a Farm, which was let upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per acre. The residue formed part of another Farm that was last demised, at a rent equivalent to about 2 *l.* 16 *s.* per acre.		
1 – – for each messuage.						
1 – – for each messuage.						
1 – – for each messuage.						
2 – –		- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.			
9 18 4				*12 9 – for the 4 A. 0 R. 24 P. of Land agreed to be let to Mr. John Pound, at an ultimate rent of 150 *l.*	*12 9 –	
18 – –						
20 – –				- - The Premises agreed to be demised to Mr. Harding, comprised a House and Paddock, held at a rent of 110 *l.*, and about 8 acres of adjoining Land, held at a rent equivalent to about 3 *l.* per acre.		
2 – –						
22 – –						

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	KENT—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (South Side)—*continued.*			
1868:				
Feb. 17	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 4, Horn Park Villas.	Nathan Nevard - -	- - 96½ years from 5th January 1868.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the letting to Mr. Wilson, is equally applicable to this Piece of Ground, which forms part of 5 Acres of the Estate, agreed to be let to Nathan Nevard for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 175 *l.* per annum.
1867:				
Sept. 13	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, called the Elms.	Thomas French -	- - 94½ years from 5th April 1867.	15 15
„ „	Ditto - ditto, called Eltham Hall -	ditto -	- ditto - -	15 15 -
1868:	NORTH PARK ROAD:			
Jan. 24	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, North Park Road.	Abraham Hammond -	- - 96 years from 10th October 1867.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the letting to Mr. Wilson, is equally applicable to this Piece of Ground, which forms part of 6 Acres, agreed to be let to Mr. Abraham Hammond for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 130 *l.* per annum.

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
15 - -				- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Nevard formed part of a Farm which was let to Mr. Blenkiron, to whom an abatement of Rent was made in consequence of the abstraction of this Land of 25 *l.* per annum.		
16 13 11 (including 18 *s.* 11 *d.* in respect of redeemed Tithe Rent Charge) -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - This Land formed part of some Nursery Grounds, which were let at a rent equivalent to about 5 *l.* 13 *s.* per acre.		
16 13 11 (including 18 *s.* 11 *d.* in respect of redeemed Tithe Rent Charge) -						
20 - -				- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Hammond formed part of some Nursery Grounds, let at a rent of which the proportion applicable to that part was 24 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.*		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	KENT—*continued.*			
	Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
	VICTORIA PLACE:			
1868:				
March 20	A Piece of Ground, situated on the South side of the High Street, in Eltham, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, Victoria Place.	Abraham Hammond -	- - 96½ years from 10th October 1867.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the letting to Mr. Wilson is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of 2 R. 12 P. of the Estate agreed to be let to Messrs. George Bird Gates and William Thomas Gates for building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 30 *l.* per annum, afterwards increased to 30 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* in respect of the redemption of Tithe Rent Charge -
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 3, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 4, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	VICTORIA VILLAS:			
„ 5	A Piece of Ground, situated in Victoria Road, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Victoria Villas.	- ditto - - -	- - 96¾ years from 5th July 1867.	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 2, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
1867:				
Oct. 7	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 3 R. 11 P., situated adjacent to Pippin Hall Farm, in the Parish of Eltham.	Thomas Westbrook -	- - 13½ years from 5th April 1867.	7 - -
	MAISON DIEU ESTATE:			
	ALBERT TERRACE:			
Aug. 23	A Piece of Ground, situated in the Maison Dieu Road, in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 5, in Albert Terrace.	Thomas Chaney - -	- - 99 years from 5th January 1860.	2 10 -
„ 27	Ditto - ditto, being No. 4, in ditto	William Walter Browning.	- ditto - -	2 - -

- - - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
10 - -						
4 12 9						
2 - -						
	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	*3 9 - for the 2 R. 12 P. agreed to be let to Messrs. Gates.	*3 9 -	
2 - -						
2 - -						
7 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the Land purchased in the year 1866 from the Trustees and Feoffees of Philipott's Charity. *Vide* 45th Report to Parliament (1867), page 53. At that period it was held at a rent of 5*l.* 5*s.* upon a yearly tenancy, which was determined at Lady-day 1867.		
A Peppercorn for the first year, 2 - - for the second year, and 2 10 - during the remainder of the term. A Peppercorn for the first year, and 2 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease, being a portion of the Estate let upon a yearly tenancy pending arrangements for letting parts of it for building purposes.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	KENT—Maison Dieu Estate—*cont^d^*.			£. s. d.
1867:	CLYDE VILLAS:			
May 14	A Piece of Ground, in the same Road, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 7, Clyde Villas.	Thomas Jeffery - -	- - 93½ years from 10th October 1866.	- - These Pieces of Ground are Portions of a total area of 21 A. 0 R. 25 P., parcel of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, agreed to be let to Mr. Charles Benjamin Gorely, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 550 *l.* per annum, subsequently increased to 564 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.*, in consideration of the redemption of certain Tithe Rent Charges, and afterwards further increased to 573 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* in respect of expenditure by the Crown in the formation of a new Road. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.
July 24	Ditto - ditto, being No. 8, ditto -	Walter Hooker - -	- - 93 years from 5th April 1867.	
	DOUR STREET:			
„ 23	A Piece of Ground, situated in Dour Street, in the same Parish, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 48, in Dour Street.	Alfred George - -	- ditto - -	
Oct. 29	Ditto - ditto, being No. 37, in ditto	Richard Adams - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	A Piece of Ground, situated in Dour Street, in the same Parish, together with Three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 34, 35, and 36, in Dour Street.	William Pilcher - -	- ditto - -	
	LANCASTER:			
	MANOR OF MUCHLAND:			
July 31	All Iron-stone, and Iron Ore, within, under, or upon a Parcel of Land, situated in the Manor of Muchland.	Myles Kennedy - -	- - 1 year from 5th April 1867.	Uncertain -
„ „	Ditto - - ditto - - -	James Fisher - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -
„ „	Ditto - - ditto - - -	Robert Hannay - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -
„ „	Ditto - - ditto - - -	- - James Kellett Hodgson.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -
„ „	Ditto - - ditto - - -	John Brogden, *et al* -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
5 – –	- -	350 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				
5 – –	- -	- ditto -				
2 4 –	- -	120 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - A small part, containing 1 A. 1 R. 10 P. of the Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. *Vide* 42nd Report to Parliament (1864), page 77. The residue is part of 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 19*l.*, the proportion of which rent, applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon, so agreed to be demised, is 7*l.*		
2 8 –	- -	- ditto -				
2 8 – for each Messuage.	- -	- ditto - as regards each Messuage.				
5 – – and a Royalty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton of 2,640 lbs. on all the Iron-stone and Iron Ore raised.	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain -	5 – – and a Royalty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton of 2,640 lbs. on all Iron-stone and Iron Ore raised.	
- - ditto - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
5 – – and a Royalty of 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all the Iron-stone and Iron Ore raised.	- -	- -	- - - -	- ditto -	5 – – and a Royalty of 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all Iron-stone and Iron Ore raised.	
- - ditto - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
- - ditto - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:	LANCASTER—Manor of Muchland—*continued.*			£. s. d.
Aug. 12	All Iron-stone, and Iron Ore, within, under, or upon a Parcel of Land, situated in the Manor of Muchland.	- - James Booth, Joseph Smethurst, and Thomas Ralph Buckley.	- - 1 year from 5th April 1867.	Uncertain -
„ 19	Ditto - - ditto - - -	- - James Dees, Joseph Fletcher, John Musgrave, and Charles Fisher.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -
Sept. 12	Ditto - - ditto - - -	- - James Booth, Joseph Smethurst, and Thomas Ralph Buckley.	- - 1 year from 5th July 1867.	- ditto - -
Oct. 16	Ditto - - ditto - - -	- - Edward Jones Shollick and Robert Turner Bywater.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -
	LINCOLN:			
	WHAPLODE AND MOULTON ESTATE:			
June 7	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 6A. 2R. 14P., situated in the Parish of Moulton.	John Crawley - -	- - 10 years from 10th October 1866.	20 - -
	WYBERTON ESTATE:			
„ 20	A Cottage, with the Outbuildings, Garden Ground, and Land, containing in the whole about 8A. 2R. 17P., situated in the Parish of Wyberton.	Thomas Minta - -	- - 3½ years from 5th April 1867.	30 - -
	MIDDLESEX:			
	BURY STREET:			
Sept. 7	A Messuage, No. 26, Bury Street -	- - The Right Honourable Henry Charles Earl Cadogan.	- - 6¾ years from 5th April 1868.	109 - -
	CUMBERLAND MARKET:			
July 10	Two open Pieces of Ground or paved Areas, situated in the Parish of St. Pancras, used as a Market for the Sale of Hay and Straw, and called "Cumberland Market," and all the Rents, Tolls, and Duties, authorised by the Act 11 Geo. 2, c. 14, to be received from persons using the said Market for the Sale of Hay and Straw.	Thomas John Bolton -	- - 7 years from 5th April 1867. -	- - The Premises were let by Tender, and the Lessee and another person each offered the same Rent, which was higher than any other Tender.

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5 - - and a Royalty of 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all the Iron-stone and Iron Ore raised.	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain -	5 - - and a Royalty of 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all Iron-stone and Iron Ore raised.	
- - ditto - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- ditto -	- ditto.	
- - ditto - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
5 - - and a Royalty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton of 2,640 lbs. on all the Iron-stone and Iron Ore raised.	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain -	5 - - and a Royalty of 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all Iron-stone and Iron Ore raised, as respects part of the Ground; the remainder of the Ground was not before in Lease.	
20 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the Land purchased from John Moseley, otherwise Moulsey. *Vide* 45th Report to Parliament (1867), page 53.		
30 - -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	- - These Premises had previously been let upon a yearly Tenancy, at a rent of 20 *l.*		
109 - -	- -	800 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - - -	75 - -	53 16 -	100 - -
275 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The premises were last let by Tender to the present Lessee, who offered the highest rent for them.	226 - -	

Appendix, No. 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
1867:	High Holborn:			£. s. d.
July 13	A Messuage, No. 145, High Holborn	Alfred Joseph Billing -	- - 21 years from 5th July 1866.	35 - -
	Pall Mall:			
„ 31	A Messuage, No. 11 (formerly No. 20), Pall Mall.	- - Horatio Honnewill Hammick.	- - 30 years from 10th October 1864.	190 - -
Oct. 9	A Messuage, No. 14 Pall Mall -	- - Frederick Augustus Kunow Waldemar Von Oppen.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1870.	390 - -
	Piccadilly:			
May 9	A Messuage, No. 3, Piccadilly -	Thomas Mason Pretious	- - 21 years from 5th April 1866.	155 - -
	Spring Gardens:			
„ 21	A Messuage, No. 23, New Street, Spring Gardens, with the Stable and Coach-house at the rear.	Alexander Williams -	- - 7 years from 5th July 1865, determinable by either party on any quarter-day, upon giving 12 months' notice.	210 - -

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
35 - -	- -	400 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.		- - The last Lease was granted by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c., under the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 87, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, for a term of 14 years from the 25th March 1852, at a rent of 28 *l.*, and the Property was transferred to the Land Revenue, under the provisions of "The Downing Street Public Offices Extension Act, 1855."		
190 - -	- -	2,000 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.		75 - -	28 - - for the first 16½ years, and 44 1 7 afterwards.	146 - -
260 - -	1,621 6 -	2,500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises.	75 - -	45 18 6	373 - -
130 - -	350 15 -	750 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.		- - In the year 1798 a Lease was granted to Mr. William Eppey, of two Houses in Piccadilly, and one in Tichborne Street, at 17 *l.* per annum, and of four Houses in Tichborne Street, at 31 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum, for a Building term which expired on the 5th April 1866. These last Houses were pulled down and rebuilt, three new Houses occupying the site. The House now let is part of the Premises included in the above Lease.		
- - A Peppercorn, during the first half-year, and 210 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	1,500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.		140 - -	88 14 -	613 - -

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.
	SWALLOW STREET:			
October 25	A Piece of Ground on the West side of Swallow Street, with Stables and Coach-houses thereon, and Vaults under the Land, and a Building on the South side of the Land.	- - The Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Zetland.	- - 80 years from 10th October 1870.	130 - -
	TICHBORNE STREET:			
April 12	A Messuage, No. 26, Tichborne Street	Benjamin Alexander -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1866.	80 - -
	VICTORIA PARK:			
	APPROACH ROAD:			
July 9	A Piece of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 80, Approach Road.	Margaret Blackmur -	- - 86½ years from 5th July 1867 -	- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of two Plots, containing together about 3 R. 4 P., agreed to be let to John Saunders, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 92 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each Plot, cannot be stated.
Sept. 25	Ditto - No. 81 - ditto -	Henry Jacoby - -	- ditto - -	
July 10	Ditto - No. 82 - ditto -	Joseph Birch - -	- ditto - -	
1868:	DENMARK TERRACE:			
Feb. 17	A Piece of Ground in Bonner's Road, partly at the rear of the Messuages, Nos. 1 to 6, Denmark Terrace, with the Buildings thereon, used as Workshops, and a Gateway and Passage leading from Bonner's Road to the said Workshops and Ground adjoining.	George Holgate - -	- - 88 years from 5th January 1866	- - This Piece of Ground is a portion of a Plot agreed to be let to George Holgate for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 45 *l.* per annum. The whole rent has been properly secured by the Leases which have been granted, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 130 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Stables and Coach-houses.	126 - -	78 1 -	742 - -
80 - -	- -	800 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises.	- - In the year 1798 a Lease was granted to Mr. William Eppey of two Houses in Piccadilly, and one in Tichborne Street, at 17 *l.* per annum, and of four Houses in Tichborne Street, at 31 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum, for a building term which expired on the 5th April 1866. These last Houses were pulled down and rebuilt, three new Houses occupying the site. The House now let is part of the Premises included in the above Lease.		
6 - -						
6 - -	- -	320 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 20, out of monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
6 - -						
12 - -	- -	300 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - ditto - - -	- - Not before in Lease. This Piece of Ground forms a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			£. s. d.
1868:	Eaton Terrace:			
Jan. 22	Six Pieces of Ground in Grove Street Road, with Six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Eaton Terrace.	Alfred Borton - -	- - 85¾ years from 5th April 1868.	- - The observation made in this Column in the case of the Plots of Land let to John Saunders, is equally applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form portions of a Plot, containing 1 A. 3 R. 13 P., agreed to be let to Alfred Borton for building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 110 *l.* per annum
1867:	Franklin Terrace:			
July 6	Six Pieces of Ground in Grove Street Road, with Six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Franklin Terrace.	- ditto - - -	- - 86½ years from 5th July 1867.	
1868:	Gore Crescent:			
Jan. 15	A Piece of Ground in Gore Crescent, with a Messuage thereon, known as Grosvenor House.	Henry Bagge - -	- ditto - -	- - The observation made in this Column in the case of the Plots of Land let to John Saunders, is equally applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form portions of a Plot, containing 2 R. 11 P., agreed to be let to Henry Bagge for building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 40 *l.* per annum -
„ 18	Ditto - ditto, known as Belgrave House.	- ditto -	- ditto -	
	Gore Road:			
Feb. 17	A Piece of Ground in Gore Road, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Gore Road.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - - No. 2 - ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
- 2 - for each House for the first two years, and - 10 - for each House during the remainder of the term.	- -	300 - - at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				
- 2 - for each House for the first three years, and - 10 - for each House during the remainder of the term.	- -	270 - - at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				
10 - -	- -	900 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
10 - -	- -	- ditto -				
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 8 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	600 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -				

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1868:	GREENWOOD TERRACE:			
Jan. 18	Two Pieces of Ground in St. Thomas's Road, with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 15 and 16, Greenwood Terrace.	John Thomas Greenwood.	- - 86¼ years from 5th April 1867.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the Plots let to John Saunders is equally applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form portions of a Plot containing 2 R. 15 P., agreed to be let to William Redgrave, for building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 100 *l.* per annum.
Mar. 18	Ditto - Nos. 13 and 14, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
1867:	GROVE STREET ROAD:			
May 27	A Piece of Ground in Grove Street Road, with a Messuage thereon, known as Osmond House.	William James Avenell	- ditto - -	- - These Pieces of Ground are further portions of a Plot, containing 1 A. 3 R. 13 P., agreed to be let to Alfred Borton, for building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 110 *l.* per annum -
Nov. 13	Ditto - known as Florence Villas.	Matthew Lownds -	- ditto - - -	
Dec. 17	Ditto - known as Melrose Villa.	Alfred Borton - -	- ditto - -	
1868:	LANSMERE TERRACE:			- - The observation made in this column in the case of the Plots of Land let to John Saunders, is equally applicable to these Pieces of Ground which form portions of a Plot, containing about 2 A. 1 R. 7 P., agreed to be let to William Scaddan, for building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 225 *l.* per annum
Feb. 7	Four Pieces of Ground in Old Ford Road, with Four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18, Lansmere Terrace.	William Scaddan -	- - 86½ years from 5th July 1867.	
Jan. 16	Ditto - Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22, Lansmere Terrace.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES.		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
6 5 – for each House.	- -	550 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3–4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				
6 5 – for each House.	- -	- ditto -				
10 – –	- -	420 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3–4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				
1 – – for the first year, 6 5 – for the second year, and 10 – – during the remainder of the term.	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- ditto - -		- ditto -				
– 15 – for each House for the first year, and 7 – – for each House during the remainder of the term.	- -	400 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3–4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				
7 – – for each House.	- -	- ditto -				

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Middlesex—Victoria Park—*continued.*			£. s. d.
1868:	Nelson Terrace:			
March 6	Two Pieces of Ground in Wick Lane, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 6, and 8, Nelson Terrace.	Robert James Morgan	- - 87¼ years from 10th October 1866.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the Plots let to John Saunders is equally applicable to these pieces of ground which form portions of a plot, containing about 2 r. 13 p., agreed to be let to James Collins Baum, for building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 30*l.* per annum.
1867:	Oxford:			
June 24	Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 14 a. 3 r. 16 p., with the Buildings thereon, situated in the Parish of Whichwood.	John Morris - -	- - 7 years from 10th October 1866.	49 – 9 and Royalty uncertain.
	Surrey:			
	Egham Estate.			
May 28	A Piece of Land, containing about 3 r. 30 p., situated in Egham Field, and part of the Manor Farm, in the Parish of Egham.	Henry Charles Paice -	- - 13¼ years from 5th July 1866.	8 – –
	Esher Estate.			
July 26	The right and liberty of hunting, shooting, sporting, and killing game upon the Farm, containing about 77 a. 0 r. 28 p., called Winterhouse Farm, situated in the Parish of Esher.	John Cole - - -	- - 18 years from 10th October 1866, determinable by either party at the end of the first four or 11 years.	5 – –
Sept. 12	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 29 a. 3 r. 39 p., situated adjacent to Milbourne House and Grounds, in the same Parish.	John Bacon - -	- - 20 years from 10th October 1867.	95 – –

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
3 7 – for each House.	- -	150 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a Portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
49 0 9 and a Royalty of 1*s.* per 1,000 on all Bricks, Pipes, or other Ware made or manufactured on the Lands.	- -	- -	--The Lessees to erect a Kiln on the Ground, and furnish the Crown with Bricks or Pipes, if required, at certain specified prices.	- - These Premises had previously been let upon a yearly tenancy at the same rent and Royalty.		
8 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Land was included in a Lease of the Manor Farm, granted to Mr. John Argent for a term extending to the 10th October 1880, of whom a surrender of this Parcel was taken, in consideration of a reduction of 2*l.* 10*s.* in his rent, in order that it might be let at an accommodation rent to Mr. Paice, the owner of the Property to which it adjoins.		
5 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, the right having been reserved to the Crown in the Lease held by Mr. Cole of the Farm.		
95 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being a portion of the property which reverted to the Crown upon the death of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians on the 10th December 1865, since which period these Lands have been let to three several persons upon yearly tenancies at rents, amounting in the whole to 86 *l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*		

Appendix N° 1—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:	Surrey—Esher Estate—*continued.*			£. s. d.
Sept. 26	The right and liberty of fowling, shooting, sporting, and killing game over the Farms called Little Heath Farm, Bird's Hill Farm, and Oxshott Farm, and several Pieces of Wood and other Land adjoining and near thereto, containing in the whole about 1,070 acres, situated in the Parishes of Cobham and Stoke d' Abernon, with a Lodge for the Gamekeeper.	John Bacon - -	- - From year to year, from 1st March 1867.	- - -
Oct. 1	The right and liberty of fowling, shooting, sporting, and killing game over the Farms called Arbrook Farm, Horriden Farm, Copsham Farm, and Stokes Heath Farm, and several Pieces of Land adjoining or near thereto, containing in the whole about 538 A. 0 R. 38 P., situated in the Parishes of Thames Ditton and Cobham.	William Blenkiron -	- ditto - -	- - -
1868:	Frimley Estate:			
Feb. 6	Several Pieces of Land, containing about 16 A. 2 R. 27 P. situated at Frimley, in the Parish of Ash.	John Craig - -	- - 15½ years from 10th October 1867.	20 - -
„ „	Ditto - ditto, 13 A. 1 R. 16 P., ditto -	Charles Foy - -	- ditto - -	10 - -
„ „	Ditto, with the Cottage and other Buildings, containing together about 32 A. 1 R. 8 P. - ditto.	Henry Lovell - -	- ditto - -	23 10 -
	Richmond Estate:			
1867:	Crown Terrace:			- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of 2 A. 1 R. 27 P., agreed to be let to James Vale for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 120*l.* per annum, subsequently reduced to 117*l.* by the abstraction of 14 perches, agreed to be sold to the London and South Western Railway Company. Carewill be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.
April 1	A Piece of Ground situated in Ross's Meadow, in the Parish of Richmond, together with two Messuages thereon, being No. 30 and 32, Crown Terrace, Sheen Dale. -	Sarah Vickers, widow -	- - 93 years from 5th January 1867.	
„ 16	A Piece of Ground situated in Ross's Meadow, in the Parish of Richmond, together with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Crown Terrace, Sheen Dale.	Sarah Ann Wallis, widow.	- ditto - -	

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
150 - -	- -	200 - - at the least, for the Game-keeper's Lodge.				
			- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Lands form the greater part of the Property purchased from the trustees of His late Majesty the King of the Belgians. *Vide* Appendix, No. 10, page 64.		
100 - -	- -	- -				
20 - -	- -	- -	- - The surrender of a Lease of these and other Parcels of Land.	- - These premises form a portion of the Land let to J. Craig, at an ultimate rent of 70 *l.* per annum. *Vide* 40th Report to Parliament (1862), page 51.		
10 - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
23 10 -	- -	100 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	- - In this Lease to Henry Lovell is included the remaining portion of Land formerly let to J. Craig, and also the Lands formerly let to Edward Williams, at an ultimate rent of 19 *l.* (*Vide* 40th Report to Parliament (1862), page 51), of which possession was resumed in consequence of non-payment of rent.		
2 10 - for each Messuage	- -	150 - - at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - These Plots form a portion of 6 A. 1 R. 17 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent equivalent to about 4 *l.* per acre.		
2 10 - for each Messuage	- -	- ditto -				

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Surrey—Richmond Estate—*cont*[d].			
	Crown Public-house:			
1867:				
July 24	A Piece of Ground situated in the same Meadow, together with a Messuage thereon, called "The Crown" Public-house.	Richard Vale - -	- - 92½ years from 5th July 1867.	- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of 2 A. 1 R. 27 P., agreed to be let to James Vale for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 120*l.* per annum, subsequently reduced to 117 *l.* by the abstraction of 14 perches, agreed to be sold to the London and South Western Railway Company. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.
1868:				
Jan. 30	A Piece of Ground situated in the same Meadow, together with three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 11, 12, and 13 Sheen Dale Terrace.	Henry Higgs - -	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1868.	
	King's Farm Villas:			
1867:				
June 4	A Piece of Ground situated on the East side of Black Horse Lane, in the Parish of Mortlake, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 4, King's Farm Villas.	Tom Francis Skinner -	- - 98 years from 5th April 1867.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the Plot of Land let to James Vale is equally applicable to these pieces of Ground, which are portions of two Plots, containing together about 3 R. 16 P., and of two other Plots, containing together about 3 R. 32 P., agreed to be let to Tom Francis Skinner for building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 24 *l.* and 30 *l.* per annum respectively.
July 15	Ditto - ditto - being No. 3, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Sept. 9	Ditto - ditto - being No. 2, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- - 97¾ years from 5th July 1867.	
Nov. 23	Ditto - ditto - being No. 1, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	Manor Villas:			
1868:				
Jan. 20	A Piece of Ground situated on the East side of Black Horse Lane, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 6, Manor Villas.	- ditto - - -	- - 97¼ years from 5th January 1868.	
Mar. 23	Ditto - ditto - being No. 5, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- - 97 years from 5th April 1868.	

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
2 - -						
1 13 4 for each Messuage.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Building.	- - - -	- - These Plots form a portion of 6A. 1R. 17P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent equivalent to about 4 *l.* per acre.		
A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year, and 4 - - during the remainder of the term.						
A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year and 4 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings -	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Skinner forms parts of the Marshgate Farm Estate, let at a rent of 125 *l.* 10 *s.*, of which the proportion applicable to these parts was 8 *l.*		
A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year, and 4 10 - during the remainder of the term.						
4 10 -						
3 10 -						
- - -	- -	- ditto - -				
3 10 -						

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases Granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Surrey—Richmond Estate—*cont^d.*			£. s. d.
1868:	Maids of Honor Row:			
Feb. 12	A Messuage situated on the South-west side of Richmond Green, in the Parish of Richmond, being No. 2, Maids of Honor Row.	- - The Reverend James Wilkie.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1867, determinable by either party at the end of the first 7 or 14 years of the term.	75 - -
1867:	Kew Horse Road:			
May 14	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 13 P., and occupied as and for Nursery Ground, situated on the North-west side of the Kew Horse Road, between Richmond and Kew, in the Parish of Richmond, together with a Cottage and Outbuildings thereon.	- - George John Steell and William Thomas Steell.	- - 20 years from 10th October 1866.	50 - -
	Sudbrook Park Estate:			
June 6	A Piece of Land, containing about 2 R. 15 P., situated at Sudbrook, in the Parish of Kingston-upon-Thames.	- - Captain Lauchlan Bellingham Mackinnon.	- - 19 years from 5th April 1867.	6 10 -
	WILTS:			
	Bishops Cannings Estate:			
Oct. 15	A Farm House, with the Outbuildings, Cottage, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 128 A. 1 R. 16 P., situated in the Parish of Bishops Cannings.	Daniel Phipp - -	- - 15½ years from 5th April 1865.	35 - - for the first half of a year, and 160 - - during the remainder of the term.
	Bromham Estate:			
July 5	The Farm Houses, Outbuildings, Cottages, Buildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 238 A. 0 R. 12 P., called Abbott's Wood Farm and Still's Farm, situated in the Parish of Bromham.	Robert Reeves - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1865.	200 - - for the first year, and 386 - - during the remainder of the term.
„ 20	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 1 A. 0 R. 5 P., situated in the same parish.	William Gee - -	- - 14 years from 29th September 1866.	2 - -

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
75 - -	- -	1,000 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - - -	- - This Messuage formed one of four houses, comprising a Row, called Maids of Honor Row, of which a Lease was granted on the 12th of May 1808, for a term of 60 years and 264 days, from the 19th of January 1807, upon payment of a fine of 709 *l.* and a yearly rent of 75 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, and which Lease expired at Michaelmas 1867. Arrangements have been entered into for granting new Leases of the other three houses.		
50 - -	- -	500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in repairing the Cottage.	24 - -	24 - -	—
6 10 -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Piece of Land was last let upon a yearly tenancy at an accommodation rent of 10 *l.*		
35 - - for the first half of a year, and 160 - - during the remainder of the term, and 5 per cent. on any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any buildings.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	- - These Premises form part of the property purchased in the year 1858 from the Right Honourable Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt, M.P. *Vide* 37th Report to Parliament (1859), page 47. They were at that time held under a Lease for lives, at a yearly rent of 8 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*, and of the apportioned tithe rentcharge of 25 *l.* upon them, and they came into the hands of the Crown upon the death of the last life in the early part of the year 1865.		
200 - - for the first year, and 386 - - during the remainder of the term, and 5 per cent. on any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the under drainage of the land.	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - These Premises form part of the Property purchased in the year 1862 from Thomas Paul *et al.*—(*Vide* 41st Report to Parliament (1863), page 80). They were then let in small parcels to several persons upon yearly and other short tenancies, which it was considered desirable to determine, and form the whole into two Farms.		
2 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Pieces of Land, with Cottages thereon, were previously let upon weekly tenancies, but the Cottages being very old and dilapidated, and not worth repairing, were pulled down, and the Land has been now let to Mr. Gee, the lessee of the adjoining Crown Farm.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	YORK:			£. s. d.
1867:	Aclome:			
July 2	A Farm-house, with the Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 210 A. 3 R. 25 P., situated in the Manor and Parish of Aclome.	George Inman - -	- - 16 years from 5th April 1867.	240 - -
1868:	Hutton Low Cross:			
March 18	The Farm-houses, with the Barns, Stables, and other Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 597 A. 3 R. 19 P., parcel of the Crown Manor of Hutton Low Cross, situated in the Parish of Guisborough, in the North Riding.	Joseph Whitwell Pease	- - 21 years from 5th April 1866.	803 12 3 during the first two years, and 816 2 3 during the remainder of the term.
" "	All Mines, Quarries, Seams, or Strata of Ironstone and Iron Ore and Iron Pyrites lying within Hutton Common, and situated as above.	Joseph Whitwell Pease and Gurney Pease.	- - 28 years from 5th May 1868, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the 7th, 14th, or 21st year of the term.	Uncertain -
1867:	Skelton Cote:			
Nov. 22	A Farm-house, with the Outbuildings, Yards, Garden, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 255 A. 1 R. 3 P., situated in the Township of Bellerby, in the North Riding.	Robert Stirke - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1867.	200 - -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
240 – – and 5 per cent. on any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, and in the under-drainage of the Land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	260 12 2	260 12 – and 11 3 – subsequently charged in respect of an expenditure incurred by the Crown in the purchase of Manure and a waygoing crop from the former Lessee.	
803 12 3 during the first two years, and 816 2 3 during the remainder of the term, and 5 per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, and in the under-drainage of the Land.	- -	- ditto -	- - The surrender of a Lease granted on the 20th of May 1863, to himself, and of another Lease in which he had acquired the interest granted on the 9th of June 1863 to H. W. Thomas.	690 – –	690 – – and 21 11 – subsequently charged in respect of an expenditure incurred by the Crown in the purchase of a waygoing crop from the late Lessees. This Estate, which according to the former Leases, consisted of 576 A. 2 R. 14 P., has been increased to 597 A. 3 R. 19 P., by an exchange of certain portions with Mr. Pease. *Vide* 44th Report to Parliament (1866) p. 61.	
600 – – and 5 *d.* per ton of 22 cwt. on all the Ironstone, Iron Ore, and Iron Pyrites raised in excess of 633,600 cwts., and a Royalty of ¾ *d.* per ton of 22 cwt. of Iron-stone, Iron Ore, and Iron Pyrites which may be brought or carried through the Land from any adjoining Mine, and a further Royalty of ¼ *d.* per ton on all such last-mentioned Ironstone, Iron Ore, and Iron Pyrites as may be calcined upon the said Land.	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain -	2 – – and a Royalty of 5 *d.* per ton on all Ironstone and Iron Ore raised, not being less than 400 *l.* per annum for the first 1½ year, and of 800 *l.* per annum afterwards, and subsequently the following further Royalties became payable under special arrangements, viz.:—5 *d.* per ton on all Pyrites raised; ¾ *d.* per ton on all Ironstone and Iron Ore brought through the Lands from adjoining Mines, with ¼ *d.* additional if calcined on the Crown Land.	
200 – – and 5 per cent. on any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, and in the under-drainage of the Land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	210 – –	180 – – for the first four years, and 210 – – for the remainder of the term.	

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	York—*continued.*			£. s. d.
1867:	Swine Estate:			
May 28	The Farm-houses, with the Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, situated in the Parish of Swine, and containing altogether about 362 A. 0 R. 1 P.	Elisha Huntsman - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1867.	758 13 –
„ „	Ditto - - ditto - A. 493 R. 2 P. 9	- - John Jackson and Bartholomew Jackson.	- ditto - -	994 12 –
„ „	A Farm-house ditto - 422 0 24	John Sherwood - -	- ditto - -	936 10 –
„ „	Ditto - - ditto - 326 3 3	Thomas Appleby King	- ditto - -	580 – –
„ „	Ditto - - ditto - 230 0 17	- - John and Samuel Sherwood.	- ditto - -	443 12 –
Nov. 28	License to dig, bore, sink, and search for Rock, Salt, Brine, and Gypsum, within and under a Piece of the Foreshore of the River Tees, containing about 128 acres, situated in front of Land in the Township of Eston with liberty, in the nature of wayleave, to carry Rock, Salt, and Gypsum from any adjoining or contiguous Land under the surface of the said Piece of Foreshore.	- - Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. (Limited).	- - 3 years from 5th April 1867.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
758 13 – and 5 per cent. on any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Building (other and except certain Buildings agreed to be erected, and repairs done at the expense of the Crown), and in the under-drainage of the Land.						
994 12 – with a per-centage on expenditure as above.	- -	- - Such sum as will be equal to 2-3rd parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being part of the Land purchased from the Earl of Shaftesbury and his Mortgagees. *Vide* 45th Report to Parliament (1867), p. 54.		
936 10 – with a per-centage on expenditure as above.						
580 – – with a per-centage on expenditure as above.						
443 12 – with a per-centage on expenditure as above.						
- - A Royalty of 1-15th part of the saleable value of the Rock Salt and Brine brought to the surface, and a Royalty of 3*d.* per ton on all Gypsum brought and gotten, such Royalties not to be less than 10*l.* per annum, and a way leave rent of 1-45th part of the saleable value of all Rock Salt as brought to the surface, and of 1*d.* per ton of all Gypsum brought from any adjacent or contiguous Land.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Never in Lease, and no previous license has been granted.		

Appendix, No 2 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

Note.—In cases where the Leases contained other Property besides that which has been sold, and which are distinguished by an asterisk (*) a proportionate part of the last Yearly Value, Rent, and Fine is inserted in the Schedule.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
1867:	ESSEX:						
Nov. - 19	A Cottage with the Outbuildings, Yard, Garden, and adjacent Land, containing in the whole about 1 A. 1 R. 27 P., situated near to Fulwell Hatch in the Parish of Barking.	William Lye - -	- - 3 years and 125 days as regards a portion of the premises.	420 - -	- - The Cottage, Buildings, and a portion of the Land were occupied by the Purchaser under a beneficial Lease granted by the former Owner of the Property for a term extending to Lady-day 1871 at a yearly rent of 5 *s.*, and the residue of the land was held, partly by the Purchaser and partly by another person, upon yearly tenancies at rents amounting together to 16 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum.		
1868:							
Jan. - 23	A Piece of Land with four Cottages thereon, formerly one Messuage, and known as Wren Hall, containing about 2 Roods, situated at Collier Row, in the Parish of Romford.	Samuel Yull - -	- -	100 - -	- - Never in Lease, being a portion of the Property purchased from William Langham and his Mortgagees. *Vide* Appendix No. 10, page 63.		
1867:	HANTS:						
July - 10	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 2 A. 0 R. 1 P., being part of the Foreshore of the River Hamble, situated in front of Land, in the Parish of Hound.	- - Frederick Bridgman Windsor.	- -	20 - -	- - Never in Lease.		
1868:							
Feb. - 13	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 278 Acres, being part of the Foreshore of the Southampton Water and part of the Foreshore of the River Hamble, situated in front of Land in the Parish of Hamble.	- - The Warden and the Scholars, Clerks of St. Mary College of Winchester.	- -	350 - -			

Mar. - 20	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 477 A. 1 R., being part of the Foreshore of the Southampton Water, and situated in front of Land in the Parishes of St. Mary Extra and Hound, and a Piece of Land, containing about 39 A. 1 R. 8 P., being part of the Foreshore of the River Hamble, and situated in front of Land in the Parish of Hamble.	Thomas Chamberlayne	- -	900 - -	- - Never in Lease.	
1867:	KENT:					
Dec. - 31	A Piece of Land, containing about 2 Roods, being part of a Field, called Copthill Field, in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover	Saul Isaac *et al.* -	- -	100 - -	- - This Land formed a part of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, let upon a yearly tenancy, and the proportion of rent applicable to it was 1 *l.*	
	LINCOLN:					
July - 24	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 18 P., situated in the Parish of Whaplode.	- - The Great Northern Railway Company.	- - 9 years and 78 days.	274 2 6	*4 - -	*4 - - —
Nov. - 20	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 Perches, situated in the Parish of Billingborough.	Arthur Heathcote -	- -	6 - -	- - Never in Lease, being a portion of the Waste.	
	MIDDLESEX:					
Dec. - 31	A Piece of Land, containing about 3 A. 2 R. 4 P., with the Building thereon, known as "The City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest," adjoining St. James Road, Bonner's Road, and the Approach Road, in the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.	- - Joseph Gurney Barclay, Joseph Tucker, John Dillon, and Henry Tucker, the Trustees of the Hospital.	- - 81 years and 186 days.	1,250 - -	40 - -	40 - - —
	SOMERSET:					
Nov - 18	A Piece of Land below low-water mark, containing about 1 Rood, being part of the Bed of the Sea at Clevedon.	- - The Clevedon Pier Company.	- -	10 - -	- - Never in Lease.	

Appendix, N° 2 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1867:	SURREY:			£. s. d.			
Sept. - 30	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R., situated in the Parish of Thames Ditton.	Orton Lucas - -	- -	425 - -	- - This Land was Let upon a yearly Tenancy at a Rent of 7 *l.*, and formed a detached portion of the Estate purchased from the Trustees of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians. *Vide* Appendix No. 10, page 64.		
Oct. - 24	A Piece of Land, containing about 34 Perches, situated on the South side of the Great Western Road, in the Parish of Egham.	- - Major General Frederick Spence, C. B.	- -	90 - -	- - Not before in Lease, being a detached portion of the Property purchased from John Clode *et al.* *Vide* Appendix, No. 10, page 64.		
	SUSSEX:						
Sept. - 9	The Reversionary Interest of the Crown in two Pieces of Land, containing together about 3 A. 1 R. 34 P., situated adjacent to the Church at Eridge Green in the Parish of Frant.	- - The Right Honourable William Earl of Abergavenny.	- -	1 - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Crown's interest in the Land was limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate tail, now vested in the Earl of Abergavenny.		

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of a Piece of WASTE LAND within the Manor of *Esher* in the County of *Surrey*, which has been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1867, and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1867:	SURREY:			£. s. d.			
Sept. - 30	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 15 P., situated on the South East Side of the High Road from Arbrook to Esher, in the Parish of Esher.	John Bacon - -	- -	50 - -	- - Not before in Lease, being a portion of the Waste.		

Appendix, N° 3.

A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors belonging to The Crown, which have been Enfranchised between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing the Dates of the respective Enfranchisements; The Names of the Enfranchisees; The Copyhold or Customary Premises Enfranchised; The Quit-rents issuing thereout; and the Consideration Money paid for the Enfranchisements.

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		HERTS:		
1867:		Manor of Hitchin Portman and Foreign:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June - 8	John Taylor - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in various Messuages, Cottages, and Pieces of Land situated in the Parish of Hitchin.	- 5 3 Free Rents, - 2 5	35 - -
„ - „	Charles French -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 Acre, being the North-east End or Corner of a Close, called Starlings' Close, situated in the same parish.	- - 6	15 12 6
1868:				
Feb. - 25	John Maldon - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 10 P., being part of a Close called Standell Field, together with a Strip of Land 10 Feet in width, leading from the Stevenage Road to that Piece of Land, situated in the same Parish.	- 1 -	6 10 -
„ - „	John Fells - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 0 R. 35 P., being part of a Close, called Starlings' Close, situated in the same Parish.	- 1 -	26 - -
„ - „	George Jeeves - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 1 R. 7 P., with 8 Cottages thereon, situated in the same Parish. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]	- 2 6	40 - -
		LINCOLN:		
1867:		Manor of East and West Deeping:		
April - 27	George Smith - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, now divided into 5 Tenements, with the Yards, Gardens, and Appurtenances, situated in Towngate in Market Deeping.	- 2 9	55 - -
Aug. - 5	Thomas Bilton -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 20 Perches, situated in Deeping Saint James Common or Fen.	- 1 -	2 15 -

Appendix, N° 3—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		LINCOLN—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1867:		Manor of East and West Deeping—*continued.*		
Oct. - 11	Joseph Beecraft Mawby	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 60 A. 2 R. 6 P., with the Messuages and Buildings thereon, situated in the Parishes of Market Deeping, and West Deeping; and also in a Messuage, Bakehouse, and Premises, situated in Market Deeping near the Bridge.	2 10 6 Free Rent, - - 1	1,150 - -
„ - 28	Charles Smith - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, used as a Garden, containing about 1 Rood, situated on the South side of Town-street, in Market Deeping. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- - 6	10 - -
		MIDDLESEX:		
		HONOR AND MANOR OF HAMPTON COURT:		
Aug. - 19	Francis Jackson Kent -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, and an Ayte in the River Thames, containing in the whole about 19 A. 3 R. 24 P., with the Messuages, and Buildings thereon, situated at Hampton.	- 3 9	360 - -
Nov. - 20	Richard Rhodes - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 18 P., situated between the Queen's River and the Hounslow Road in the Parish of Hampton.	- - 1	25 - -
1868:				
March - 23	Louisa Smith, Widow -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage and Garden, situated at Hampton. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject in most cases to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- - 2	47 - -
		NORFOLK:		
1867:		MANOR OF EAST DEREHAM:		
April - 4	Samuel Bates - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 1 A. 1 R. 38 P., situated in a Lane leading to Neatherds Moor in the Parish of East Dereham.	- - 6	117 - -
May - 10	Ann Ellis - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, with the Messuage thereon, containing about 19 Perches, situated in Pound Street, in the same Parish.	- - 4	112 10 -

Appendix, N° 3.—Schedule of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		Norfolk—*continued.*		
1867:		Manor of East Dereham—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - 27	George Townsend and Wife.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 6 P., situated in the Road to Shipdham, in the same Parish.	- - 8	24 7 -
Oct. - 14	Edward Meachem -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 R. 5 P., numbered 35 on the Plan attached to the Award of the Commissioners for enclosing Lands in the Parish of East Dereham.	- - 2	12 - -
Nov. - 8	George Halcot Cooper	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 24 A. 0 R. 24 P., situated on the South side of Etling Green, in the Parish of East Dereham. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- 8 7½ Free rent - - 10½	256 15 -
		Surrey		
		Manor of Egham:		
April - 24	Henry Thomas Northcroft.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, Workshop, Outbuildings, Yards, and Premises, situated on the North side of Egham Street, in the Parish of Egham.	- - 9	150 - -
Nov. - 9	Major General Frederick Spence, C. B.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 8 Acres, called Monks Land, situated at Bakeham, on the South side of the Road leading from Egham towards Bagshot.	- 5 -	250 - -
Dec. - 18	Richard Gates - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 19 P., with four cottages thereon, situated in Egham Field, on the West side of the Rusham Green Road. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	-	67 10 -
		Manor of Richmond, otherwise West Sheene:		
April - 10	William Forster Reynolds	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Stable, with Rooms over, and a Covered Shed, situated on the North-west side of Red Lion Street in Richmond.	- - 6	52 - -
May - 27	Joseph Sims - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Building, formerly used as a Brewhouse, with the Granary, Vat Store, Store Houses, Yard, and Counting House, containing together about 25 Perches, situated on the South-east side of Water Lane, in Richmond.	- 2 -	250 - -

Appendix, N° 3.—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		SURREY—*continued.*		
		Manor of Richmond, otherwise West Sheene —*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1867:				
June - 25	Samuel Ridley and Robert Bacon.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, with the Coach-House, Stables, Outhouses, Yards, Stable Yard, Pleasure Garden, Kitchen Garden, and Field, containing in the whole about 1 A. 2 R. 28 P., situated at Marsh Gate, in the Parish of Richmond.	- 1 -	625 - -
Oct. - 26	Frederick Piggott -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, with the Yard, Outbuildings, and Appurtenances, containing about 8 Perches, situated on the South-east side of George Street, in Richmond.	- - 6	275 - -
„ - 28	John Maxwell - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, called Lichfield House, with the Courts, Yards, Coach Houses, Stables, Offices, and other Appurtenances, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 30 P., situated on the North side of George Street, in Richmond.	- 3 8	380 -
Dec. - 19	Henry Harris and Edward Stroud.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, with the Yard, &c., containing about 2 Perches, situated on the North-west side of Water Lane, in Richmond.	- - 6	48 10 -
1868:				
Feb. - 11	James Darnill and Richard Blizard (Trustees of the Will of Thomas Hillyer, deceased).	- - The Interest of the Crown in certain Pieces of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 3 P., with the Cottages and other Buildings thereon, situated near to Marsh Gate Road, in the Parish of Richmond.	- - 5	341 6 -
„ - 24	William Poupart - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 2 R. 3 P., situated in the Lower Field, in Richmond.	- - 10	210 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, according to the tenure of Borough English, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		

Appendix, No. 4.

A SCHEDULE of FREE TENEMENTS holden of Crown Manors that have been Relieved from the Payment of Quit Rents, and from all Reliefs, Customs, and Services, between the 1st day of April 1867, and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50; 2 Will. 4, c. 1; and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	PREMISES.	QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		KENT:		
1867:		MANOR OF ELTHAM:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
April - 3	Frederick Augustus Shroëter.	- - A Messuage, Barn, and 60 Acres of Land, in Mottingham,	- 9 8	24 5 -
		and		
		Certain Woodlands in Mottingham - - -	- 6 6	
Nov. - 28	Benjamin Bower and George Henry Turnbull.	- - Several Parcels of Land, containing about 40 Acres, in Mottingham.	- 3 6	5 5 -

Appendix, N° 5.—A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in Right of the Crown, in Remainder or Reversion, expectant upon an Estate of Inheritance, which have been enfranchised by virtue of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	Name of Person in whom the Manor is now vested, subject to a Reversion to the Crown.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	TRUSTEES. For the Crown.	TRUSTEES. For the Person in whom the Manor is Vested.	AMOUNT of Consideration Money.	Amount of Stock Purchased.
			SUSSEX:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1867:			Manor of Ditcheling.				
November 18	The Right Honourable William Earl of Abergavenny.	Frederick Hayllar -	- - Barns, Close, and Land, with the Appurtenances, called the Innholmes and Boards, in Ditcheling; a Cottage and Buildings, with Appurtenances, in Ditcheling; and a Customary Messuage, Orchard, and Curtilage, at or near Ditcheling Common.	- - The Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester.	Ralph Merrick Leeke	500 12 -	529 - 8
„ - „	- Ditto - - -	Charles Catt - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing 4 acres, called Golden Knob, bounded on the West by the Road leading to Ardingley; and a Piece of Land, containing about 2½ acres, at Lindfield. [The Crown's Interest in this Manor is limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail granted by the Crown, and confirmed by an Act of Philip & Mary, to the Heirs Male of Sir Edward Neville, and which is now vested in the Earl of Abergavenny.]	- Ditto - -	- Ditto - -	90 - -	95 14 11
			Borough of Lewes.				
„ - „	- Ditto - - -	Edgar Blaker and Thomas Burfield.	- - A Messuage (now divided into several Tenements), with the Buildings, Garden, and Appurtenances, situated near the site of the late Sessions House, in the Parish of St. John under the Castle, within the Borough of Lewes. [The Crown's Interest in this Borough is limited to one Moiety, but is otherwise the same as that of the Manor of Ditcheling, before specified.]	- Ditto - -	- Ditto - -	225 - 9 as the Crown's Moiety of the Consideration Money of 450 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*	238 12 8

Appendix, N° 6.

A SCHEDULE of Exchanges made of Parts of the Estate of the Crown for Parts of the Estates of Individuals, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

Date of Exchange.	Person with whom the Exchange has been made.	Crown Property.	Private Property.	Sum Paid in equalization of Exchange.	Sum Received in equalization of Exchange.
1867:		BERKS:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
July - 18	George Henry Long.	A Piece of Land, consisting of about 11 Perches, in the Spital Road, in the Parish of Clewer.	- - A Piece of Land, consisting of about 13½ Perches, adjoining the before mentioned Piece of Land, and in the Parish of New Windsor.	—	—

Appendix, N° 7.

A SCHEDULE of Free Grants in Perpetuity, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive, of Parts of the Possessions of the Crown.

DATES OF GRANTS.	GRANTEES.	PREMISES.
1867:		KENT:
July - - - 11	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R., situated on the South-east side of the Road leading from Eltham to Footscray, in the Parish of Eltham, as and for a Site for a new Church, to be called the Church of the Holy Trinity, and for a Parsonage House, with Garden and Paddock, for the Residence of the Incumbent of such Church.
		SURREY:
May - - - 14	The Incumbent and Churchwardens of the Ecclesiastical District of St. John, in the Parish of Richmond.	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 Rood, situated on the South side of the High Road leading from Richmond to Mortlake, in the Parish of Richmond, as and for a Site for a School for Children and Adults, or Children only of the labouring, manufacturing, or other poorer classes in the Ecclesiastical District of St. John, in the Parish of Richmond, and as a residence for the Teacher or Teachers of such School.
		YORK:
August - - 23	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 4 Acres, in the Parish of Swine, for the Site of a Parsonage House, and for a Garden, for the Vicar of Swine.
October - - 28	The Hull South Bridge Company -	- - License and permission to form and maintain in perpetuity, for the purposes of the Approach to the Hull South Bridge on the Eastern side, a Road of the width of 45 feet, with Tramways thereon, across part of the Land of Hull Citadel.

Appendix, N° 8.

AN ACCOUNT of Land Tax charged on Estates belonging to the Crown Redeemed, and of the Consideration Money paid for the same, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

LAND TAX REDEEMED.	PROPERTY CHARGED THEREWITH.	STOCK Transferred for the same.		CASH Paid for the same.
		Consols.	Reduced.	
£. s. d.	LINCOLN:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
– 1 3	A Piece of Wood Land, containing about 1A. 3R. 13P., situated in the Parish of Billingborough.	- -	- -	1 15 5½
	SURREY:			
3 12 1	Certain Lands and Premises, containing in the whole about 53A. 0R. 9P., situated in the Parish of Esher.	- -	- -	102 1 6¾
38 12 9	Certain Lands and Premises, containing in the whole about 788A. 3R. 10P., situated in the Parish of Stoke d'Abernon.	- -	- -	1,094 5 7¾
17 2 –	Certain Lands and Premises, containing in the whole about 465A. 0R. 14P., situated in the Parish of Cobham.	- -	- -	484 6 –¼
14 16 6 and 11 2 –	Certain Lands and Premises, containing in the whole about 392A. 0R. 32P., situated in the Hamlet of Claygate and the Liberty of Ember and Weston, in the Parish of Thames Ditton.	- -	- -	419 17 5 and 314 7 5¼

Appendix, N° 9.

A SCHEDULE of Tithe Rent Charges apportioned upon Property belonging to The Crown, that have been Redeemed, and of the Consideration Money paid for the same, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

TITHE RENT CHARGE REDEEMED.	PROPERTY CHARGED THEREWITH.		CASH Paid for the same.
£. s. d.	BERKS:	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
– 8 4	Meadow Land, called The Two Acres, being No. 97 on the Tithe Plan of the Parish of New Windsor.	1 3 22	98 17 1
3 10 9	Spital Hill, being No. 98 on the Tithe Plan of the Parish of New Windsor.	15 3 9	
	MIDDLESEX:		
	Parish of St. John, South Hackney:		
11 8 2	Several Pieces of Building Ground adjacent to Victoria Park -	19 1 24	285 4 2

Appendix, N° 10.

A SCHEDULE of Purchases made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
			£. s. d
1867:		BERKS:	
June - 6	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of New Windsor.	The Freehold Interest in several Cottages or Tenements and Stables, Coach houses, and other Buildings, with the Court Yard belonging thereto, situated at the junction of Sheet-street and Keppel-street, in the Parish of New Windsor, adjoining to the Crown Estate there.	1,050 - -
„ - 21	Daniel Nash *et al.*, Executors of William Clowes.	The Leasehold Interest in part of the above Premises, consisting of three Cottages or Tenements, and a Yard adjoining.	900 - -
„ - 24	William Tredgett - -	The Leasehold Interest in part of the above Premises, consisting of Eleven Cottages or Tenements.	778 - -
July - 4	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of New Windsor.	The Freehold Interest in an Allotment of Land, containing about 2 R. 16 P., situated in a field, called "Great Allsworth Field," in the Parish of Old Windsor, adjoining the Crown's Isherwood Estate.	30 - -
		CAMBRIDGE:	
Oct. - 11	The Rev. William Godfrey *et al.*	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 20 P., called "Further Long Ground or Long Close," situated at the end of North Street, in Burwell, adjacent to the Crown Estate there.	185 - -
1868:			
Jan. - 30	Edmund Foster - -	A Piece of Land, containing about 5 A. 1 R. 12 P., called "The Broads," lying in North Fen Green, in Burwell, adjacent to the Crown Estate there.	325 - -
		ESSEX:	
1867:			
Dec. - 6	William Langham and his Mortgagees.	A Piece of Land, with three Cottages thereon, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 34 P., situated at Collier Row, in the Parish of Romford, adjacent to the Crown Estate there, and A Piece of Land, with four Cottages thereon, formerly one Messuage, called "Wren Hall," containing about 2 Roods, also situated at Collier Row, in the Parish of Romford.	600 - -

Appendix, N° 10.—SCHEDULE of Purchases, &c., between 1st April 1867 and 31st March 1868—*continued.*

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
		LINCOLN:	£. s. d.
1868:			
Jan. - 3	John Faulkner *et al.* (Trustees of the Will of John Cook Faulkner, deceased).	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 25 A. 3 R. 31 P., situated in the Parish of Whaplode, near to the Crown Estate there.	1,500 - -
„ - 14	The President and Governors of Guy's Hospital.	A Messuage, with the Garden and two other Pieces of Land, containing together about 2 A. 2 R. 12 P., situated at Sutton Bridge, in or near Sutton Long, otherwise Long Sutton, in the Parish of Sutton Saint Mary.	1,000 - -
March - 3	The Commissioners of the Nene Outfall, and their Mortgagees.	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 253 A. 2 R. 24 P., situated in the Extra-parochial District, called "Wingland," and adjoining to the Crown's Wingland Estate.	15,500 - -
		SURREY:	
1867:			
June - 11	Thomas Armstrong - -	A Piece of Land, with the Cottage or Tenement, and Buildings thereon, containing about 22 Perches, situated in the Parish of Egham, and adjoining Windsor Great Park.	100 - -
July - 6	The Right Hon. John Stuart Earl of Darnley *et al.* (Trustees of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians).	Various Messuages, Farms, Lands, Hereditaments, and Premises, containing in the whole about 1,652 A. 2 R. 25 P., with the Timber standing thereon, situated in the several Parishes of Esher, Thames Ditton, Cobham, and Stoke D'Abernon, adjacent to the Crown's Claremont Estate.	91,877 - -
„ - 9	John Clode *et al.* (Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of William Clode and Maria Clode, deceased).	Various Parcels of Freehold and Copyhold Land, with the Cottages and other Buildings, containing in the whole about 125 A. 1 R. 21 P., together with the Timber standing thereon, forming part of the Bakeham House Estate, situated in the Parish of Egham, adjoining to the Crown Estate there.	10,255 7 -
1868:			
Jan. - 7	The London and South Western Railway Company.	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 6 P., situated on the East side of Black Horse Lane, in the Parish of Mortlake, adjoining to the Crown Estate there.	100 - -
		YORK:	
Feb. - 8	The Rev. John Oswald Routh	A Fee-Farm Rent of 16 *l.* per annum, chargeable upon an Estate in the Parish of Swine, in the East Riding.	386 5 -
„ - 8	Bartle John Laurie Frere and Philip Howard Frere.	Two Fee-Farm Rents of the respective Sums of 4 *s.* and 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 10½ *d.*, chargeable upon the same Estate.	73 - -

Appendix, No 11 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the Rents put in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		BERKS:		
100 – – apportioned.	From 5th July 1867 -	Several Cottages and other Buildings, in Sheet Street Road, Windsor, situated between the said street and the adjoining Crown property.	By Purchase from the Corporation of Windsor, The Executors of William Clowes, and William Tredgett.	*Vide* page 63.
		CAMBRIDGE:		
7 – –	From 10th October 1867	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 20 P., called "Further Long Ground or Long Close," and forming the frontage to part of the Crown Estate at Burwell.	By Purchase from the Reverend William Godfrey *et al.*	*Vide* page 63.
11 – –	Ditto - - -	Another Piece of Land, containing about 5 A. 1 R. 12 P., called "The Broads," and forming the frontage to other part of the same Estate.	By Purchase from Edmund Foster - -	*Vide* page 63.
		ESSEX:		
17 10 -	From 8th November 1867.	A Piece of Land at Collier Row, in the Parish of Romford, with Three Cottages thereon, intermixed with Land belonging to the Crown.	By Purchase from William Langham and his Mortgagees.	*Vide* page 63.
		LINCOLN:		
597 – – to Michaelmas 1868. 879 – – afterwards (apportioned).	From 3rd March 1868	Land, containing about 253 A. 2 R. 24 P., adjoining the Crown's Wingland Estate - - - - - - - - - -	By Purchase from the Commissioners of the Nene Outfall and their Mortgagees -	*Vide* pages 8 and 64.
		Land, containing about 66 A. 3 R. 18 P., adjoining the same Estate	Allotted to Her Majesty under the Award of the Commissioners of the Nene Outfall	
60 – –	From 10th October 1867	Land, containing about 25 A. 3 R. 31 P. situated at Whaplode -	By Purchase from John Faulkner, *et al.* -	*Vide* page 64.
		SURREY:		
127 – – to Michaelmas 1870, 177 – – afterwards (apportioned).	Ditto - - -	Land, containing about 124 A. 3 R. 16 P., with the Cottages and Buildings thereon, intermixed with the Crown property at Bakeham, near Egham.	By Purchase from John Clode, *et al.* - -	*Vide* pages 8 and 64.
5 4 –	From 15th June 1867 -	A Cottage and Garden at Egham Wick - - - - - -	Purchased from Thomas Armstrong - -	*Vide* page 64.
1,173 2 – to Michaelmas 1867, 1,450 – – to Lady-day 1868, 1,460 – – to Michaelmas 1868, 1,490 – – afterwards.	From 25th March 1867	Various Farms, Buildings, and Land, containing in the whole about 793 A. 0 R. 36 P., situated in the Parishes of Esher, Thames Ditton, Stoke d'Abernon, and Cobham.	By Purchase from the Trustees of His late Majesty the King of the Belgians.	*Vide* pages 9 and 64. A further quantity of 859 A. 1 R. 29 P., consisting of Woodland, was purchased, and has been retained in hand. The Piece of Meadow Land, containing 4 A. 1 R., was sold to Orton Lucas, as from Michaelmas 1867. *Vide* Appendix, No. 2 (A), page 54.

Appendix, N° 11 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS discharged from the RENTALS of the several RECEIVERS in respect of Property Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent. £. s. d.	When and from what Time discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
		ESSEX:		
1 1 6	From 10th October 1867	A Cottage, with the Outbuildings, Yard, Garden, and adjacent Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 27 P., situated near to Fulwell Hatch, in the Parish of Barking.	Sold to William Lye - -	*Vide* page 52.
		KENT:		
3 17 6	From 10th October 1866	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R., situated in the Parish of Eltham.	- - Granted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	*Vide* page 61.
1 - -	Ditto - - - -	A Piece of Land, containing about 2 Roods, being part of a Field called Copthill Field, in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover.	Sold to Saul Isaac *et al* - -	*Vide* page 52.
		MIDDLESEX:		
10 16 9	From 5th April 1866 -	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 32 P., situated near Grove Street Road, on the North West Side of Victoria Park, in the Parish of Saint John, South Hackney.	- - Granted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	- - *Vide* Appendix, No. 6, of the 45th Report to Parliament (1867), page 51.
		SURREY:		
1 - -	From 10th October 1866	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 Rood, situated in the Parish of Richmond.	- - Granted to the Incumbent and Churchwardens of the Ecclesiastical District of Saint John, in the Parish of Richmond.	*Vide* page 61.
7 - -	From 29th September 1867	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R., situated in the Parish of Esher.	Sold to Orton Lucas - -	*Vide* page 54.
		YORK:		
10 - -	From 5th April 1867 -	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 Acres, in the Parish of Swine, in the East Riding.	- - Granted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	*Vide* page 61.

Appendix, N° 11 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1867, and Unpaid on 31st March 1868.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		CORNWALL:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
–	The Owners of the Kenidjack Estate.	- - Royalty on Minerals raised from under the Bed of the Sea, in front of the Kenidjack Estate.	1 – – and a Royalty of $\frac{1}{48}$th part of Tin, Tin Ore, and Tin Stuff raised and sold; and a Royalty of $\frac{1}{30}$th part of the value of all other Minerals raised and sold.	6½	188 8 9	- - - - - -	- - In consequence of the large loss incurred by the Adventurers in working the Mine during the period in question, the Lessees have applied for a remission in respect of these Arrears, and the application is under consideration.
–	John Bray, John Feather Wilkinson, George Simpson, and William Henry Wilks.	- - Royalty on Minerals raised from under the Bed of the Sea, adjoining Wheal Prudence Mine.	- - A Royalty of $\frac{1}{20}$th part of the Minerals raised and sold, such Royalty not to be less than 10 *l.* a year.	2	20 – –		
		DEVON:					
–	W. M. Mansell - -	- - Gold Mines, called the "Poltimore Gold Mines," at North Molton.	5 – – and a Royalty of $\frac{1}{12}$th of the Ore raised.	15	75 – –	- - - - - -	- - License not completed; the Works abandoned.
		GLOUCESTER:					
–	James Teague - -	- - Hagloe House, the Oatfield Farm, and Upper Hagloe Farm, with the Woods and various Pieces of Land, part of the Hagloe Estate.	421 15 3	- - Part of half year to 5th April 1863.	14 3 3½	- - - - - -	- - In consequence of the Bankruptcy of the Lessee the Lease was determined, and the Premises have been let to another person from 5th April 1863. The accounts of the Bankrupt have not yet been wound up.

Appendix, N° 11 (C.)—A Schedule of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1867, and Unpaid on 31st March 1868.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		GLOUCESTER—*continued.*	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
–	George Charles Jenner -	- - The Ledge Farm, other part of the Hagloe Estate.	226 18 –	- - Two years, and part of one quarter of another year.	509 9 10	- - - - - -	- - The Lessee has been put to much inconvenience, and suffered much damage from the Forest of Dean Central Railway Company not having completed their line, which intersects the Ledge Farm. An Agreement was made between the Crown and the Company, by which the latter undertook to compensate Mr. Jenner, but the Company failed to carry out the terms of the agreement, and proceedings are pending.
–	The Forest of Dean Central Railway Company.	- - Land and Foreshore, part of the same Estate.	180 – –	$2\frac{3}{4}$	495 – –	- - - - - -	- - The Arrear arises in respect of the line of Railway referred to in the last observation, and proceedings, with a view to a settlement of the claims of the Crown, are pending.
		MIDDLESEX:					
412	Aaron George Jones -	- - A messuage, No. 29, in Soho Square.	100 – –	- - Portion of quarter to 5th July 1865.	15 – –	- - - - - -	- - 10 *l.*, part of this amount has since been received.
337 part of	The Representatives or Legatee under the Will of the late Alexander H. Macdougall.	- - A Chapel in Duke Street, Westminster, as a Site for a Messuage.	42 – –	$3\frac{1}{2}$	147 – –	- - - - - -	- - The Chapel is unoccupied, and a new House was agreed to be built upon its site by the late Mr. A. H. Macdougall. In consequence of his death some difficulty in bringing this matter to a settlement has been occasioned, and correspondence is now passing on the subject.

43	Robert Cox - - -	No. 492, South side of Oxford Street	40 – –	2	80 – –		
44	Ditto - - - -	No. 493 - - ditto - -	70 – –	2	140 – –		
45	Ditto - - - -	No. 494 - - ditto - -	51 10 –	2	103 – –		
75	John Todd Merrick -	- - Several Messuages and Buildings forming the Arcade behind Nos. 534 to 540, Oxford-street.	275 – –	1½	312 10 –	- - - - - -	- - 37 *l.* 10 *s.*, part of this amount has been received since 31st March 1868, leaving a year's rent only to Michaelmas 1867 (275 *l.*) to be accounted for.
		NORFOLK:					
–	George Collins - -	Marshland Fen - - - - -	707 5 10	- - Part of half a year.	303 12 11		- - Mr. Craig carried on the business of a Nurseryman and Market Gardener on these premises. In the year 1865, his Forcing Houses, &c. were set on fire by a boy, and the whole of those Buildings were burnt down. The Buildings were insured, but their contents, consisting of a quantity of plants and a crop of mushrooms, the value of which was not covered by the insurance, were totally destroyed. About the same time the Contractors of the Cambridge Town and Sunningdale Railway, which was in course of formation in the neighbourhood of Mr. Craig's land, failed, and the works ceased, thereby entailing a considerable loss upon him from his being unable to obtain payment for vegetables which he had supplied. Under these circumstances Mr. Craig fell into arrear with his rent. He has since surrendered the Lease of these Premises, and a Lease has been granted to him of only a portion thereof (*Vide* page 42), and by these means it is expected that he will be enabled to recover his position as well as discharge the arrear due, a reasonable time being allowed to him for the purpose.
		SURREY:					
–	John Craig - - -	- - 48 A. 0 R. 20 P. of Land, part of Frimley Common.	25 – – for a year and one quarter, and 40 – – for a year and three quarters.	3	101 5 –	- - - - - -	
–	Ditto - - -	- - 1 Acre of Land as a Site for the erection of a House.	5 – –	3	15 – –		

Appendix, N° 11 (D.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any Rents in Charge with the several Receivers, specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
BERKS:						
Several Parcels of Building Land, containing about 13 Acres, and Houses thereon at Windsor.	340 - -	65 - -	650 - - in previous years.	- - The Tenant of this Land took it in 1865 for Building purposes, at a Rent increasing to 340 *l.* a year; a portion of the Land has been covered, but the Tenant has incurred serious losses, and part of the Rent has been remitted in order to sustain him in the Undertaking, and to prevent its abandonment.	- - The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	
CORNWALL:						
The Submarine Minerals at Wheal Margery Mine.	- - A Royalty of 1-36th part of the Minerals raised.	36 5 5 being part of 40 6 - one year's Royalty to Michaelmas 1867.	266 14 8 in previous years.	- - The value of the Minerals raised has been less than the expense incurred by the Adventurers in working them.		
DORSET:						
The Queen's Pier at Portland	110 - -	55 - -	55 - - last year.	- - The income of the Lessees, in respect of the Pier, arises from a Toll on all Passengers, &c. landing at it; and part of the Rent has been remitted, in consequence of there having been a great falling off in the traffic since the Railway to Portland was opened.		
License to lay down Telegraph Wires through and upon the Small Mouth Sands, and the Waste Land and Shores of the Isle of Portland, in the County of Dorset, to the Island of Alderney, at or near Craby.	25 - -	137 10 -	none -	- - The Cable has been out of order and not used for some years past, and there appearing to be no prospect of the Foreshore being made use of by the Tenants, the sum stated was remitted, and the License revoked.		

LANCASTER:					
Gleaston Park Farm, containing 323 A. 1 R. 29 P.	591 7 6	73 18 6	Similar Sums last year.	-- In consequence of the losses sustained by the Lessees since the commencement of their Leases, on the 10th of October 1857, which losses are attributed to the increase in the price of labour in the district caused by mining operations, and to a large increase in the parochial rates.	-- The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
Seawood Farm, containing 116 A. 1 R. 38 P.	181 19 4	22 14 10			
Scales Park Farm, containing 227 A. 0 R. 36 P.	376 2 6	46 13 -			
Moat Farm and Cow Park Farm, containing 319 A. 0 R. 23 P.	539 7 8	67 8 6			
MIDDLESEX:					
Two Pieces of Ground in the Parish of St. Pancras, forming the East and West Areas or Gardens of Munster Square.	5 - -	15 - -	none -	-- The present Tenants of these Premises took the Lease as Nominees of the Inhabitants of the Houses in Munster Square, with the view of keeping the two inclosures in proper condition, and in the expectation of being able to collect contributions sufficient to enable them to discharge all liabilities under the Lease. The Lessees laid out the Garden at a cost of upwards of 90 *l.*, and this sum having more than absorbed all the money which they were able to collect towards that expenditure, it was thought reasonable not to press the Lessees, who are persons of small means only, for payment of the amount due by them in respect of Rent.	
NORFOLK:					
Tolls of Markets and Fairs at East Dereham.	21 - -	4 - -	none -	-- A falling off in the receipt of Tolls from the Market being closed for several months for Cattle, owing to the prevalence of the Cattle Plague.	
YORK:					
A Farm and Lands at Skelton, containing 225 A. 1 R. 3 P.	217 14 6	15 - - Half-year's Allowance to Lady-day 1867.	15 - - last year.	-- The allowance is in respect of improvements made by the Lessee.	

Appendix, N° 11 (E.)—A SCHEDULE of all DEFALCATIONS which shall have taken place in respect of MONIES Due and Owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such Defalcations shall have taken place, and the means, if any, available; and the measures, if any, taken for the Recovery of the Money, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

NAME of DEFAULTERS.	Amount of Defalcations.	Circumstances under which the Defalcations took Place.	Measures taken.	Property Recovered.
	£. s. d.	BERKS:		
W. Caley - - -	39 – –	For Fir Poles sold from Windsor Parks and Woods -	- - W. Caley became bankrupt a few days after he bought the Poles, and as the Deputy Surveyor had received no money for them, he cancelled the Sale rather than risk a dispute with the Creditors. The Poles have since been sold to another person.	
		ESSEX:		
W. M. Iliffe - - -	75 11 –	- - This sum became due in respect of Fence Piece Farm, at Barking, held on Lease by the Tenant at 156 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.	- - The Tenant having got into pecuniary difficulties and in arrear for Rent, his Crops, &c., were distrained on behalf of the Crown, and a sum of 187 *l.* 9 *s.* recovered. As he had no means of carrying on the Farm, or paying the balance due for Rent, proceedings to recover possession were taken, and it has been let to another person as from Michaelmas 1867.	
		KENT:		
T. C. Haworth - -	20 – –	- - This sum became due in respect of the first year's Rent for a Piece of Land at Eltham, which had been let for building purposes.	- - The Tenant having failed to carry out his agreement, possession of the Land was resumed by the Crown.	
		MIDDLESEX:		
William Samuel Marshall -	87 10 –	- - This sum became due for three quarters of a year's Rent of a House, No. 4, Middle Scotland Yard.	- - In consequence of the failure on the part of the Tenant to pay his Rent, a warrant to recover it by distress was issued, but all endeavours to execute the warrant proved unsuccessful, and proceedings were then taken to evict the Tenant, and possession of the Premises was subsequently recovered under a Writ of Execution at the suit of the Crown.	
Edward J. Kerly - -	101 4 –	- - This sum was the balance due to the Crown at the discontinuance in the year 1860 of his services as Acting Steward of the Honor and Manor of Hampton Court.	- - Legal proceedings were taken against Mr. Kerly to obtain possession of the Manorial Books and Documents, and likewise a settlement of his accounts, which resulted in the delivery up of the former, and the rendering of a statement of his receipts and disbursements. Repeated applications were made for the payment of the balance, but Mr. Kerly represented his circumstances (caused principally by ill-health having for some time prevented him from attending to business), to be such as to preclude any hope of his ever being in a position to liquidate the debt, and those representations were upon inquiry found to be well founded.	
		SURREY:		
J. Stevenson - - -	2 12 –	This sum became due for a Cottage at Frimley - -	- - A distress warrant was issued for the recovery of this arrear, but it was found upon proceeding to serve it that there were no effects, and that J. Stevenson was in the greatest poverty.	

To the Right Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses
in Parliament assembled.

THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the WOODS, ROYAL FORESTS, CROWN, and other ALLOTMENTS; of the LAND REVENUE of the CROWN in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, and in the Isles of *Man* and *Alderney*; and of the FEE FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS of the CROWN in *England* and *Wales*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 31st day of March 1855.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty, and to the Houses of Parliament, the proceedings in the several matters and duties so assigned to me during the year ended 31st March last.

THE APPENDIX, No. 1, contains the particulars of six conveyances of the Crown's interest over certain pieces of Waste Land in the New Forest, under the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50. Appendix, No. 1.

THE APPENDIX, No. 2, contains the particulars of a purchase made on behalf of Her Majesty of certain property in the County of Southampton. Appendix, No. 2.

THE APPENDIX, No. 3, contains the particulars of five Leases or Agreements granted to certain persons of premises in the Royal Forests and Woodlands, and in the Island of Alderney. Appendix, No. 3.

THE APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of sixteen conveyances made to certain persons pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, of the Crown's interest in and over several pieces of Land, part of the Waste of Dean Forest, in the county of Gloucester, not suited for the growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not belonging to the Crown. Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 5. THE APPENDIX, No. 5, contains the particulars of ten Conveyances of the Crown's interest in and over certain premises in the Manors of Staunton, English Bicknor and St. Briavels-with-Newland.

Appendix, No. 6. THE APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of a purchase made on behalf of the Crown of certain property in the Manor of English Bicknor.

Appendix, No. 7. THE APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of four Leases, Licenses, or Agreements to hold certain premises in the Forest of Dean.

Appendix, No. 8. THE APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of eight Leases of Stone Quarries in the Forest of Dean, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

Appendix, No. 9. THE APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of eleven Agreements with certain persons to hold Mines in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, originally granted under the powers of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 10. THE APPENDIX, No. 10, contains the particulars of two Agreements with certain persons to continue to hold Quarries in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, originally granted pursuant to the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 11. THE APPENDIX, No. 11, contains the particulars of eight Gales of Coal and Iron, in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, granted under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 12. THE APPENDIX, No. 12, is a copy of the notice issued by the Gaveller, to determine the Rents and Royalties of certain Collieries and Iron Mines in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, held under grants, and which became subject to revision at Midsummer 1867, under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

SCOTLAND.

Appendix, No. 13. THE APPENDIX, No. 13, contains the particulars of 19 Leases of Salmon Fishings in Scotland, which were granted during the past year. The annual rents reserved by these Leases amount in the aggregate to £. 216. 13.

Appendix, No. 14. THE APPENDIX, No. 14, contains the particulars of three other Leases which have been granted of property in Scotland; one is of certain Oyster Beds, at a rent of £. 1, increasing after three years to £. 3 per annum; another is of certain Eel Fishings, at a rent of £. 10 per annum; and the last is a Lease of the Stirling Park Farm, at a rent of £. 460 per annum.

The

The Lease of the Crown Farm at Stirling Park having expired, the property was advertised, and tenders for a fresh Lease called for; three tenders were received, one for £. 320 per annum, one from the former tenant for £. 460 per annum, and one for £. 510 per annum. The result of the inquiries which I caused to be made as to the competency and means of the person making the highest tender was not such as to satisfy me of his eligibility to become the tenant of the Farm, and I decided therefore to accept the tender made by the former tenant, who offered a rent of £. 460 per annum. The rent paid by him under the previous Lease was £. 505 per annum; but a part of the premises included in the former Lease have now been let off to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, and another part to the Secretary of State for War, so that the rents derived from the premises formerly in Lease at a rent of £. 505 per annum (with the addition of the small piece of land purchased last year for the sum of £. 110), amount altogether to the sum of £. 570 per annum, and are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of Farm - - - - - -	460	–	–
Rent of Land Leased to Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works - - - - -	*30	–	–
Rent of Land Leased to War Department -	*80	–	–
	£. 570	–	–

THE APPENDIX, No. 15, contains the particulars of three sales of landed property belonging to the Crown in Scotland, in consideration of the sum of £. 4,605 paid as purchase-money, and the reservation to the Crown in perpetuity of an annual feu duty of £. 73. Appendix, No. 15.

One of these sales was of certain foreshore and bed of the Solway Firth required by the Solway Junction Railway Company; the two other sales were of land and buildings at Fort Augustus.

In the year 1863 an intimation was received from the War Department that Fort Augustus, and the adjoining property forming part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, were no longer required for military purposes, and that the management of the property might therefore be transferred to this department.

The transfer having been made under the direction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, I received an application from the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal, whose canal passes through the Fort property, for the purchase of a portion of the Crown Lands bordering on the canal. The Commissioners are the managers of a property of considerable public importance, and the grant of the land they required did not appear to be likely to prejudice the remainder of the Crown property. I therefore entered into a negotiation with them, and as they were not prepared to pay a sum by way of purchase-money, I agreed to make them a grant in consideration of a reservation to the Crown of a perpetual feu duty of £. 73 per annum, which the surveyor employed by me to value the property advised me was a fair and reasonable consideration for the grant.

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* *Vide* Forty-fifth Report of Commissioners of Woods, and App. No. 16, pp. 88, 89.

The final settlement of the grant was delayed by causes over which I had no control; but on its completion in July last I gave instructions for the sale of the residue of the Crown property of Fort Augustus, which from its remote situation, and the consequent difficulty in superintending its management, did not appear to me to be a desirable property to retain in the hands of the Crown. The lands and buildings, including the site of the fort, were accordingly offered for sale by public roup at Edinburgh, and sold at the upset price of £. 4,500.

Appendix, No. 16. THE APPENDIX, No. 16, contains the particulars of a sale of Feu Duties payable for lands in the parish of Kilmadock, County Perth; the duties amounted to the sum of £. 1. 1. 8. sterling, per annum, and the purchase-price was £. 30. 6. 8., or 28 years of the annual amount.

IRELAND.

Appendix, No. 17. THE APPENDIX, No. 17, contains the particulars of a sale to Mr. Thomas Conolly of two pieces of land, formerly portions of the Foreshore of Donegal Bay; and the sale was made under the following circumstances:

In the year 1862 it was found that this land had been reclaimed, and was in the possession of Mr. Conolly; and a negotiation for the sale to him of the Crown's rights in it having failed, possession was taken on behalf of the Crown in the year 1865 under a writ of injunction awarded by the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Negotiations were subsequently renewed with Mr. Conolly, at whose cost the land had been reclaimed, and by whose property it was almost entirely surrounded, and the result was a sale to him of the Crown's rights in it in consideration of the sum of £. 500.

Appendix, No. 18. THE APPENDIX, No. 18, contains a Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown which have been sold in the past year.

The rents sold amount to the annual sum of £. 123. 0. 3.

The purchase-money received for them amounts to £. 3,556. 1. 6.

Appendix, No. 19. THE APPENDIX, No. 19, contains an Account showing the Charge and Discharge, and State of Collection of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Ireland, in the year ended 31st March last.

Appendix, No. 20. THE APPENDIX, No. 20, contains a General Abstract of Quit, &c., and Leasehold Rents for the same period.

ISLE

ISLE OF MAN.

THE APPENDIX, No. 21, contains the particulars of nine Leases which have been granted during the past year of Mines and Quarries in the Isle of Man, the rents and minimum royalties reserved in which will produce an immediate income of not less than £. 74 per annum, and will ultimately increase to a minimum of £. 224 per annum. Appendix, No. 21

THE APPENDIX, No. 22, contains the particulars of four sales, by private contract, of land in the Isle of Man. Appendix, No. 22

Of these, two were sales of portions of the Mountain Land acquired for the Crown under the "Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," and the remaining two were sales of small pieces of land fronting the beach at Ramsey. The purchase-monies amounted to the sum of £. 355. The annual income derived from the property before it was sold was £. 1. 5.

THE APPENDIX, No. 23, contains the particulars of a purchase on behalf of Her Majesty of a piece of land in the parish of Lonan, which being entirely surrounded by Crown property it was desirable to secure possession of. The price paid for the land, which contains about 32 A. 3 R. 9 P., was £. 425. Appendix, No. 2

THE ISLE OF MAN DISAFFORESTING ACT, 1860.

IN the year 1859 a Return was presented to the House of Commons, containing the copies of certain correspondence which had passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, the House of Keys, and the Office of Woods, &c., since the 1st of January 1857, as to the Forest in the Isle of Man. Parl. Paper, No. 216, Sess. 2 1859.

The correspondence related to certain extensive tracts of uninclosed Mountain Land, known as the Lords Forest, containing, by estimation, nearly 27,000 acres, which were acquired by the Crown by purchase from the Duke of Atholl in the year 1826, but over which certain rights of common had been exercised or were claimed by the inhabitants.

The attention of the Commissioners of Woods had for some time prior to the date of this correspondence, been directed to the possibility and propriety of so dealing with this uninclosed waste, as to render it more productive of revenue to the Crown as purchaser, and of benefit to the inhabitants, than it had theretofore been, and the greater part of the correspondence contained in the Return above-mentioned related to a negotiation which I had opened with the local authorities of the Isle of Man, having for its object the disafforestation and inclosure of the unappropriated Forest, on such terms as should satisfy the rights of the Crown, and at the same time provide ample compensation for those having commonable rights.

With this view I made certain proposals to the Insular Legislature, which, however, after much negotiation, were not accepted.

Subsequent, however, to the date of the Parliamentary Return to which I have alluded, the Insular Legislature re-considered the subject, and ultimately undertook to join in passing an Act for the allotment of the unappropriated Lands, leaving the relative proportions to be allotted to the Crown and the other claimants, to be decided by the Commissioners to be appointed under the Act.

Accordingly on the 13th of November 1860, an Act of Tynwald was promulgated "for disafforesting and allotting the uninclosed portion of the Forest in the Isle of Man."

This Act directed that its provisions should be carried into execution by three Commissioners, being members of the English Bar of not less than five years' standing, of whom one should be appointed by the Lord Chancellor, one by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the third by the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

In accordance with this direction Mr. James Henry Patteson was appointed by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. George Wingrove Cooke by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, and Mr. Nathan Wetherell as third Commissioner, by the Inclosure Commissioners.

The Act required the Commissioners to ascertain the boundaries of the Forest, and empowered them to sell parts of the Forest to defray expenses. It also required them to set out roads and fences, to receive evidence as to the rights of the Crown in and to the Forest, and to make an allotment to the Crown in satisfaction of such rights; to ascertain and decide on the claim of a person to inclose certain land under a license from this department; to decide as to the rights of the inhabitants of the island to dig and take stone from the Forest, and to embody their decisions in an award, to be called the first award; the provisions of the Act in regard to a second award (by which the commoners' allotment was to be apportioned among the various claimants) being left to the third Commissioner.

Having on the 24th August 1861 published their declaration of the boundaries of the Forest, the Commissioners proceeded to set out and construct the roads, and for the purpose of raising the requisite funds for defraying the cost of these roads, together with the other necessary expenses of the Commission, including the charges preparatory and incidental to the passing of the Act, the Commissioners, after having given notice of their intention, proceeded on the 18th of October 1861, to sell by auction certain parts of the uninclosed Forest, which produced a sum of 4,556 *l.*, and on the 18th of August 1862 they put up for sale other lots, the estimated value of which amounted to the sum of 5,238 *l.*

With a view to give the utmost publicity to the sale, they caused notices and detailed particulars to be advertised for several successive weeks in the principal newspapers circulating in the Isle of Man, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland; in consequence of which 132 written and personal applications were received for plans and further information, and on the day of sale there was a large attendance of persons, not only from different parts of the Isle of Man, but from the Northern Counties of England, and there was every prospect that the Land would be disposed of advantageously.

After

After the sale, however, of the first few lots, at prices exceeding the estimated value put upon them, a person made his appearance and interrupted the auctioneer, protesting against the continuance of the sale, declaring that the whole proceeding was illegal, that the Commissioners were acting in defiance of the Queen's authority, that they had neither power nor permission to sell any portion of the Forest, that they could convey no title, and that all deposits paid would be forfeited. He further cautioned all persons present to abstain from bidding, stating that if they did so they would only be robbed.

Upon this many persons quitted the auction-room, and few sales were subsequently effected, the result being that out of the whole number of lots offered for sale those sold scarcely produced 2,000 *l.*

The Commissioners were informed that the same person had subsequently convened meetings, and addressed public meetings at Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Castletown, and elsewhere, and had written various letters to the Manx newspapers, so that they had reason to believe that he would repeat his interruptions at any future auction, and perhaps with a similar result.

Under these circumstances, and seeing that by the terms of the Act they were confined to a sale by auction, the Commissioners submitted to me whether I would be prepared to bid for the purchase, on behalf of the Crown, of the lands offered at the next sale by auction, in order to show that the Crown recognised the acts of the Commissioners, and for the purpose of preventing the lands being sold at inadequate prices.

The Commissioners informed me that if the Crown would buy, or only express a readiness to buy, at the reserved biddings (being first satisfied of their propriety), the opposition which they had met with must either cease or become innocuous, but that if the required assistance was not given to them they would be under the necessity of selling a much larger portion of the uninclosed lands than would otherwise be requisite, thereby materially diminishing the extent of the allotments ultimately to be made to the Crown as well as to the commoners.

Under ordinary circumstances I should not have been disposed to entertain the suggestion of the Commissioners, but under the peculiar circumstances mentioned by them, I thought their application was entitled to consideration.

By the terms of the Act the allotment to the Crown, and that to the commoners, were to be made out of the residue of the lands, after deducting the land which it might be found necessary to sell to defray expenses. It was therefore obviously the interest of the Crown to assist the Commissioners in obtaining as high a price as possible for the sale allotments, in order to diminish the quantity of land which it might be found necessary to sell, for as the Commissioners had intimated their intention to allot one-half of the residue to the Crown, the Crown would suffer one-half of the loss which might be experienced if the sale allotments were disposed of at inadequate prices.

Having consulted Mr. Clutton, who was engaged to give evidence before the Commissioners in support of the Crown's rights, and who was therefore acquainted with the lands forming the Lords Forest, in the Isle of Man, I was advised by him that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it was expedient that the Crown should, at the next auction sale, bid for the land the

reserved prices fixed. After considering the matter, I was of opinion that the suggestion of the Commissioners should be adopted; and accordingly I applied to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury for their authority to obtain from Mr. Clutton a certificate of the price which should, in his opinion, be paid by the Crown for each lot which might be advertised for sale by the Isle of Man Disafforesting Commissioners, at the next sale by auction, to cause notice to be given in the sale-room that the Crown recognised the proceedings of the Commissioners, and was prepared to bid for the lands, and to purchase on behalf of the Crown such allotments as did not find purchasers at Mr. Clutton's valuation.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury having authorised this course of proceeding, and the Disafforesting Commissioners having advertised a sale by public auction on the 14th of May 1863, I applied to the Commissioners for the requisite particulars; and, having obtained them, I instructed Mr. Clutton to furnish me with an estimate of the value of each lot, showing the prices at which he would recommend the Crown to purchase. This Mr. Clutton did, his estimate of the value of the several lots amounting in the aggregate to £. 15,066.

On receipt of Mr. Clutton's report, I instructed him to proceed to the island for the purpose of attending the sale, to give notice in the sale-room that although it was not the desire of the Crown to become possessed of the lands, it was its intention to purchase the lots unless adequate prices were bid for them; and to purchase on behalf of the Crown such of the lots as did not find purchasers at the prices stated by him to be their value.

The result of the sale was as follows:—

9 Lots, containing 1,199 A. 1 R. 6 P., and valued at £. 4,434, were withdrawn from the sale by order of the Commissioners.

21 Lots, containing 406 A. 2 R. 4 P., and valued at £. 1,831, were sold to various purchasers, for the sum of £. 2,333. 3.

46 Lots, containing 2,770 A. 3 R. 4 P., and valued at £. 8,806, were purchased for the Crown for the sum of £. 8,806.

In consequence of the withdrawal of the nine lots, it became necessary for the Disafforesting Commissioners to advertise a further sale by auction for the 12th August 1863; and as the circumstances which seemed to me to make it desirable that the Crown should become a purchaser (unless other persons could be found to offer the fair value of the lots) still existed, I again obtained the authority of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury to bid on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Clutton attended the sale, in accordance with my instructions, and purchased for the Crown six out of the seven lots advertised for sale, the remaining lot having been withdrawn from the sale by order of the Disafforesting Commissioners.

The six lots, which comprised altogether 2,974 A. 0 R. 3 P., were valued by Mr. Clutton, before the sale, at £. 8,880; they were purchased by him, on behalf of the Crown, for the sum of £. 7,874, the price given being less by £. 1,006 than the estimated value.

The result of the two sales was, that about 5,745 acres of land, a considerable portion of which is very good mountain pasture, were acquired for the Crown for the sum of £. 16,680, being, on an average, at the rate of £. 2. 18. per acre.

The

The sales of land having placed the Disafforesting Commissioners in possession of the requisite funds, they proceeded with the formation of the roads, which they had set out over the forest, with the construction of certain fences, which they decided to erect out of the funds at their disposal, to divide the Crown and the Commoners' allotments; and on the completion of their labours they executed their award, which was dated the 13th of March 1865, and disposed of the Lords Forest in the following manner:

	A.	R.	P.
Public Roads	122	1	0
Allotment to T. A. Corlett	416	0	26
Lands occupied by Miners, and allotted to the Crown	36	3	14
Sale Allotments, including those purchased by the Crown	8,573	2	34
Allotments to the Crown	8,055	1	29
Allotment to the Commoners	7,908	3	4
TOTAL Acreage of the Forest	25,113	0	27

The whole extent of land acquired by the Crown under "The Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," was, therefore, as follows:

				A.	R.	P.
Land purchased for the Crown				5,744	3	7
Lands occupied by Miners, and allotted to the Crown	A. 36	R. 3	P. 14			
Allotment to the Crown	8,055	1	29			
				8,092	1	3
				13,837	0	10

On the purchase of the 5,744A. 3R. 7P. offered for sale by the Disafforesting Commissioners in 1863, it became my duty to consider what steps it would be necessary and desirable to adopt in the management of the lands which had already and those which would ultimately become the sole property of Her Majesty under the disafforestation; and having consulted Mr. John Clutton, who has been largely employed by this department on similar services, I determined, under his advice and supervision, to proceed at once with the inclosure of the Crown land, and with the drainage, by means of open drains of those portions requiring it, and to leave further improvements for future consideration, hoping in the meantime to secure purchasers or tenants for the property.

Having obtained, therefore, the authority of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury for the necessary outlay, I instructed Mr. Clutton to have the requisite works of fencing and draining proceeded with on the purchased land; and when the Crown's allotment was set out, I directed the works to be extended to those lands also. At the same time I instructed Mr. Clutton to advertise the lands in Scotch and English newspapers, in order to attract the attention of persons likely to become purchasers or tenants of the lands.

The net expenditure upon the works executed under Mr. Clutton's supervision, including the charges for local superintendence, and for watchers to keep off trespassers from the lands, and to detect persons damaging the newly-erected

fences, amounted to the sum of £. 5,223. 13. 6. A considerable part of this expenditure was incurred in the erection of fences, which, by the conditions of sale under which the land was purchased, or the terms of the award by which the land was allotted, the Crown was bound to execute, the inclosure of the land being one of the conditions subject to which it was acquired. A further part of the expenditure was incurred in the erection of internal fences on some of the lands let on lease, and upon this expenditure interest has been paid by the tenants.

In addition to the expenditure which has taken place under the supervision of Mr. Clutton, a considerable sum has been and will have to be expended in repairing and in some cases rebuilding the outside boundary fences of the Crown land, many of which are in a very dilapidated state. Before the land was disafforested, the adjoining owners were solely responsible for the repair of those fences; but since the disafforestation, a legal decision has been pronounced that the maintenance of the fences now devolves upon the adjoining proprietors and the allottees of the forest land jointly.

The manner in which the Crown Estate has been disposed of up to the present time is as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Total extent acquired under "The Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860"	13,837	0	10
Acquired since by purchase from the owner of a piece of land in the centre of the Crown allotment	32	3	9
Total	13,869	3	19

	A.	R.	P.			
Parcels sold by the Crown	189	2	35			
Portions let on Lease (One Lease has been surrendered.)	5,398	2	15			
Portions let by the year	1,633	3	10			
				7,222	0	20
Extent of land which has not yet been let or sold				6,647	2	39

In order to secure some return from the land remaining in the hands of the Crown, persons have been allowed to turn out their cattle and sheep to graze upon it on payment of a certain sum per head, and during the past year the revenue derived from this source amounted to the sum of £.418. 17. 4. This, however, can only be regarded as a temporary arrangement, and it will not interfere with the efforts which will continue to be made to let on Lease or to sell the undisposed of portion of the property.

These efforts will probably in due time be successful. The inclosure of the land, and the construction across it of the excellent roads which have been made under the directions of the Disafforesting Commissioners, will tend to attract capitalists, as some of the land is of excellent quality as sheep pasture, and this result will no doubt be assisted when the roads which intersect the land are better known and the approaches to them improved. As regards the approaches, some important improvements and alterations are now being made in them under an arrangement which I made with the Lieutenant Governor of the

the Isle of Man, by the terms of which a sum of £.2,000 was to be laid out in improving certain of the approach roads, two-fifths of which sum was to be contributed out of the funds of this Department.

"The Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1863."

In the year 1864 an Act of Tynwald was passed by the local legislature of the Isle of Man, entitled "The Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1863," in which provision was made for an inquiry into certain claims in regard to some of the lands affected by the previous Act of Tynwald, entitled "The Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," and for providing compensation for such claims, and subsequently an Act of Parliament was passed (Act 28 Vict. c. 28), which authorised the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., with the previous consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to pay out of the capital of the Land Revenue such sums, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £. 2,500, as might be necessary to provide one moiety of the Compensation Fund mentioned in "The Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1863," and directed that a statement of any payment so made, and of the mode in which the same might be applied, should be contained in the Annual Report to Parliament which should be first made by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., after such payment took place.

The circumstances under which it was thought desirable to apply for the powers granted by this Act are set forth in the following extract from my Report to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury when I submitted to their Lordships the Draft of the Bill.

The Act of 1860 directed the Commissioners appointed thereunder (who are Mr. Wingrove Cooke, now one of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, Mr. Nathan Wetherell, an Assistant Inclosure Commissioner, and Mr. James Patteson), to ascertain the boundaries of the lands in the Forest in the Isle of Man uninclosed, or which ought to be uninclosed, to set out and make roads, to sell land for payment of expenses, and, subject to some reservations, to allot the residue between the Crown and the persons entitled to rights of common.

The Commissioners, in the months of May and August 1861, held meetings to ascertain the boundaries of the uninclosed Forest. A statement of their proceedings generally will be found in the accompanying copy of a Report by the Disafforesting Commissioners to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Island, dated 28th July 1863.

Under the circumstances stated in that Report, and having regard to the terms of the Act of 1860, the Disafforesting Commissioners felt unable to allow several claims which were made under the authority of licenses to inclose portions of the Forest, which had not been acted upon. In many cases great difficulty was experienced in identifying the particular portions of land in respect of which the licenses were granted. The Commissioners indeed found, in many instances, claims preferred covering tracts of land to which, upon investigation, the claims obviously had no relation, while at the same time attempts were made to connect, by mere verbal evidence, the payment of what is termed the "Lord's rent," with particular portions of the uninclosed Forest,

such portions being undefined by metes or bounds of any kind. If therefore in the course of their inquiries, the Commissioners had given effect to such vague claims it would virtually have amounted to the abandonment of a great part of the Forest to this class of claimants. The circumstances under which some of the claims in question were disallowed are fully stated in the Report of the Commissioners, to which I have already referred.

After the Commissioners' decision as to boundaries was given, various representations were from time to time made to me, which, although proving that under the provisions of the Act of 1860, and having regard to the circumstances which had been proved to exist, the Disafforesting Commissioners could not with any propriety have come to a different decision than that which they did, certainly tended to show that in some cases the result had been productive of hardship to the claimants, while the Crown and the commoners had been proportionally benefited.

In the first instance it seemed that it was necessary to look at the Act of 1860 as a whole, and that as the matter then stood, and in the absence of any application by the representatives of the commoners, who are equally interested with the Crown, it was difficult to give relief to the claimants. It further appeared that if any measure for the relief of the claimants were to be introduced it ought, in the first instance, to be assented to by the commoners, inasmuch as the lands in question had not been in the exclusive possession or enjoyment of the claimants, but had lain open to the Forest, and the cattle and sheep of the commoners depastured thereon, as on other parts of the waste lands, for the inclosure of which no licenses had been granted. And although payment of some nominal acknowledgment to the Crown under the licenses would, in cases where it could be proved, be some evidence to show that the Crown was content that the actual making of the inclosure should be postponed, the right of the grantee continuing in force; the same observation would not apply to the interests of the commoners, who were no parties to the licenses or to the payment to the Crown, and had themselves been in the enjoyment of the herbage.

I subsequently, however, received a copy of a resolution of the Tynwald Court in the Island, to the effect that Her Majesty should be petitioned to grant permission for the introduction of a Bill into the Insular Legislature for the purpose of amending the fifth section of the Act of 1860, so far as it affected persons having a right to portions of the uninclosed Forest; and it was at the same time suggested that compensation might be made to the persons injuriously affected out of the proceeds of the sale of the remaining lands; the claims to be investigated by a proper tribunal.

After giving my best consideration to the resolution of the Tynwald Court, I thought that, as the Legislative Representatives of the Commoners expressed a desire to relinquish their share of any of the lands in question, the Crown, by whose predecessors in title the licenses were granted, ought not, under the circumstances stated, to refuse its consent to an amendment of the Act in question.

I thought, however, that a maximum sum should be fixed as the limit to which compensation for claims should be allowed, and the expenses paid; and from the best information I could obtain, I was satisfied that £. 5,000 would be

be a reasonable sum for the purpose. In the event of its proving more than sufficient, the balance would be returned in equal shares to the Crown and the Commoners; and in the event of its proving insufficient, it would be rateably apportioned among the claimants.

This sum, it seemed to me, should be contributed in moieties out of the capital of the land revenue (which had benefited by the additional land dealt with), and by funds to be raised by sale of part of the commoners' allotment.

"The Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1863," nominated Mr. Nathan Wetherell (an assistant Inclosure Commissioner for England and Wales, and the third Commissioner under "The Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860"), to be the Commissioner for carrying into execution the provisions of the Act; and after the Act of the Imperial Legislature (28 Vict. c. 28) had been passed, the Commissioner gave public notice that he would receive claims from persons who thought themselves entitled to a share of the compensation fund; and he subsequently held meetings to hear evidence in support of the claims which had been sent in.

After considering the evidence, the Commissioner published a memorandum of his decision in February 1866, from which it appeared that 98 claims had been received by him; that he had disallowed altogether 29 of these claims, and that 69 claims had been wholly or in part established to his satisfaction.

A copy of Mr. Wetherell's memorandum of decision appears in the Appendix, and shows the sum allowed by him as compensation in respect of each of the 69 claims, amounting in the whole to the sum of £. 1,823. 9. 8., one moiety of that sum being payable by the trustees of the commoners' allotment in the Isle of Man, and one moiety out of the capital of the Land Revenues of the Crown, in accordance with the Act of Parliament. Appendix, No. 24.

In order to provide for the payment of this moiety, and of one moiety of the expenses of carrying into execution the provisions of the Act of Parliament, the sum of £. 1,200 was advanced to the Commissioner (Mr. Wetherell) out of the capital of the Land Revenue, and was charged in the accounts of this department for last year. *See* 45th Report of Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., p. 139.

After paying the compensation allowances, and the charges and expenses out of the fund provided by the advances which he had obtained from this department, and from the trustees of the commoners' allotment, the Commissioner completed his award on the 15th of July last, and he then furnished an account of his disbursements under the provisions of the Act. A copy of this account is given in the Appendix, showing that the gross sum paid by him was £. 2,244. 5. 8., and that the one moiety payable out of the capital of the Land Revenues of the Crown was £. 1,122. 2. 10., leaving a balance of £. 77. 17. 2. due by Mr. Wetherell out of the sum of £. 1,200 which had been advanced to him to meet the charges. This balance will be found brought to the credit of the capital of the Land Revenue in the accounts appended to this Report. Appendix, No. 25. *See* Appendix, A. A., p. 143.

The amount expended under "The Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1863," was therefore less than one-half the sum which it was contemplated might be required when the Act was passed.

The charges and expenses under the Act were submitted to and allowed by the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, in accordance with the directions contained in the Act.

FEE FARM RENTS.

Appendix, No. 26. THE APPENDIX, No. 26, contains the particulars of the sales of Fee Farm and other Unimprovable Rents of the Crown, payable as issuing out of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in England and Wales.

The Rents sold amount altogether to the sum of £. 10. 8. 2½., reduced by allowances for Land Tax to £. 10. 2. 2½. per annum. The purchase-monies amount to the sum of £. 303. 6. 3.

WALES.

Appendix, No. 27. THE APPENDIX, No. 27, contains the particulars of 12 Leases which have been granted of property belonging to the Crown in the Principality of Wales. Of these, two are Leases of Land and Premises encroached from the Crown's Waste Land, one is a Lease of Foreshore Land, and two are Leases of the right of sporting over Lands and Waters. The rents reserved in these several Leases amount altogether to the sum of £. 137 per annum. The remaining seven Leases are of Mines and Quarries, the rents and minimum royalties reserved in which during the first year of the term of each amount altogether to the sum of £. 207, and increase to a minimum of £. 537 per annum.

Appendix, No. 28. THE APPENDIX, No. 28, contains the particulars of 39 sales by private contract of the Crown's interest in and over Waste Lands and Encroachments upon Waste Lands, containing altogether about 192 A. 0 R. 14 P. The purchase-monies realised by these sales amount to the sum of £. 1,024. 7. 3. With the exception of the acknowledgments received for some of the Encroachments, no annual revenue was derived by the Crown from the properties included in these sales.

Appendix, No. 29. THE APPENDIX, No. 29, contains the particulars of a purchase by private contract of a moiety of certain Foreshore Land in Llanelly Harbour, containing by estimation about 9 A. 2 R. 28 P., at the price or sum of £. 1,020. This purchase was effected under a deed of arrangement with the *ex adverso* proprietor, entered into for the purpose of compromising a long pending suit which had been instituted for the purpose of establishing the Crown's title to certain land now or formerly subject to the tidal overflow. The Crown's title to the other moiety of the Foreshore described in the Appendix was admitted by the frontage owner.

Appendix, No. 30. THE APPENDIX, No. 30, contains the particulars of a grant of the Crown's interest in and to certain Foreshore Land, situate near to Llanelly. This grant was made under the above-mentioned deed of arrangement, and in pursuance of the powers of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 56, which authorises the settlement of disputed rights or claims of the Crown in and to property claimed as being under the management and control of this Department.

BY

BY a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, the following Schedules were required to be inserted in each Annual Report, viz. :

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the General Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise.

2nd. Of the Rents discharged from the rentals of the several Receivers in respect of Property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3rd. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of Land Revenues under Leases, or agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted, on Her Majesty's behalf, in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcation shall have taken place, and the measures (if any) taken for the recovery of the Monies.

Of these Schedules there is occasion, for the purposes of this Report, to introduce the first, third, and fourth only. Appendix, No. 31 (A.) (B.) (C.)

ACCOUNTS.

THE APPENDIX, A A., contains an Account of all such Monies including payment into the Exchequer of £. 345,000, as surplus income arising from those Possessions, as well as the appropriation of the capital monies arising from the sale of portions of the Possessions of the Crown during the same period. Appendix A A.

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st of March 1867, has been audited, and, under a re-arrangement of the system of accounting to the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Monthly Accounts can be completed at an earlier date than heretofore, and these Accounts have been rendered for examination up to and including the month of May last.

JAMES K. HOWARD. L. S.

Office of Woods, &c.,
29 June 1868.

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Appendix, N° 1.

A SCHEDULE of Conveyances of the Crown's Interest in and over small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the New Forest, unfitted for the growth of Timber, and which are wholly, or in part, surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
		Note.—In each of the undermentioned cases the Crown's right to all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the Lands sold is reserved in the Conveyance.	£. s. d.
1867:			
May - 3	Ezekiel Lawford -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton), situate at Emery Down, in Ironshill Walk, containing 14 Perches, or thereabouts.	5 5 –
„ - 3	Benjamin Jones -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton), situate at Emery Down, in Ironshill Walk, containing 6 Perches, or thereabouts.	2 5 –
„ - 6	Henry Keeping -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton), situate at Emery Down, in Ironshill Walk, containing 1 R. 13 P., or thereabouts.	7 – –
„ - 6	Ditto - - -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton), situate at Emery Down, in Ironshill Walk, containing 13 Perches, or thereabouts.	5 – –
„ - 13	Sarah Curtis - -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton), situate at Emery Down, in Ironshill Walk, containing 4 Perches, or thereabouts.	1 10 –
1868:			
January - 27	Charles Buckett -	- - The Crown's Interest in Two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest), situate in Lady Cross Walk, in the Parish of Boldre, containing together 1 A. 1 R. 10 P., or thereabouts.	23 – –

Appendix, N° 2.

A SCHEDULE of a Purchase made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATE of PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.
1867:			
October - 31	Samuel James and Parkhurst Nichol.	- - All those several Pieces or Parcels of Freehold Land and Hereditaments, situate at or near Lyndhurst, in the County of Southampton, containing altogether 3 A. 3 R. 3 P., subject as regards 3 A. 0 R. 8 P. to a Lease granted to Major Gilbert for his life.	299 – –

Appendix, N° 3.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in *England* inclusive; showing, the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Con- Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1867:	ALDERNEY:			
April 16	A Cottage at the Corblets, with Strip of Land adjoining, containing 1 R. 2 P. 20 Y., or thereabouts.	George Hammond -	- - As Tenant from year to year, from 5th January 1867.	5 - -
" "	A Piece of Land adjoining Corblets' Barracks, with the Buildings thereon, containing 4 A. 1 R. 34 P.	Henry Wilcocks -	- - As Tenant from year to year, from 29th September 1866.	1 - -
	DELAMERE WOODS:			
May 1	The Pasturage on Little Linmere Allotment, containing 180 Acres, or thereabouts.	William Lewis - -	- - As Tenant from year to year, from 2nd February 1867.	15 - -
" "	The Pasturage on Castle Hill Allotment, containing 650 Acres, or thereabouts, with the right of shooting thereover.	- - The Hon. Arthur Lascelles.	- - One year from 25th March 1867	10 - - 40 - -
	NEW FOREST:			
July 19	All those Premises known as Bramble Hill Lodge, and Land attached thereto, containing 28 A. 2 R. 18 P., or thereabouts, situate in Bramble Hill Walk, in the County of Southampton.	- - St. Leger Richard Glyn.	- - For a term of 31 years from 25th March 1866.	50 - -

belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to Survey the siderations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
5 - -	- -	- - Tenant to insure the premises for a sum not less than 3-4ths of their value.	- - Tenant to keep premises in repair.	- - Not before demised. This property fell in to the Crown in July 1867.		
1 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Formerly in the occupation of the War Department.		
15 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Heretofore let to William Lewis at 20*l.* per annum.		
- - 10*l.* for grazing, 40*l.* for shooting.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The Grazing was heretofore let to Robert Archer at 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and the Shooting at 40*l.*		
50 - -	- -	- - Tenant to insure the premises for a sum not less than 3-4ths of their value.	- - Tenant to keep premises in repair and to expend 1,000*l.* in permanent and substantial improvements.	- - Heretofore let to Mrs. Davies at 29*l.* per annum.		

DEAN FOREST.

Appendix, N° 4.

A SCHEDULE of Conveyances of the Crown's Interest in and over small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of *Dean Forest*, unfitted for the Growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
		Note.—In each of the undermentioned cases the Crown's right to all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under, the lands sold, is reserved in the Conveyance.	£. s. d.
1867:			
May - 29	James James - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Yorkley Slade, in Blakeney or Danby Walk, and containing 2 Perches.	3 – –
„ - „	George Baghurst -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Sewdley, in Blakeney or Danby Walk, and containing 22 Perches.	33 – –
July - 3	Matthew Smith -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Horsepool Green, in Littledean or Latimer Walk, and containing 14 Perches.	21 – –
„ - „	James Baker - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Coalway Lane End, near Coleford, in Parkend or York Walk, and containing 12 Perches.	18 – –
„ - 4	John Boughton -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Popeshill, in Littledean or Latimer Walk, and containing 6½ Perches.	9 15 –
„ - „	Joshua Matthews -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Drybrook, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, and containing 6 Perches.	9 – –
„ - „	George Lewis - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Pillowhill, in Parkend or York Walk, and containing 4 Perches.	6 – –
„ - 8	John Gagg - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over two Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Aston Bridge, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, and containing respectively 10 Perches and 11 Perches.	31 10 –
Oct. - 3	Henry Davis - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Bailey Hill, in Blakeney or Danby Walk, and containing 1½ Perches.	2 5 –
„ - 22	Daniel Baglin -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Coalway Lane End, in Park End or York Walk, and containing 10 Perches.	15 – –
„ - 23	James Phelps - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Bradley Hill, in Blakeney or Danby Walk, and containing 20 Perches.	30 – –
Dec. - 2	James Griffiths -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Bradley Hill, in Blakeney or Danby Walk, and containing 12 Perches.	18 – –

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1868:			£. s. d.
Jan. - 27	Richard Morgan -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Bailey Hill, in Blakeney or Danby Walk, and containing 10 Perches.	15 - -
„ - „	George Hancox -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Coleford Meend, in Parkend or York Walk, and containing 12 Perches.	18 - -
„ - 29	Richard Godwin -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over two Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Broadwell or Newnham Lane End, in Worcester Walk, and containing respectively 2¾ Perches and 4¼ Perches.	10 10 -
Feb. - 21	Cornelius Brain -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over all that Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, with the Erections and Buildings thereon, situate at or near Hawthorns, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, and containing 37 Perches, or thereabouts.	110 - -

Appendix, N° 5.

A SCHEDULE of CONVEYANCES of the Crown's Interest in and over certain Premises in the Manors of *Staunton, English Bicknor*, and *St. Briavels-with-Newland*, in the County of *Gloucester*, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1867:			£. s. d.
April - 1	Francis Surman -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Tenement and certain Pieces of Land or Encroachments from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at or near Joyford and Snail's Hole, in the Parish of English Bicknor, and numbered respectively 80 and 86 on the Rental of the Manor.	6 15 -
May - 7	Hannah Jones -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Tenement and certain Pieces of Land or Encroachments from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at English Bicknor, and numbered 42 and 43 on the Rental of the Manor.	9 - -
„ - „	Daniel Dutheridge -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Tenement and two Pieces of Land or Encroachments from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at Common Grove, in the Parish of English Bicknor, and numbered 11 on the Rental of the Manor.	3 15 -
„ - „	William Hutcheson Collins.	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Tenement and Piece of Land or Encroachment from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at Coldwell, in the Parish of English Bicknor, and numbered 33 on the Rental of the Manor.	1 10 -

Appendix, N° 5.—A SCHEDULE of Conveyances of the Crown's Interest in and over certain Premises, &c.—*cont^d.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1867:			£. s. d.
May - 13	James White - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Tenement and Piece of Land or Encroachment from the Wastes of the Manor of Staunton, situate in or near the Town of Coleford, in the Parish of Newland, and numbered 84 on the Rental of the Manor.	3 15 -
Nov. - 21	Lydia Ward - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over certain Tenements and Pieces of Land or Encroachments from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at Weir Hill and New Weir respectively, and numbered 100, 101, and part of 101 *a* on the Rental of the Manor.	10 10 -
Dec. - 9	Richard Bamfield, the Rev. John Burdon, William Gunter, James Gunter, John Kear, John Marshall, William Marshall.	- - The Crown's Interest in and over certain Tenements and Pieces of Land or Encroachments from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, in the Parish of English Bicknor, numbered 14, 21, 24, 27, and 28, 45, 48, and 49 on the Rental of the Manor.	13 10 -
1868:			
March - 12	Sophia Davies - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a certain Chief or Quit Rent of 3 *s.* 2 *d.* per annum, payable in respect of a certain Tenement and Premises, situate in English Bicknor, in the Manor of English Bicknor, numbered 1 on the Rental of the Manor.	4 15 -
„ - „	John Ball - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a certain Chief or Quit Rent of 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum, payable in respect of a certain Tenement and Premises, situate in English Bicknor, in the Manor of English Bicknor, numbered 103 on the Rental of the Manor.	2 - -
„ - 24	James Webb - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over certain Pieces of Land or Encroachments from the Wastes of the Manor of Staunton, situate at Staunton Meend, in the Parish of Staunton, and numbered 75, 76, and 77 on the Rental of the Manor.	1 15 -

Appendix, N° 6.

A SCHEDULE of a PURCHASE made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATE of PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1868:			£. s. d.
Jan. - 27	Colonel Vaughan -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate on the Banks of the River Wye, near Lydbrook.	2 11 6

Appendix, N° 7.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS and HEREDITAMENTS in *England*, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive; showing, the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	ON NEW LEASES:					ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
				Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in New Leases.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1867:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
June 20	License to use the Waters of a certain Stream and Pond near Carter's Piece Meend, for the purpose of supplying Water to the Thatch, or Independent Colliery.	Mrs. Lucy Loxley, Wife of William Haydon Loxley.	21 years from 25th December 1864.	10 —	10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 26	Agreement for letting a Piece of Land, situate on Lea Bailey Hill, in Ruardean Walk, and containing 3 R. 28 P., or thereabouts.	John Davis	Yearly tenancy, from 2nd February 1866.	1 15 —	1 15 —	—	—	—	1 8 8	1 8 8	—
Sept. 21	Agreement for letting a Cottage, Garden Ground, Land, and Premises, near to Oaken Hill Plantation, in Parkend or York Walk, containing together 3 A. 0 R. 17 P., or thereabouts.	Henry Gunter	Tenant at will, from 25th March 1866.	4 — —	4 — —	—	Tenant to insure premises to at least 3-4ths of their value.	—	—	—	—
Oct. 23	Lease of certain Pieces of Land, situate in Speech House and Worcester Walk, containing together 1 A. 2 R. 1 P., or thereabouts, and License to lay down Pipes for Water from a Pond at Plants Dingle Brook, to the Company's Water Tank at Parkend.	Severn and Wye Railway Company.	21 years from 29th September 1866.	10 — —	10 — —	—	—	—	Not heretofore let on Lease.		

N

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 8.

A SCHEDULE of LEASES of STONE QUARRIES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

DATE OF LEASE.	NAME OF LESSEE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
1867:				£. s. d.
September 3	Henry Harris	All that Quarry, No. 467, situate at the Long Hill, in Worcester Walk, extending in length 20 yards, the same being Part and Parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.	21 years from 29 September 1866.	2 – –
„ 27	James Nash	All that Quarry, No. 468, situate at Howbeach Valley, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 30 yards, the same being Part and Parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.	ditto	3 – –
October 3	John Davis	All that Quarry, No. 465, situate near to Findall Mine Level Colliery, in Blakeney Walk, and known as Meerbrook Quarry, extending in length 220 yards, the same being Part and Parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.	21 years from 29 September 1862.	11 – –
„ 30	John Brown	All that Quarry, No. 466, situate at Howler's Hill, in Worcester Walk, extending in length 10 yards, the same being Part and Parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.	21 years from 29 September 1865.	1 – –
1868:				
January 27	Joseph Rosser	All that Quarry, No. 475, situate at Tile Quarry Hill, in Parkend Walk, extending in length 19 yards, the same being Part and Parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.	21 years from 29 September 1867.	1 – –
February 10	William Hawkins	All that Quarry, No. 469, situate at Bixhead, in Worcester Walk, extending in length 20 yards, the same being Part and Parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.	ditto	2 – –
March 17	Benjamin Stephens	All those two Quarries, numbered respectively 470 and 471, situate at Beechen Hill, in Ruardean Walk, No. 470 extending in length at the East end 25 yards, and at the West end 12 yards, No. 471 extending in length 40 yards, the same being Part and Parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.	ditto	6 – –
„ 24	William James	All that Quarry, No. 474, situate on Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, extending in length 20 yards, the same being Part and Parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.	ditto	2 – –

Appendix, N° 9.—SCHEDULE of AGREEMENTS for the Payment of RENTS and ROYALTIES in respect of MINES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, re-granted in the Year ended 31st March 1868.

DATE.	GRANTEE.	NAME OF WORK.	TERM GRANTED.	DEAD RENT. £. s. d.	ROYALTY.
1867:					
April - - 7	John Trotter, Alfred Selfe Leonard, William Herbert James, Charles Henry James.	Pluckpenny Rockey, No. 3 Colliery - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1865.	3 – –	1½ *d.* per ton.
„ - „	- Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	Young Forester Colliery - - - - -	- ditto -	5 – –	2 *d.* „
July - - 27	Mrs. Jane Trotter - - - - - - - - - -	Tile Quarry Colliery - - - - - -	- ditto -	2 – –	1 *d.* „
August - 12	George Read - - - - - - - - - - -	Elsmore Colliery - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1866.	5 – –	2 *d.* „
September - 7	The Rev. John Wylde - - - - - - - - - -	Extension Colliery - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1867.	12 – –	2 *d.* „
„ - 21	William James - - - - - - - - - - -	Scar Pit Iron Mine - - - - - -	- ditto -	5 – –	4 *d.* „
December - 3	The Blakeney and Forest of Dean Coal Company (Limited) - -	Nag's Head Colliery - - - - - -	- ditto -	35 – –	2 *d.* „
1868:					
January - 27	John Trotter, Alfred Selfe Leonard, William Herbert James, Charles Henry James.	Old Forester Colliery - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1864.	5 – –	2 *d.* „
„ - „	Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, James Albert Brain, John Winnall, and William Stallard.	All Profit Colliery - - - - - -	- ditto -	15 – –	2 *d.* „
„ - - 30	Henry Richards Lückes, Francis Nash, and the Rev. John Williams	Unity Colliery - - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1867.	25 – –	2 *d.* „
February - 18	Osman Barrett, Henry Richards Lückes, and Francis Nash - -	St. Low Colliery - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1866.	125 – –	2 *d.* „

Appendix, N° 10.—A SCHEDULE of AGREEMENTS for the Payment of RENTS in respect of "AWARD QUARRIES" in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, entered into between 1st April 1867 and 31st March 1868.

DATE.	WITH WHOM MADE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES, THE SUBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT.	TERM FOR WHICH AGREEMENT IS MADE.	ANNUAL RENT PAYABLE UNDER AGREEMENT.
				£. s. d.
1867: June - 12	Charles Jenner	All that Quarry, No. 164, extending in length 80 yards, and all that other Quarry, No. 166, extending in length 60 yards, both situate at Wimbelow, or Wimberry Slade.	21 years from 26 July 1866	7 – –
1868: February - 24	William Smith	All that Quarry, No. 118, situate at Hang Hill, extending in length 20 yards	ditto - 19 July 1867	1 – –

Appendix, N° 11.—A SCHEDULE of all GALES of COAL and IRON MINES in the Forest of *Dean* and Hundred of *St. Briavels*, granted in the Year ended 31st December 1867, under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

TO WHOM GRANTED.	DATE OF GRANT.	PERIOD FROM WHICH CERTAIN RENT COMMENCES.	DESCRIPTION OF GALE.	CERTAIN RENT.	TONNAGE.	NAME OF WORK.
	1867:			£. s. d.		
Samuel Morgan	October - 25	Christmas - 1871	Iron Mine	75 – –	5*d.* per ton	Whitecroft Iron Mine.
Richard White	October - 25	Christmas - 1871	Iron Mine	75 – –	5*d.* per ton	Polar Star Iron Mine.
Cornelius Bennett	October - 25	Christmas - 1871	Iron Mine	75 – –	5*d.* per ton	Duke of Gloucester Iron Mine.
Joseph Jones	October - 25	Christmas - 1871	Iron Mine	75 – –	5*d.* per ton	Elephant Iron Mine.
William Adams	October - 25	Christmas - 1871	Iron Mine	75 – –	5*d.* per ton	The Emperor Napoleon Iron Mine.
Edward Baldwyn	October - 25	Christmas - 1869	Colliery	125 – –	2*d.* per ton	Northumberland Colliery.
Frederick Morse	October - 25	Christmas - 1869	Colliery	150 – –	2*d.* per ton	Newcastle Colliery.
James Billy	October - 25	Christmas - 1869	Colliery	125 – –	2*d.* per ton	Durham Colliery.

Appendix, N° 12.

FOREST OF DEAN AND HUNDRED OF ST. BRIAVELS.

Alteration of Rents and Royalties of Coal and Iron Mines at Midsummer 1867.

To all whom it may concern:

Take notice, that, in pursuance of the power given to me by the Acts of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40, I, the undersigned James Kenneth Howard, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the Gaveller of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, have elected, and do hereby elect, that the several Galeage or Dead or certain Rents, and also the several Royalties or Tonnage Duties now payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for or in respect of the several under-mentioned Gales of Coal or Coal Mines, or Works, and also for or in respect of the several under-mentioned Gales of Iron or Iron Mines, or Works, under or by virtue of the several Grants under which the same several Coal and Iron Mines are respectively held, shall cease and determine from the 24th day of June 1867.

And take notice also, that upon such cesser I shall proceed to fix the amount of the new Galeage Rents and Royalties, or Tonnage Duties, to be paid for the 21 years thence next ensuing, according to the provisions of the said Acts.

List of the Coal Mines or Collieries above referred to.

The Champion Colliery.	The Unity Colliery.
The Extension Colliery.	The Nag's Head Colliery.

List of Iron Mines or Works above-mentioned or referred to.

Old Park Iron Mine.	Yew Tree Iron Mine.
Scar Pit Iron Mine.	Bromley Iron Mine.
Easter Iron Mine.	Drybrook Iron Mine.
Slope Pit Iron Mine.	

Given under my hand, this 15th day of March 1867.

(signed) *James K. Howard.*

Witness,

George Sale Bedford,
Office of Woods, &c., Whitehall.

Appendix, N° 13.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Crown Salmon Fishings in *Scotland*, granted on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATES OF LEASES.	LESSEES.	LANDS OPPOSITE TO WHICH THE FISHINGS ARE SITUATE.	COUNTY.	RENT. £. s. d.	TERM GRANTED.
1867:					
April - 23	A. Eneas Ronald Macdonell -	The Lands of South Morar, in the united Parishes of Islandfinnan and Ardnamurchan -	Inverness -	5 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1866.
„ - „	Captain Hector Macneal -	The Lands of Ugadale, Losset, Tradigle, and Gartvaigh - - - - - - -	Argyll - -	5 12 –	- - ditto.
„ - „	Hew Fergusone Kennedy -	The Lands of Benane, Parish of Colmonel - - - - - - - - - -	Ayr - -	7 5 –	- - ditto.
„ - „	Alexander Pirie Hogarth -	The Lands of Scrabster, and the Lands of Pennyland, Parish of Thurso, with permission to erect a Bothy at Scrabster Harbour.	Caithness -	25 1 –	- - ditto.
July - 1	Kenneth Murray - - -	The Estate of Geanies (excepting the Fishings *ex adverso* of the middle part of the Lands of Arboll, for which the Lessee has a Crown Charter).	Ross, &c. -	5 – –	- - ditto.
„ - 3	Alexander Haldane Oswald -	The whole Lands of the said A. H. Oswald, in the Parishes of Kirkbean and Colvend, so far as the said Fishings belong in property to the Crown.	Kirkcudbright	20 – –	- - ditto.
Aug. - 19	George Smith - - -	The Lands of Kincraig, Parish of Kilconquhar - - - - - - - - -	Fife - -	7 10 –	- - Two years from Martinmas 1866.
„ - „	Thomas Bell - - - -	Part of the Lands of Elie, Parish of Elie - - - - - - - - - -	Fife - -	25 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1866.
„ - „	Alexander Henderson - -	Part of the Lands of Elie and others, Parishes of Pittenweem, St. Monance, and Elie -	Fife - -	15 – –	- - ditto.
„ - „	Messrs. Clark & Ballingall -	The Lands of Balbirnie and others, Parish of Newburn - - - - - -	Fife - -	40 – –	- - ditto.
„ - 21	William Moncrieff, Curator to J. A. Ross Hume.	The Lands and Estate of Ninewells, in the Parish of Edrom - - - - -	Berwick -	– 5 –	- - ditto.
Oct. - 3	The Earl of Northesk - -	The Lands of Ethie and Auchmethie, and others, in the Parishes of Inverkeilor and St. Vigeans.	Forfar - -	40 – –	- - ditto.
Nov. - 26	Robert Munro Ferguson -	The Lands and Farm of Grange, part of the Estate of Raith, Parish of Kinghorn -	Fife - -	2 – –	- - ditto.
Dec. - 18	David Meldrum - - -	The Lands of Easter Kincaple, Parish of St. Andrews - - - - - - - -	- -	1 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1867.
1868:					
Jan. - 8	Col. G. A. Ferguson - -	The Lands of Blackhouse, Buchanhaven, and others, Parish of Peterhead - - -	Aberdeen -	12 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1866.
Feb. - 4	Robert Miller - - -	The Lands of Sanchope, Parish of Crail - - - - - - - - - -	Fife - -	2 – –	- - Six years from Martinmas 1867.
„ - 24	The Earl of Eglinton - -	The Lands of Skelmorlie, Parish of Largs - - - - - - - - -	Ayr - -	2 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1867.
Mar. - 14	Archibald Alexander - -	The Lands of Boydstone, Parish of Ardrossan - - - - - - - -	Ayr - -	1 – –	- - ditto.
„ - 19	Thomas Anderson - -	The Lands of Craigance, Glendrisaig, &c., Parish of Ballantrae - - - - -	Ayr - -	1 – –	- - ditto.
			Total - - - £.	216 13 –	

Appendix, N° 14.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS, in *Scotland* belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive; showing, the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted;—and, showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	ON NEW LEASES:					ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
				Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1867:	COUNTY OF ARGYLL:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
April 5 and 13.	The Bed of the Sea between low-water mark and the middle of Loch Creran *ex adverso* of the Lands of Barcaldine, with the Oyster Beds and Scalps, and Oyster Fishings within those limits.	- - The Rev. Allan Gordon Cameron.	- - 12 years from Lammas 1866.	Uncertain -	1 – – for first three years of the Lease; 3 – – for remainder of term.	- -	- -	- -	- - Not before in Lease.		
	COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW:										
June 21 July 1	The right of Eel Fishing in Linlithgow Loch.	Robert Prentice -	- - 7 years from Whitsunday 1867.	Uncertain -	10 – –	- -	- -	- -	- - These Premises were leased to Mr. Thomas MacQueen, on 5th August 1859, for one year from Whitsunday 1859, at a rent of 20 *l.* per annum.		
	COUNTY OF STIRLING;										
Aug. 30 Sept. 4	The Crown Farm of Stirling, comprehending the Parks commonly called the King's Park, Butts, Gowan Hills of Stirling and Fisherrow, in the Parish of Stirling, containing about 345 A. 2 R.	Peter Dewar -	- - 19 years from Martinmas 1866.	460 – –	460 – – and 6 per cent. per annum on any sum which may be expended on New Erections on the Farm.	- -	- - Buildings on Farm to be insured to the extent of 1,000 *l.*	- -	- - These Premises were included in a Lease granted on the 12th May 1848 to Mr. Peter Dewar for 19 years from Martinmas 1847, at a rent of 505 *l.* per annum.—*Vide* 45th Report, page 89.		

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 15.—A SCHEDULE of SALES effected on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned PROPERTY in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	ANNUAL FEU DUTY.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1867:		COUNTY OF INVERNESS:		
July - - 1	The Caledonian Canal Commissioners.	- - Lands containing 20 A. 3 R. 23 P., and the Buildings thereon, with the Teinds thereof, situated in the United Parishes of Boleskine and Abertarff.	73 - -	—
		COUNTY OF DUMFRIES:		
July - 1 and 9	The Solway Junction Railway Company.	- - A portion of Foreshore and bed of the Solway Firth, extending from high-water mark of ordinary spring tides, at a point in the Royal Burgh of Annan, to the line of division in the said Firth, between Scotland and England, comprehending 6 A. 3 R. 20 P., or thereby.	- -	105 - -
1868:		COUNTY OF INVERNESS:		
January - 9	Right Honourable Lord Lovat -	- - Land and Buildings at Fort Augustus, in the Parish of Boleskine and Abertarff, extending to about 69 Acres, or thereby.	- -	4,500 - -

Appendix, No 16.—A SCHEDULE of Sales of Feu, &c., Duties in *Scotland*, which have been made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	PURCHASER.	LANDS, &c., Liable to Payment of the DUTIES, Sold.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Number of YEARS' PURCHASE.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.
						£. s. d.
1867: April - - 11	Miss Clementina Graham -	- - The Lands of Coldoch Easter, otherwise called Nether Coldoch, the Lands of Over or Middle Coldoch, otherwise called Ashanter, with the teinds and pertinents from which a Feu Farm Duty of £. 8. 18. 4., Scots Money, with 20 pennies, money foresaid, in augmentation, was annually exigible; the Lands of Coldoch Easter, otherwise called Spittaltown, with the houses, buildings, teinds and pertinents, for which a feu duty of £. 8 Scots was annually payable, but only to the extent of £. 4 Scots; the remaining sum of £. 4 Scots continuing a burden upon the said lands while the same is unredeemed.	Kilmadock -	Perth - -	28	30 6 8

	SCOTS MONEY.	STERLING.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Annual duty - -	8 18 4	—
Augmentation - -	– 1 8	—
½ Annual duty - -	4 – –	—
£.	13 – –	1 1 8

IRELAND.

Appendix, N° 17.—A SCHEDULE containing the Particulars of a SALE made by PRIVATE CONTRACT on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property, and of which the Conveyance was granted between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.
		COUNTY OF DONEGAL:	
1867: August - - 2	Thomas Conolly - - - - - -	A Piece of Land, containing 154 A. 0 R. 33 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, formerly known as the Rossilly Slob, in the Barony of Tyrhugh, and another Piece of Land, containing 153 A. 3 R. 8 P. of like measurement, formerly known as the Durnesh Slob, in the same Barony, which Pieces of Land were formerly portions of the Foreshore of Donegal Bay -	500 - -

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 18.

A SCHEDULE of PERPETUAL and UNIMPROVABLE RENTS payable to the Crown in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	AMOUNT of YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	COUNTIES.	PURCHASE-MONEYS.
	1867:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1,297	May - 28	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	- 6 11	Antrim - -	11 2 6
1,298	June - 8	- ditto - - ditto - - -	- 13 4¾	Westmeath - -	20 17 6
1,299	„ - 28	The Duke of Bedford, Viscount Curzon, and the Honourable Edward Keppel Wentworth Coke.	21 6 3½	Mayo - - -	623 10 -
1,300	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	6 12 4½	- ditto - -	196 12 -
1,301	„ - 29	William Hogan and John Hogan -	1 8 8¾	Wexford - -	41 13 -
1,302	July - 27	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	- 14 -¼	Galway - -	21 17 6
1,303	September 5	- ditto - - ditto - - -	5 19 -	Sligo - - -	172 4 -
1,304	October - 3	The Duke of Bedford, Viscount Curzon, and the Honourable Edward Wentworth Keppel Coke.	2 1 3¼	Mayo - - -	59 6 -
1,305	„ - 22	William Kemmis - - - -	2 9 7¾	Wicklow - -	70 19 -
1,306	November 25	Thomas Morris Hamilton Jones -	5 8 5	Fermanagh - -	153 18 -
1,307	„ - „	The Very Reverend John West and the Reverend William O'Neill.	1 - 9¼	Dublin - -	30 11 6
1,308	December 11	James Story - - - -	8 - 3½	Cavan - - -	228 - -
1,309	„ - „	Mathew Kenny - - - -	- 1 9¼	Clare - - -	3 10 -
1,310	„ - „	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	3 17 11½	Roscommon -	112 - -
1,311	„ - „	Stephen Grehan - - - -	3 10 10	Cork - - -	102 - -
1,312	„ - 19	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	31 6 9½	Westmeath - -	893 14 -
1,313	„ - 20	Thomas Bunbury - - - -	- 8 1½	Galway - -	13 - -
	1868:				
1,314	January - 8	Sir Gerald George Aylmer, Bart. -	- 14 1½	Kildare - -	22 - -
1,315	„ - 27	John Armitage Nicholson - -	- 15 11¾	Meath - - -	24 15 -
1,316	„ - „	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	- 8 1½	Galway - -	13 - -
1,317	„ - 29	- ditto - - ditto - - -	1 7 8½	Sligo - - -	40 19 -
1,318	March - 6	Godfrey Thomas Baker - -	- 4 1¾	Cork - - -	7 - -
1,319	„ - 12	The Lord Trimleston - - -	7 3 4½	King's - -	204 6 -
1,320	„ - 24	The Drapers' Company of London	- 18 5½	Londonderry -	26 12 -
1,321	„ - „	Robert Uniacke Bayley - -	4 2 5¼	Cork - - -	118 6 -
1,322	„ - „	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	4 10 3¼	- ditto - -	128 11 6
1,323	„ - „	John Fawcett - - - -	2 6 8¾	Roscommon -	66 17 -
1,324	„ - „	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	2 16 7½	Sligo - - -	82 17 -
1,325	„ - „	Robert Hoey - - - -	2 5 8¼	Dublin - -	66 3 -
		TOTAL Yearly Rents Sold - - -	£. 123 - 3	TOTAL Purchase Money - -	£.3,556 1 6

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 19. - - - - - - - -

GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c. LEASEHOLD and other RENTS in *Ireland*, for the Year ended Commencement and

NAMES of COLLECTORS.	COLLECTION.	DESCRIPTION of RENTS.	CHARGE. - - - - -			
			Arrears 31 March 1867.		Rental for the Year.	Acquittance Fees.
			Solvent.	Insolvent.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
L. Counsel - - -	Athlone - -	Quit, &c. - -	3,759 19 8⅜	3,228 5 8⅛	6,372 13 6⅛	135 17 7
Thomas Derham - -	Bandon - -	Quit, &c. - -	2,590 14 1⅞	14,013 19 8¾	3,757 4 1⅝	62 - 2
		Leasehold - -	66 13 2¼	- - -	128 6 4½	- -
J. Hill - - - -	Belfast - - -	Quit, &c. - -	540 18 9½	3,518 9 1¾	1,022 19 7½	15 10 3
		Leasehold - -	8 - -	- - -	25 - -	- -
		Mines - - -	1 - -	- - -	6 - -	- -
J. Thorburn - - -	Carlow - - -	Quit, &c. - -	3,477 8 3½	3,062 9 5⅛	4,093 1 1¾	60 4 7
		Leasehold - -	3 - 9	- - -	25 2 -	- -
		Mines - - -	- - -	- - -	150 - -	- -
R. Fawcett - - -	Coleraine - -	Quit, &c. - -	281 10 8⅛	323 1 3¼	436 19 5⅞	9 18 10
		Leasehold - -	1 - -	- - -	2 - -	- -
J. Davidson - - -	Cork - - -	Quit, &c. - -	1,623 6 8	487 7 11¾	1,770 11 2	44 5 11
S. Cathcart - - -	Dublin - - -	Quit, &c. - -	1,118 8 1⅝	3,165 15 2½	699 1 7½	15 12 4
		Leasehold - -	- 6 6	- - -	10 19 -	- -
		Rentcharges - -	- - -	- - -	159 14 2¼	- -
J. Hamilton - - -	Dundalk - -	Quit, &c. - -	4,164 6 5½	4,740 3 3¾	6,369 19 5	121 14 -
		Leasehold - -	1 5 -	- - -	10 - -	- -
Robert East - - -	Galway - -	Quit, &c. - -	2,425 19 3	2,605 18 5⅞	3,115 15 1⅛	145 4 4
W. Barnes - - -	Limerick - -	Quit, &c. - -	3,808 7 3¼	4,581 4 3⅜	5,007 19 11¼	120 6 6
R. Laffère - - -	Londonderry - -	Quit, &c. - -	438 15 5⅜	477 16 9⅜	825 16 1¼	7 12 6
W. Solomon - - -	Sligo - - -	Quit, &c. - -	2,001 15 6	3,786 17 11⅞	2,955 12 10⅛	91 10 8
H. Rundle - - -	Waterford - -	Quit, &c. - -	3,545 14 7⅝	6,561 14 11¾	4,454 14 5¾	88 14 11
		Leasehold - -	1 5 6	- - -	2 11 -	- -
W. R. Hickey - -	Wexford - -	Quit, &c. - -	2,264 15 6⅞	2,111 14 6⅞	3,942 4 8⅛	69 13 9
		Leasehold - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	- -
		Mines - - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- -
		£.	32,124 11 5⅝	52,664 18 10½	45,399 5 9¾	988 6 4

£. 84,789. 10. 4⅛.

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 19.

31st March 1868, showing the Amount of Revenue received within the Year, with the Arrears due at the Close thereof.

CHARGE.		DISCHARGE.					
Income Tax on Per-Centage allowed to Collectors.	Totals.	Receipts within the Year.	Rents Sold.	Arrears on Rents Sold.	Arrears Discharged.	Arrears 31 March 1868.	
						Solvent.	Insolvent.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 13 1	13,499 9 6⅝	6,425 7 4	31 10 10⅜	- -	7 18 7¼	3,785 12 1⅛	3,249 - 7⅞
1 11 5	20,425 9 7¼	3,710 4 -½	1 17 5⅞	- -	18 15 6⅜	2,604 2 6⅜	14,090 9 11⅜
- -	194 19 6¾	128 6 10½	- -	- -	- -	66 12 8¼	—
- 8 6	5,098 6 3¾	1,017 9 1½	- 6 11	- -	- -	541 13 9½	3,538 16 5¾
- -	33 - -	25 - -	- -	- -	- -	8 - -	—
- -	7 - -	6 - -	- -	- -	- -	1 - -	—
1 15 1	10,694 18 6⅜	4,100 10 5⅞	17 - 5	8 6 8⅛	251 9 7⅞	3,233 16 3⅛	3,083 15 -⅜
- -	28 2 9	28 2 9	- -	- -	- -	3 - 9	—
- -	150 - -	150 - -	—	—	—	—	—
- 3 6	1,051 13 9¼	445 11 5⅛	- 9 2⅜	- -	- -	280 14 11⅛	324 18 2¼
- -	3 - -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	1 - -	—
- 14 9	3,926 6 5¾	1,803 18 -¼	4 6 4¼	- -	18 9 9¼	1,609 17 6¼	489 14 9¾
- 6 8	4,999 3 11⅝	675 17 11¾	1 13 2⅜	- -	- -	1,132 17 -⅛	3,188 15 9
- -	11 5 6	10 19 -	- -	- -	- -	- 6 6	—
- -	159 14 2¼	159 14 2¼	—	—	—	—	—
2 14 11	15,398 18 1¼	6,641 9 5½	11 1 5⅜	- -	188 9 11⅛	3,788 3 -	4,769 14 3¼
- -	11 5 -	11 5 -	—	—	—	—	—
1 6 2	8,294 3 4	3,192 8 5⅜	33 9 6¼	- -	3 13 8¼	2,441 4 11¼	2,623 6 8⅝
2 2 -	13,520 - -¼	5,095 15 6¾	4 18 4⅜	- -	- -	3,809 10 3⅛	4,609 15 10
- 6 4	1,750 7 1¾	786 13 2⅛	- -	- -	- -	482 - 8½	481 13 3⅛
1 4 2	8,837 1 2	2,963 5 9¾	11 3 11⅞	- -	- -	2,051 6 3¼	3,811 5 1⅛
1 16 11	14,652 15 11⅛	4,478 13 4½	14 5 2	6 5 6	8 6 8	3,540 5 9⅜	6,604 19 4¾
- -	3 16 6	2 11 -	- -	- -	- -	1 5 6	—
1 12 10	8,390 1 4⅞	3,957 7 3¾	58 10 9⅝	- -	11 1 7⅛	2,237 5 7¾	2,125 16 -⅝
- -	25 - -	25 - -	—	—	—	—	—
- -	30 - -	30 - -	—	—	—	—	—
18 16 4	131,195 18 9⅞	45,870 9 7½	190 13 9¾	14 12 2⅛	508 5 5¼	31,619 16 3	52,992 1 6¼

£. 84,611. 17. 9¼.

Certified 5 May 1868. (signed) *G. S. Smythe.*

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 20.

Dr. GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c., RENTS, and

COLLECTORS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Cash due on the 31st March 1867	- - -	854 16 6¼
Arrears claimed on Insolvent List and outstanding on the 31st March 1867	- -	52,664 18 10½
Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1867	- -	32,042 - 6⅜
Ditto returned on List, exceeding Claim on Account Current	- -	- 2 1½
One Year's Charge of Quit, &c., Rents, due 25th March 1868	44,824 5 1⅓	
Add,—		
Remaining Gale of new Charge on Crown Rents (Markets at Howth, County Dublin). Order dated 29th November 1866	- 6 -	
	44,824 11 1½	
Deduct,—	£. s. d.	
Remaining Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1866: Nos. of Conveyances 1,285 to 1,295, both inclusive	79 3 6⅛	
Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1866: No. of Conveyance 1,296	29 4 4¼	
Rents purchased from Easter 1867: Nos. of Conveyances 1,297 to 1,305, both inclusive	41 11 7¾	
One Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1867: Nos. of Conveyances 1,306 to 1,325, both inclusive	40 14 3⅝	
	190 13 9¾	
		44,633 17 3¾
Fees on Acquittances	- -	988 6 4
Income Tax on Per-centage allowed to Collectors	- -	18 16 4
Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1867	- -	82 10 11¼
One Year's Charge of ditto	- -	384 18 4½
One Year's Royalty, due 5th January 1868, under License for Three Years, from 5th January 1865, to search for Gold, &c., in a District of Land in the County of Wicklow. Order dated 28th February 1865	- -	20 - -
Half-year's Royalty, due 5th July 1867, under License for Two Years, from 5th January 1867, to search for Gold in another District of Land in same County, said License having been surrendered from 5th July 1867. Orders dated 13th February 1867 and 4th October 1867	- -	10 - -
One Year's Charge of Rentcharges, due 1st November 1867	- -	159 14 2¼
	£.	131,860 1 6⅜

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 20.

LEASEHOLD RENTS, for the Year ending 31st March 1868. *Cr.*

CONTRA.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Cash remitted				44,625	9	11
Cash due				344	12	2½
Per-Centage on Receipt				916	19	2
Incidental Expenses				94	2	1
Property Tax allowed on Quit, &c., Rents				728	12	5
Ditto - - - Leasehold Rents				1	8	3
Ditto - - - Rentcharges				2	12	10
Poor-rates allowed on Leasehold Rents				3	11	–½
Arrears of Crown Rents due on Ecclesiastical Benefices by deceased Incumbents discharged. Order dated 20th November 1867				508	5	5¼
Arrears to Easter 1867 on Rents purchased, from Michaelmas 1866				14	12	2⅛
Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1868, viz.—						
Due at Michaelmas 1867				9,698	6	1¾
Half Year's Rents, due 25th March 1868	22,131	18	–¼			
Deduct, received up to the 31st March 1868	291	13	4½			
				21,840	4	8
						31,538 10 9¾
Insolvent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1867				52,664	18	10½
Deduct, Receipt on ditto included in Cash remitted				2	4	4
				52,662	14	6½
Add, One Year's Rent of ditto to the 25th March 1868				329	6	11¾
						52,992 1 6¼
One Year's Tithe Rent-charge due to Incumbent on 1st November 1867, out of the Crown's Lands of Charles Fort, or Forthill, in Rincurran Parish, County Cork, 3*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*, less 5*s.* 6*d.* Poor-rate, and 1*s.* 2*d.* Income Tax. Order dated 20th August 1855						3 11 –½
One Year's ditto, due to ditto, on 1st May 1867, out of the Crown Lands of James Fort, or Old Fort, in Ringrone Parish, same County, 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, less 6*s.* Poor-rate and 1*s.* Income Tax. Order dated 30th May 1857						2 16 4
Three Years' and a Half ditto, due to ditto, on same day, out of the Crown Lands of Green Hill Field, County Wicklow, 1*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*, less 6*d.* Income Tax. Order dated 14th June 1852						1 10 10¼
Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1868						81 5 5¼
			£.			131,860 1 6⅜

Certified, 5 May 1868.

(signed) *G. S. Smythe.*

ISLE OF MAN. - - - - - - -

Appendix, N° 21. - - - - - - - -

A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in the *Isle of Man*, belonging showing,—The Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:				
April 15	The Metals and Metallic Ores, and Minerals, within, under, or upon a tract of Land, containing about 490 acres, situate in the Parish of Maughold.	- - Charles Cleator, James Spittall, and Henry Montford.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1866, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty, in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -
May 9	The Slate and Stone within, under, or upon a tract of Land, containing 485 acres, situate in the Parish of Lezayre.	- - James Stewart and James Maclehose.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1866, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty, in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -
" "	The Slate and Stone within, under, or upon a tract of Land, containing about 495 acres, situate in the Parish of Lezayre.	- - James Stewart and John Low.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1866, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - ISLE OF MAN.

- - - - - - - - - Appendix, N° 21.

to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 5 *l.* for the first year, 10 *l.* for the second year, and 20 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.						
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 5 *l.* for the first year, 10 *l.* for the second year, and 25 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 5 *l.* for the first year, 10 *l.* for the second year, and 25 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.						

ISLE OF MAN—Appendix, N° 21.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1867:				
May 17	The Metals and Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 350 Acres, situate at Maughold Head, in the Parish of Maughold.	- - Richard Rowe and William Beckwith.	- - 21 years from 5th January 1867, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -
„ 27	The Metals and Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 497 Acres, situate in the Parish of Lezayre.	- - John Cæsar Tobin Harrison, George Low Anderton, John Perry, James Coole, and Thomas Caley.	- - 21 years from 5th July 1866, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -
June 14	The Metals and Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 180 Acres, situate in the Parish of Maughold.	- - William Tuxford, Thomas Thompson, and Richard Rowe.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1866, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the fourth or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -
Oct. 12	The Metals and Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 400 Acres, situate in the Parishes of Braddan and Onchan.	- - William Stewart, William Kewley, and John Clucas.	- - 21 years from 5th July 1867, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 – – and a Royalty of 1-15th part in value of all Iron and Iron Ore, and 1-12th part in value of all other Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* for the first year, 20 *l.* for the second year, and 40 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.						
1 – – and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 5 *l.* for the first year, 10 *l.* for the second year, and 20 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.						
- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 – – and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 5 *l.* for the first year, 10 *l.* for the second year, and 20 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.						
1 – – and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum during the first and second years, and 20 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.						

ISLE OF MAN—Appendix, N° 21.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1867:				
Oct. 14	The Metals and Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 490 Acres, situate near Maughold Head, in the Parish of Maughold.	- - Richard Rowe and William Beckwith.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1867, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -
1868:				
Feb. 29	The Metals and Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 500 Acres, situate in the Parish of Michael, in the Isle of Man.	- - Charles Tetley, John Stanway Jackson, and James McWhannell.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1867, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 – – and a Royalty of one full 12th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum for the first two years, and 20 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 – – and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum during the first two years, and 25 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.						

Isle of Man—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 22.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to the Crown, in the *Isle of Man*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict c. 42; showing, the Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; the Property comprised therein; the Names of the Purchasers; the Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1867:	ISLE OF MAN:			£. s. d.			
April - 23	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land containing about two Roods, situate near Slieau Lhosht, on the Northern Mountains, in the Parish of Kirk Lonan.	Henry Bloom Noble -	- -	5 – –			
May - 15	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land measuring about 44 Feet in depth by 48½ Feet in width, situate next the Shore Road at Ramsey, in the Parish of Maughold.	John Clague - - -	- -	30 – –	- -	Never in Lease.	
„ - „	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land containing about 100 A. 2 R. 11 P., known as Slieau Chiarn, situate in the Parish of Kirk Marown.	Philip Killey - - -	- -	275 – –			
June - 14	The Interest of the Crown in a piece of Land measuring about 44 Feet in depth by 75 Feet in width, situate next the Shore Road at Ramsey, in the Parish of Maughold.	Daniel Goldsmith - -	- -	45 – –			

Appendix, N° 23.

A SCHEDULE of PURCHASES made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1867:		ISLE OF MAN:	£. s. d.
February 4	- - Patrick Kelly, and Emma his Wife, and Daniel Kelly, and Ann his Wife.	- - A Piece of Intack Land, containing 32 A. 3 R. 9 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Lonan, commonly called "Glandoin."	425 - -

Appendix, N° 24.

COPY of a MEMORANDUM of Decision on Claims to COMPENSATION by the Commissioner under the Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1864.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

I, NATHAN WETHERELL, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, the Commissioner appointed for carrying into execution "The Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1864," send greeting: WHEREAS the Commissioners under "The Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," by a Memorandum in writing under their hands, dated 24th August 1861, and by their Award dated the 13th day of March 1865, ascertained and declared the boundaries of the lands in "The Forest" in the Isle of Man uninclosed, or which ought to be uninclosed, and determined all claims relating to such boundaries: AND WHEREAS by the said "Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1864," after reciting that certain claims were made before the said Commissioners under the said "Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," to portions of the uninclosed forest, as defined by the last-mentioned Act and the said Declaration of Boundaries, upon the alleged grounds that licenses granted by or on behalf of the Lord for the time being of the Isle of Man were in existence authorising the enclosure of lands therein, and in the said claims described under which licenses the claimants were entered as tenants on the Lord's books, and had regularly paid rent to the Lord or Lady of the Isle for the time being, and some of the said claims were disallowed by the said Commissioners, and that it was reasonable that such compensation in respect of certain of the said claims so disallowed, and of such other claims as might thereafter be made and allowed, should be made as therein mentioned,—it was enacted, amongst other things, that the Commissioner thereby appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the said Act should give such notices as are therein mentioned for all persons who should deem themselves to have been injuriously affected by the fifth section of the "Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," to send in to him at such place within the said Isle as he should appoint, their claims to compensation under the now reciting Act, within the period therein mentioned, and that no claim should be investigated or allowed by the Commissioner unless he should have received the same before the expiration of the time limited by the said notice, nor unless the claim should be accompanied by a plan accurately defining the land in respect of which compensation was claimed; and that the said Commissioner should hold a meeting or meetings in the said Isle, and should decide on such claims subject to the restrictions contained in the sixth section of the said "Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1864," and that the decision of the said Commissioner should be final, and that any memorandum in writing signed by the said Commissioner should from time to time be sufficient evidence of any decision by him, and that he should ascertain and decide what at the time of the promulgation of the said "Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," was the fair and reasonable marketable value of the respective interests of the several persons whose claims to compensation might be established under the said Act in manner therein mentioned, and the same should be paid out of the fund thereby provided, as therein also mentioned: AND WHEREAS I, the said Nathan Wetherell, as such Commissioner as aforesaid, gave such notices as are required by the said Act, and the persons named in the first and second Schedules hereto sent in to me their claims, together with plans, at the place appointed by me for the purpose and within the period, and in the form prescribed by the said Act; and I held meetings within the said Isle as required by the said

said Act, and then heard evidence in support of the said claims, and also objections to the said claims: NOW KNOW YE that I, the said Nathan Wetherell, do by this memorandum in writing, signed by me this 26th day of February 1866, decide that the claims to compensation under the said "Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1864," of the several parties whose names are set forth in the first Schedule hereto, have been wholly or in part established to my satisfaction, and I allow the said claims or parts of claims accordingly: And I have ascertained and hereby decide that the sums written opposite the respective names of the parties whose claims or parts of claims are so allowed, were at the time of the promulgation of the "Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," the fair and reasonable marketable values of the respective interests of the said several persons whose claims to compensation have been established and allowed, wholly or in part as aforesaid under the said Act, in the lands referred to in their respective claims, so far as I have allowed the same, as such lands and interests then existed, and I do allow to the said parties the said respective sums by way of compensation accordingly. I have not allowed the claims of the parties whose names are respectively set forth in the second Schedule hereto, or any part of the said claims.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

No.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	Parishes in which the Lands Claimed are situate.	Numbers of Intacks or Description of Lands in respect of which the Claims are made and allowed.	Amount of Compensation. £. s. d.
1	Bishop, Isabella Christian; Bishop, Louisa; and Bishop, Annie Charlotte.	Onchan	138	55 2 10
2	Boyde, James	Ballaugh	82	60 — —
3	Caine, John (of Baregarrow Michael)	Michael	6	17 11 —
4	Caine, John (of Ballig Onchan), and Fargher, Margaret (of Douglas).	Lonan and Maughold	Slieau Roye Intack	8 14 8
5	Caine, Thomas, and Jane Caine (otherwise Creer, his Wife).	Braddan	75	13 13 6
6	Callow, John (of Croit Roy, Lonan)	Lonan and Maughold	Slieau Roye Intack	14 11 3
7	Callow, John (of Croit Roy, Lonan), and Skillicorn, James (of Clarym, Lonan).	Lonan	114	32 12 6
8	Clague, Robert James	Lonan and Maughold	Slieau Roye Intack	5 16 5
9	Corlett, Daniel	Ballaugh	113	72 5 6
10	Corlett, John (of Ballamanaugh)	Lezayre	189	15 — —
11	Corlett, Robert	Lonan and Maughold	Slieau Roye Intack	21 16 7
12	Corteen, John	ditto	ditto	11 12 11
13	Corteen Robert	Maughold	107	35 9 10
14	Cowin, Thomas (of Ballaleece), and Kermode, James (of Peeltown).	Lonan	Part of 70	78 6 —
15	Cowin, William	Lonan and Maughold	Slieau Roye Intack	5 16 5
16	Cowle, James	ditto	ditto	5 16 5
17	Cowley, Daniel	Braddan	75	13 13 6
18	Cowley, John	Lezayre	34	117 13 8
19	Dodds, Charles	Patrick	Part of 54	18 5 4
20	Dumbell, George William	Marown	73	91 5 —
21	Fargher, John	Lonan and Maughold	Slieau Roye Intack	8 14 8
22	Fargher, Patrick; Fargher, Margaret; and Fargher, Catherine.	ditto	ditto	5 16 5
23	Fargher, Thomas (of Grawe, Lonan)	ditto	ditto	5 16 5
24	Fargher, William (of Cronke Chiull, Lonan).	ditto	ditto	14 11 3
25	Fargher, William (of Cronke Chiull, Lonan).	ditto	ditto	17 9 5
26	Fayle, John	Lezayre	41	29 5 9
27	Gell, James (as Trustee of John T. Clucas, Esquire); Radcliffe, James; and Cooil, Thomas.	Rushen	69, 73, and 74	80 7 6
28	Gibb, Duncan	Lonan	Part of 70	154 4 4
29	Harris, Samuel (of Douglas), Esquire, from James Skillicorn.	Lonan and Maughold	Slieau Roye Intack	14 11 3

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	Parishes in which the Lands Claimed are situate.	Numbers of Intacks or Description of Lands in respect of which the Claims are made and allowed.	Amount of Compensation.
				£. s. d.
30	Harris, Samuel (of Douglas, Esquire, Administrator of the late Henry Robert Oswald), and Oswald, Sarah Frances, Devisee of the said Henry Robert Oswald.	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	23 5 10
31	Henry, Thomas - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	2 18 3
32	Hogg, John - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	17 9 5
33	Hogg, Thomas - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	11 12 11
34	Kancen, Thomas - - - -	Lonan - - - -	- Part of 70 -	36 - -
35	Kelly, Daniel - - - - -	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	4 7 4
36	Kelly, James - - - - -	Marown - - -	- 68 -	13 15 8
37	Kelly, John and Crellin, John - -	German - - - -	- 184 -	9 12 -
38	Kelly, Phillip - - - - -	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	5 16 5
39	Kermeen, Daniel - - - -	Maughold - - -	- 105 -	39 - -
40	Kermode, James (of Peeltown) - -	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	11 12 11
41	Kermode, James - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	11 12 11
42	Kermode, John - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 16 5
43	Kerruish, William (of Ballelin Maughold).	Maughold - - -	- 69 -	10 6 3
44	Kerruish, William (of Ballelin Maughold).	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	17 9 5
45	Kerruish, William (of Ballelin Maughold); and Quayle, Robert (of Ballelin Maughold).	Maughold - - -	- 74 -	28 1 4
46	Kewley, James (of Gratch Veg, Lonan)	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	11 12 11
47	Kewley, James (of Grawe, Lonan) -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 16 5
48	Killey, John - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 16 5
49	Killip, John and Hampton, James -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	11 12 11
50	Lowney, William - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 16 5
51	Millcraine, John (a Minor) - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	8 14 8
52	Moore, James - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 16 5
53	Moore, John Stephenson - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 16 5
54	Moore, Thomas and Spittall, James -	Malew - - - -	- 118 -	52 - -
55	Mylechreest, Thomas (of Douglas, an Infant).	Lonan - - - -	- - - -	46 8 4
56	Mylechreest, Thomas (of Douglas, an Infant), Trustee of the late Matthew Mylechreest.	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	5 16 5
57	Oates, James - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 16 5
58	Pearson, Samuel - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	7 5 7
59	Quayle, James - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	8 14 8
60	Quayle, Robert - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	21 16 7
61	Quayle, William (of Lezayre) - -	Lezayre - - - -	- Part of 198 -	97 10 -
62	Quirk, William - - - - -	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	11 12 11
63	Sayle, Eleanor (otherwise Kneale) -	Lonan - - - -	- Part of 70 -	116 11 9
64	Skillicorn, John (of Gratch Vane, Lonan)	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	14 11 3
65	Skillicorn, John (of Gratch Vane, Lonan); Skillicorn, James; and Callow, John (of Croit Roy, Lonan).	Lonan - - - -	- 129 -	40 - -
66	Skillicorn, John Thomas - - -	Lonan and Maughold -	Slieau Roye Intack -	5 16 5
67	Stevenson, William - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 16 5
68	Teare, Jane Elizabeth - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	11 12 11
69	Teare, Robert and Kaneen, John - -	- - ditto - - -	- Part of 70 -	36 - -
			TOTAL - - - £.	1,823 9 8

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF PARTIES.	Parishes in which the Lands Claimed are situate.	Number of Intacks, or Description of Lands and Rights, in respect of which the Claims are made and not allowed.
Brooke, Samuel	Michael and Ballaugh	55, 42, 64, and 52.
Clague, James	Lonan	126.
Cleator, James	Andreas	Fern Rent in the Ayre Lands.
Cleator, William	ditto	ditto.
Corkill, Edward	German	135.
Corlett, John (of Ballacollum)	Andreas	Fern Rent in the Ayre Lands.
Cowley, Thomas	Braddan	17 and 33.
Craine, Charles	Lezayre	194.
Curphey, John	Malew.	
Faragher, John	Andreas	Fern Rent in the Ayre Lands.
Fargher, Thomas (of Patrick)	Patrick.	
Fargher, William (of Ramsey)	Andreas	ditto.
Garrett, John	ditto	ditto.
Gawne, Daniel	ditto	ditto.
Jackson, John Stanway	Lezayre.	
Kaneen, Daniel (of Craige Cowin, Braddan)	Braddan	67.
Kermode, William	Marown.	
Lace, William	Andreas	Fern Rent in the Ayre Lands.
Martin, John T.	ditto	ditto.
Mylechreest, John	German	Part of 19 and Cottage.
Quayle, William (of Peel)	Michael	Part of 6 and part of Cottage Land, No. 2.
Quilliam, William (of Ballacreetch, Onchan); Kaneen, Daniel (of Craig-e-Cowin, Onchan); and Quine, Robert (of Arderry, Onchan).	Braddan	68.
Quirk, Robert	Michael	69.
Sayle, John	Andreas	Fern Rent in the Ayre Lands.
Sayle, William	ditto	ditto.
Taggart, William	Malew	217.
Teare, John	Andreas	Fern Rent in the Ayre Lands.
Teare, William	ditto	ditto.
Waterson, Henry	Rushen	25.

3, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn,
26 February 1866.

Nathan Wetherell.

Witness,

H. Wilkinson.

Appendix, No. 25.

SUMS payable in MOITIES by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and by the Isle of Man Commoners, incident to carrying out the "Isle of Man Disafforesting (Compensation) Act, 1864."

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. N. Wetherell, Commissioner	200	–	–
Mr. T. P. Wilkinson, Secretary	52	10	–
Mr. W. B. Wood, Surveyor and Valuer	104	2	8
Personal and Travelling Expenses of Mr. N. Wetherell and Mr. T. P. Wilkinson; Engrossing and Copying Claims, Decisions, and Awards, and Petty Disbursements	64	3	4
	420	16	–
Amount awarded to Claimants under Act of 1864 (*see* page 121)	1,823	9	8
TOTAL £.	2,244	5	8
MOIETY £.	1,122	2	10

Appendix, N° 26.—A SCHEDULE of Fee-Farm and other Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown, in *England* and *Wales*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.	YEARLY RENTS.	PURCHASE MONIES.
	1867:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
929	April 16	Alan James Gulston	Carmarthen	No. 157, Lordship of Manordeilo, Beadle's Rental (part of 70 Receiver's Rental), "Gurrey."	– 2 6	3 15 –
930	" "	Charles Frederick Thruston	Merioneth	No. 30, Parish of Penal Comott, of Estimaner – "Tydyn Du"	– 1 8	
				No. 31, – ditto – "Tyr Dap Evan"	– 1 2	
				No. 1, Township of Cynfal-faur, "Esgarwidan"	– 1 4	
				No. 2, – ditto – "Cae Ionverth"	– – 6	
				No. 3, – ditto – "Cefn Dynys"	– 6 8	
				No. 4, – ditto – "Tydyn Llwyn"	– 1 8	
				No. 5, – ditto – "Tydyn Llwyn Du"	– 2 8	
				No. 6, – ditto – "Cefn Cynfal Ucha"	– 4 –	
				No. 7, – ditto – "Cefn Cynfal Isaf"	– 1 8	
				No. 8, – ditto – "Cae Isgyn"	– 1 8	
				No. 9, – ditto – "Cefn-y-Griband Maes-y-Neiodd	– 1 9	
				No. 10, – ditto – "Talgarth"	– 5 4	
				No. 11, – ditto – "Tydyn-y-Maes"	– – 8	
				No. 12, – ditto – "Farri Ucha"	– 2 –	
				No. 13, – ditto – "Y Farri Isa"	– 1 –	
				No. 14, – ditto – "Pen-y-bryn"	– 1 4	
				No. 15, – ditto – "Cwm-y-Gof"	– 4 10	
						59 17 6
931	May 1	Samuel Rainsford	Cambridge	No. 309, Houses and Lands at Gamlingay	– 8 –	12 – –
932	June 18	Hugh Richard Pugh	Merioneth	No. 57[b], Parish of Trawsfynydd Comott of Ardudwy Uwchartro, "Tai-y-rhydyn"	– – 4	– 10 –
933	July 8	John Platt	Carnarvon	No. 18, Comott of Uchaf, otherwise Ugaph – "Tydyn-y-Pandy"	– – 4	
				No. 24, – ditto – "Cae hir"	– – 3	
				No. 25, – ditto – "Groesffordd"	– – 6	
				No. 29, – ditto – "Llwyn-y-grogan"	– 1 –	
				No. 30, – ditto – "Castell"	– – 4	
				No. 34, – ditto – "Llwyn Sgolog"	– 3 3	
				No. 35, – ditto – "Bryn-yr-Eiod Lands"	– 17 10	
				No. 37, – ditto – "Gwerndenyfed"	– 1 8	
				No. 42, – ditto – "Penrallt"	– – 10	
				No. 43, – ditto – "Bodsilian"	– 5 –	
				No. 44, – ditto – "Gorddiniog"	– 5 –	
						54 – –

934	July	25	Peter Price	Merioneth	No. 4, Township of Bodgadfan, Commote of Talybont, "Castell Bach"	–	–	7	–	17	6
935	Sept.	4	John Thompson	Salop	No. 78, The Site and Garden of the College of the Blessed Virgin in Newport	–	6	8	10	–	–
936	Nov.	20	John Lloyd Jones	Carnarvon	No. 18, Hundred or Comott of Uwchgorfai, "Llanymeibion mawr"	–	3	2	4	15	–
937	„	„	Elizabeth Jones	Denbigh	No. 420c, Lordship of Denbigh, "Tyngwern, otherwise Tyn-y-gwern or Tyngwern Isa."	–	3	1½	4	13	9
938	„	26	Sir Hugh Williams	Flint	No. 2, Franchise of Rhuddlan, "Neuodd"	1	12	6	48	15	–
939	Dec.	10	Richard Williams and Thomas Jones (Trustees of the Royal Denbigh Bowling Green Society).	Denbigh	No. 826, Lordship of Denbigh, Cottage Rental, "Cottage on Denbigh Castle"	–	–	4	–	10	–
940	„	„	Thomas Reece Thomas	Carmarthen	No. 106, "Sundry Messuages in Llanboidy"	1	10	8	37	–	–
941	„	11	Thomas Tyringham Bernard	Hereford	No. 47, Lands called Upper Court, in Clifford	–	6	3	9	7	6
942	„	16	Esther M'Donald	Carnarvon	No. 7, "Comott of Uchaf," "Glynn"	–	4	–	6	–	–
	1868:										
943	Jan.	11	John Tunstall	Hertford	No. 41, A Tenement in Middle Ward, St. Alban's	–	2	4	3	10	–
944	„	17	The Dean and Chapter of Ely	Cambridge	No. 269, A Tenement called Bridge House, at Ely	–	–	11	1	7	6
945	„	„	Margaret Jones	Denbigh	No. 39, Lordship of Bromfield, "Lands in Bersham"	–	2	4	3	10	–
946	„	18	James Arundale	ditto	No. 50, Lordship of Denbigh, "Rhewl Valey"	–	10	–	22	10	–
					No. 483, Lordship of Bromfield, "Tenement near Cross Lanes"	–	5	–			
947	Feb.	12	Henry Kneeshaw	Carnarvon	No. 13, Hundred or Comott of Uchaf, "Graig Llwyd"	–	6	4	9	10	–
948	„	15	Thomas Williams	ditto	No. 70, Town of Pwllheli, "House in Penlone Street"	–	–	3½	–	17	6
					No. 71, ditto ditto	–	–	3½			
949	Mar.	4	Edward Williams	Denbigh	No. 642, Lordship of Bromfield, "Cottage in Seven Bridge Lane"	–	–	2	–	5	–
950	„	10	Ellis Jones	ditto	No. 23, Lordship of Bromfield	–	–	8	1	–	–
951	„	14	Evan Jones	ditto	No. 38, ditto Cottage Rental, "Cottage in Rhos Medre"	–	–	4	–	10	–
952	„	31	William Ankers	ditto	No. 585, ditto "The Smith's House in the Beast Market"	–	–	10	1	15	–
					No. 672, ditto "A House in the Beast Market"	–	–	4			
953	„	„	John Bevine	ditto	No. 614, ditto "A Bakehouse, &c., in Hope Street, Wrexham"	–	–	4	–	10	–
954	„	28	Major Robert Wilberforce Bird	Suffolk	No. 183, Guildhall at Little Wrating	–	3	4	5	–	–
955	„	31	Anne Williams	ditto	No. 187, Lordship of Bromfield	–	–	8	1	–	–
					TOTAL £.	10	8	2½	303	6	3

Appendix, N° 27.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in days inclusive; showing the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:	ANGLESEA:			£. s. d.
June 17	The Mines, Minerals, and Quarries (except all Rocks, Quarries, and Beds of Stone) within, under or upon a tract of Land, containing about 112 A. 3 R., situate on Holyhead Mountain, in the Parish of Holyhead.	- - John Griffith, Rowland Hugh Roberts, Hugh Roberts, and Richard Robert Roberts.	- - 21 years from the 5th day of January 1867, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the second or of any subsequent year of the term on giving six months' notice in writing, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -
Nov. 7	The Sporting over two Pieces of Land, and Land covered with Water, containing together about 1,248 A. 0 R. 18 P., situate in the Parishes of Llanfihangel and Llechylched, being part of Towyn Trewan Common.	William Martin Parsons	- - 10 years if the Lessee should so long live, commencing the 5th April 1867.	- - -
	CARDIGAN:			
July 4	The Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under or upon a tract of Land, containing about 294 A. 0 R. 16 P., situate in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, being part of the Waste Land of the Crown's Lordship of Perverth.	John Paull, Jas. Richards, and Samuel Richards.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1866, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -
„ 9	The right of Sporting over a tract of Waste Land, and Land covered with Water, containing, by estimation, 11,300 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, being part of the Waste Land of the Crown's Lordship of Pervedd.	Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart.	- - 10 years if the Lessee should so long live, commencing the 5th April 1867.	20 - -

Wales, belonging to The Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 – – and a royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum.						
5 – – for the first year, and 10 *l.* per annum during the residue of the term.						
	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
1 – – and a royalty of 1-18th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* for the first year, and 20 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.						
25 – –						

Appendix, N° 27.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:	CARDIGAN—*continued.*			£. s. d.
Nov. 15	The Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under or upon a tract of land, containing about 798 Acres, situate in the Parish of Llanbadarn-y-Croythin, being parcel of the Crown's Lordship of Croythin.	- - John Barton Balcombe, Charles Fauntleroy, and the Rev. Augustus Philip Clayton.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1866, determinable by the Lessees on the 10th of October 1870, or at the end of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -
	CARMARTHEN:			
June 4	The Coal, Cannel, bituminous Shale, Ironstone, and Fireclay within, under or upon certain Land, situate in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanelly.	- - Humphry Willyams, Henry Druce, and Chas. William Nevill.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1866, determinable by the Lessees on 10th October in any year after the first year of the said term, on giving 12 months' previous notice.	Uncertain -
1868:				
March 30	A Piece of Foreshore Land, containing about 9 A. 2 R. 28 P., situate at Llanelly Harbour.	- - ditto - - -	- - 72 years from 10th October 1867.	90 - -
1867:	CARNARVON:			
June 7	The Slate and Stone within, under or upon a tract of Land, containing about 195 Acres, situate near Melynllyn, in the Parish of Caerhun.	John Tucker and Henry Ford.	- - 21 years from 5th July 1866, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 – – and a royalty of 1-14th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* for the first year, 20 *l.* for the second year, and 30 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Grant comprises the Bodcoll and Dolwen Mines, which were included in a Lease granted on the 3rd December 1841 to Messrs. William Thomson and Matthias Attwood of the Mines, &c., within the Crown Wastes in the Lordships of Croythin and Mevennith, for a term of 31 years from the 10th October 1838, at a rent of 5 *l.* per annum, and one-tenth part in value of all the Lead Ore, and one full twelfth part of all other Ores and Mineral substances raised and gotten. The Lease, so far as regards the portion of Land herein mentioned, was vacated, and possession recovered for non-performance of covenants.		
1 – – and a royalty of 6 *d.* per ton of all Coal, Cannel, and bituminous Shale, and 5 *d.* per ton for all Ironstone and Fireclay raised or gotten, not being less than 50 *l.* for the first year, 150 *l.* for the second year, and 300 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
90 – –	- -	- -	- - The expense to be incurred by the Lessees in the erection of certain Buildings.			
1 – – and a royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised or gotten, not being less during the first, second, and third years than 20 *l.* per annum, and 50 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - - -			

Appendix, N° 27.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1867:	CARNARVON—*continued.*			
Dec. 30	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 21 A. 2 R. 19 P., with the Buildings thereon, situate in the Parishes of Llandwrog and Llanwnda, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred or Comott of Uwchgorfai, and numbered respectively 66, 66 *a*, 67, part of 69, 74, 75, 79 *a*, 364, 365, 366, and 367 on the Plan of the said Parishes.	- - John Robinson and William Tuxford.	- - 29 years from 10th October 1867, determinable by the Crown so soon as the said Lessees shall cease to occupy and work the Quarry known as the Vron Quarry, or so soon as the Lessees shall cease to occupy and work the Tramway now constructed or about to be constructed by them between the said Quarry and the Nantlle Railway.	- - -
„ 26	A Piece of Land, containing about 7 A. 2 R. 3 P., and the Building thereon, situate in the Parish of Llandwrog, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Comott of Uwchgorfai, and numbered 346 on the Plan of the Parishes of Llandwrog and Llanwnda.	Owen Williams - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1867.	- - -
1868:				
Mar. 20	The Slate and Stone within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 105 A. 3 R. 10 P., situate in the Parishes of Llanberris and Llanbeblig, being parcel of the Comott of Isgorfai, and comprising the Brynmawr and Bwlchygroes Quarries.	- - Charles William David, John Sloper, Thomas Davies, and John Fraser.	- - 31 years from 10th October 1867.	Uncertain -
1867:	MERIONETH:			
June 18	The Slate and Stone within, under, or upon certain Land, containing about 313 A. 3 R., situate in the Parish of Dolgelley.	- - William Williams, Owen Evans, Thomas Edwards, Robert Owen, and Evan Richard.	- - 21 years from 5th January 1867, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
10 10 –						
	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
1 10 –						
1 – – and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised and gotten, not being less than 70 *l.* per annum.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	1 – – and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all demised Substances raised or gotten, not being less than 70 *l.* per annum.	—
1 – – and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 30 *l.* per annum during the first three years, and 50 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	

Appendix, N° 28.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, the Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; the Property comprised therein; the Names of the Purchasers; the Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale, and the Purchase-Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved, and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.			
1868:	ANGLESEA:						
Jan. - 24	The Interest of the Crown in certain Pieces of Unenclosed Waste Land, containing 46 A. 1 R. 20 P., or thereabouts, known as Gwalchmai Common, situate in the Parish of Trewalchmai, within the Crown's Lordship of Dindathwy.	Lewis Hughes - -	- -	50 - -	- - Never in Lease.		
1867:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the said Common:						
July - 8 (No. 1,325.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 28 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 21, 23, 25[a], and 134 on the Plan of the said Common.	Hugh Williams - -	- -	3 13 6			
July - 8 (No. 1,326.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 19 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 90[a] and 90[e] on the said Plan.	Thomas Edwards - -	- -	1 9 9			
Nov. - 13 (No. 1,340.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 0 A. 28 P., being numbered 49, 80, and 118 on the said Plan.	Evan Griffith - -	- -	8 16 9			
Dec. - 10 (No. 1,342.)	Land, containing about 5 A. 1 R. 12 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 8, 11[a], and 155 on the said Plan.	John Owen - - -	- -	23 9 -			
Dec. - 10 (No. 1,343.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 8 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 24 and 26 on the said Plan.	Hugh Williams - -	- -	12 1 6			
Dec. - 10 (No. 1,344.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 7 P., being numbered 65[e] and 65[h] on the said Plan.	Evan Evans - - -	- -	1 18 6			
Dec. - 10 (No. 1,345.)	Land, containing about 27 Perches, being numbered 65[g] on the said Plan.	Grace Roberts - -	- -	- 10 6			

Dec. - 10 (No. 1,346.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 38 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 131, 20[a], 132, 20, 128, and 126 on the said Plan.	Richard Williams - -	- -	27 16 6	- - Never in Lease.	
Dec. - 10 (No. 1,347.)	Land, containing about 5 A. 0 R. 16 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 133, 133[a], 164, and 160 on the said Plan.	Peter Williams - -	- -	21 17 6		
	CARDIGAN:					
Sept. - 21 (No. 1,336.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 Roods, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Talsarn and Silian, being numbered 10[a] on the Plan of the said Lordship.	William Jones - -	- -	1 - -		
Sept. - 21 (No. 1,337.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 9 A. 2 R., being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Mevennith, being numbered 2 on the Plan numbered 3 of the said Lordship.	Edward Davies - -	- -	27 10 -		
	CARMARTHEN:					
May - 24 (No. 1,323.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 64 A. 3 R. 28 P., being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Mallaen, being numbered 1[a] on the Plan of the said Encroachment.	The Duke of Buccleuch, at the request and by the direction of the Earl of Cawdor.	- -	65 - -		
	CARNARVON:					
Dec. - 30	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces of Land, containing 2 A. 0 R. 22 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanfairfechan.	The London and North Western Railway Company.	- -	25 - -		
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Uwchgorfai:					
April - 11 (No. 1,316.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 14 P., being numbered 11 on the Plan of the Parishes of Llandwrog and Llanwnda.	Lord Newborough - -	- -	1 11 6		
April - 11 (No. 1,317.)	Land, containing about 3 Acres, being numbered 23 and part of 22 on the said Plan.	John Jones - - -	- -	15 1 -		

Appendix, N° 28.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1867:	CARNARVON—*continued.*			£. s. d.			
July - 31 (No. 1,332.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 1 R. 15 P., being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Uchaf, being numbered "A 1" on the Plan of the said Encroachment.	Samuel Dukinfield Darbishire.	- -	7 10 -			
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred or Comott of Creuddyn:						
Aug. - 8 (No. 1,333.)	Land, containing about 13 Perches, being numbered 17 on the Plan of Llysfaen Common.	Antony Jones - -	- -	16 5 -			
Dec. - 11 (No. 1,350.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 6 P., being numbered 20 on the said Plan -	Robert Hughes - -	- -	4 18 -	- - Never in Lease.		
	DENBIGH:						
July - 31 (No. 1,331.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, being numbered 217 ^{c} on the Plan of Cefn Mawr.	Sarah Williams - -	- -	10 10 -			
	FLINT:						
April - 12	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 16 P., situate at Rhyl.	Robert James Sisson and William John Sisson.	- -	496 - -			
July - 13	The Crown's Interest in certain Pieces of Land, containing together about 4 A. 2 R. 31 P., formerly part of the Foreshore of the River Dee, situate at Leadbrook, in the Parish of Northop.	Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart.	- -	78 18 3	- - This purchase-money was afterwards returned, as it was found, on further investigation, that the land conveyed had been included in a conveyance granted in the year 1849 to the Honourable E. M. L. Mostyn.		

	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Englefield:									
April - 17 (No. 1,318.)	Land, containing about 11 Perches, being numbered 21 and 33 on the Plan of Encroachments, in the Parish of Gwaenysgor.	Edward Ellis - -	-	-	-	7	14	–	- -	Never in Lease.
April - 17 (No 1,319.)	Land, containing about 15 Perches, being numbered 23 and 35 on the said Plan.	William Hughes - -	-	-	-	13	2	6		
April - 17 (No. 1,320.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 16 P., being numbered 34 on the said Plan -	Thomas Roberts - -	-	-	-	4	7	6		
May - 24 (No. 1,322.)	Land, containing about 31 Perches, being numbered 16 *a* on the said Plan	John Hughes - -	-	-	-	9	2	–		
July - 8 (No. 1,327.)	Land, containing about 22 Perches, being numbered 31 on the said Plan	Thomas Ellis - -	-	-	-	6	–	9		
July - 25 (No. 1,329).	Land, containing about 9 Perches, being numbered 26 on the said Plan	Elizabeth Hughes - -	-	-	-	4	–	6		
July - 25 (No. 1,330.)	Land, containing about 10 Perches, being numbered 22 on the said Plan	Edward Williams - -	-	-	-	4	18	–		
Sept. - 3 (No. 1,335.)	Land, containing about 17 Perches, being numbered 29 on the said Plan	John Hughes - -	-	-	-	4	19	9		
Oct. - 25 (No. 1,338.)	Land, containing about 15 Perches, being numbered 30 on the said Plan	Elizabeth Ellis - -	-	-	-	4	7	6		
Nov. - 13 (No. 1,341.)	Land, containing about 25 Perches, being numbered 20 on the said Plan	John M'Donald - -	-	-	-	3	10	–		
Dec. - 10 (No. 1,348.)	Land, containing about 9 Perches, being numbered 28 on the said Plan -	John Ellis - -	-	-	-	4	12	9		
	MERIONETH:									
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Penllyn:									
June - 18 (No. 1,324.)	Land, containing about 21 A. 1 R. 14 P., being numbered 237 on the Plans of the said Lordship.	Watkin Watkins - -	-	-	-	20	2	6		
Oct. - 26 (No. 1,339.)	Land, containing about 1 Perch, being marked "*b*" on the Plan of Encroachments at Bala.	David Williams - -	-	-	-	18	7	6		

Appendix N° 28.—A Schedule of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	MONMOUTH:						
1867:	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Manors of Liswery and Libennith:			£. s. d.			
April - 17 (No. 1,321.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 30 P., being numbered 103 on the Plan of the said Manors.	Mapson Thomas Williams	- -	11 10 -	- - Never in Lease.		
Aug. - 8 (No. 1,334.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 6 P., being numbered 46, 47, and 48 on the said Plan.	The Provost and Council of the College of Eton.	- -	15 8 -			
Dec. - 10 (No. 1,349.)	Land, containing about 5 Perches, being numbered 58 on the said Plan -	William Warren Waters -	- -	- 14 -			
	RADNOR:						
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of South Ugre:						
July - 25 (No. 1,328.)	Land, containing about 13 A. 0 R. 35 P., being numbered 7 on the Plan numbered 12 of the said Lordship or Manor.	The Trustees of Millington's Hospital.	- -	59 10 -			
1868:							
Feb. - 24 (No. 1,351.)	Land, containing 2 R. 24 P., being numbered 1 on the Plan numbered 11 of the said Lordship or Manor.	William Easthope - -	- -	- 1 -	- - This Land was sold for a nominal consideration under the advice of the Solicitor to this Department.		

Appendix, N° 29.

SCHEDULE of a GRANT made under the Authority of the 5th Section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 56, providing for the Settlement of Disputed Claims.

DATE of GRANT.	PREMISES GRANTED.	NAME of GRANTEE.	CONSIDERATION FOR GRANT.
1868:	CARMARTHEN:		
March - 4	The Interest of the Crown in certain Foreshore, situate in or adjacent to the Parishes of Llanelly and Pembrey; viz.: 1st. Certain Land and Minerals to the landward of the seaward front of the South Wales Railway Sea Wall, between the Railway Bridge over the Lliedy New Cut and the western side of the Stradey River, at the Sluice Gates under the Railway. 2nd. A strip of Frontage to the landward of the seaward front of the said Railway, bought by David Lewis of John Colby. 3rd. Certain Land outside the said Railway to low-water mark, between the Railway Bridge over the Lliedy New Cut and the said Sluice Gates. 4th. Certain Foreshore in front of certain Land known as Bynea Farm.	David Lewis -	- - The acknowledgment of the Crown's Title to certain Lands, part of the Land granted, the reservation of the Right of the Crown to the Minerals within a part of the same Lands, and of a right to work those Minerals through other part of the Lands granted, and through adjoining property belonging to Mr. Lewis; the retention by the Crown of certain Purchase Monies received for portions of the Foreshore in front of Mr. Lewis's property, and the reservation to the Crown of the right to purchase Mr. Lewis's Moiety of certain other Lands.

Appendix, N° 30.

A SCHEDULE of PURCHASES made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DATE of PURCHASE.	FOR WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE-MONEY
1868:		WALES:	£. s. d.
March - 4	David Lewis - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land or Foreshore, containing by estimation 4 A. 3 R. 14 P., or thereabouts, situate in Llanelly Harbour, in the County of Carmarthen. This Land forms a moiety of that included in the Lease, dated 30th March 1868, to Messrs. Willyams and others. (*Vide* Schedule, No. 27, page 123.)	1,020 - -

Appendix, N° 31 (A.)

A SCHEDULE of the RENTS put in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the Land Revenue, in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

ANNUAL RENT.	When, and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		ISLE OF MAN:		
11 - -	To 12th November 1867.	- - A Parcel of Intack Land, containing 32 A. 3 R. 9 P., situate in the Parish of Lonan, commonly called "Glandoin"	- - By purchase from Mr. Patrick Kelly and others. (*Vide* Schedule, No. 23, page 119).	
		WALES:		
90 - -	10th October 1867 -	- - A Parcel of Foreshore, containing by estimation 9 A. 2 R. 28 P., situate at Llanelly Harbour, County Carmarthen.	- - By purchase as to one moiety thereof. (*Vide* Schedule of purchases, page 137). The other moiety being the property of Her Majesty.	- - This Land is included in a Lease of 9 A. 2 R. 28 P. of Land at Llanelly, granted to Messrs. Williams, Druce, and Nevill. (*Vide* Schedule of Leases, page 128).

Appendix, N° 31 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1867, and Unpaid on 31st March 1868.		Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		SCOTLAND:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		COUNTY OF FORFAR.					
	Alexander Hector - -	- - The Salmon Fishings in the Sea *ex adverso* of Lands belonging to the Town of Arbroath, in the Parish of Arbroath, and also *ex adverso* of Lands known by the name of Tarry, in the Parish of St. Vigeans.	21 1 –	2	42 2 –	- - - - -	- - The Lessee did not take possession of these Fishings, owing to a rumour having reached him that the Town of Arbroath intended to make some claim to a part of the Fishings. It has since been ascertained that the Town of Arbroath has no ground for making any claim, and the Crown Lessee will therefore proceed to exercise the right conferred upon him by the Lease.
		ISLE OF MAN:					
		Fee Farm, Leasehold, and other Rents:					
38	Various Foxdale Miners and others.	Cottages and Gardens at Foxdale -	8 8 6	Various -	8 8 6	- - - - -	- - These are small Rents, payable by various persons, and some only of them are in arrear for more than a year; proceedings have in some cases been commenced to recover the arrears.
45	John Wade Cowin - -	- - 337 A. 1 R. 24 P. of Land at Slieau Lhosht, in Parishes of Lonan, Braddan, and Onchan.	52 10 –	- - 2 years, and balance.	118 2 6	- - Legal proceedings have been taken for the recovery of these arrears.	
		Slate, &c. Quarries:					
2	Obadiah Ashe and James Ashe	- - Slate and Stone, within 270 Acres, on Greebah Mountain, in the Parish of German.	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - Instructions have been issued to the Attorney General of the Isle of Man to recover these arrears.	
		Royalty - - -	5 – –		10 – –		
		Mines:					
26	William Lumsden, Moore, and Adams.	- - Metals, &c., within 420 Acres, in the Parishes of Patrick and German.	1 – –	- - 1 year, and balance.	1 – –		
		Royalty - - -	7 10 –		10 10 –		

Appendix, N° 31 (B.)—A Schedule of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with he several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1867, and Unpaid on 31st March 1868.		Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		WALES:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		ANGLESEA:					
89	Jonathan and Daniel Russell -	Part of the Bed of the Menai Straits -	50 – –	13	365 – –	- - - - -	- - The Lessees abandoned the Oyster Fishery in connection with which this Lease was obtained, and left the neighbourhood several years since. The Rent was fixed at 20 *l.* per annum for the first 10 years, and 50 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.
		CARDIGAN:					
79	Vaughan Prance - - -	- - Lead Mines in the Lordships of Croythin and Mevennith.	5 – –	4	20 – –	- - - - -	- - Proceedings have been and will be taken from time to time to recover possession of such portions of the Premises included in this Lease as may be applied for by other parties.
126	John Barton Balcombe - -	- - Sporting over Land in Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Croythin.	12 – –	1½	18 – –	- - - - -	- - This Lease has been determined for non-performance of covenants.
		DENBIGH:					
194	Messrs. Harrison and Jones -	- - Mines in the Parishes of Llanfairtalhaiarn and Abergele.	1 – –	31	31 – –	- - - - -	- - No workings; the Mine is abandoned.
		MERIONETH:					
157	John Bethell - - -	- - Mineral Substances in 220 Acres, in the Parish of Festiniog.	1 – –	5½	5 10 –	- - - - -	- - The Crown's title to this Property is still in dispute, and the Lessee has not been pressed for Payment of the Rent and Royalty, as he has been prevented from working the Minerals, &c., in consequence of the question of title having arisen.
		Royalty - - -	50 – –		140 – –		
158	Executors of Messrs. Angus and Beale.	- - Slate, &c., in 250 Acres on Mignant Mountain.	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - - - -	- - Both Lessees are dead, and neither of them appears to have left any property. Possession of these Premises was taken on 4th May 1867.
		Royalty - - -	25 – –		50 – –		

Appendix, N° 31 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the several Receivers; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted; between 1st day of April 1867 and the 31st day of March 1868, both days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
SCOTLAND:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
FORESHORES:						
COUNTIES OF ARGYLL, BUTE, AND DUMBARTON:						
License to lay down Submarine Telegraph Cables at the following Places, viz:—						
1. Between Row and Roseneath - -	1 – –	12 – –	None -	- - By the License granted on 14th October 1864 to the Glasgow, Cantyre, and General Telegraph Company, to lay down Submarine Telegraph Cables between the several points, it was stipulated that the rents stated should be paid at the term of Whitsunday annually, while the Cables were maintained; the sum remitted is the rent the Company would have had to pay for the year to Whitsunday 1865, but as none of the Cables had been completed at that date, the rent could not be charged.	- - Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 31st March 1868.	
2. Cove and Strone - - - -	1 – –					
3. Ardine Point and Ardbeg Point -	1 – –					
4. Uilleann Point and Cumbrae Lighthouse.	1 – –					
5. East and West Craigans - - -	1 – –					
6. Portrhi and Ballylien - - -	1 – –					
7. Kildonan Point and Pladda - -	1 – –					
8. Cantyre Light and Torrhead - -	5 – –					
COUNTY OF ARGYLL:						
A space of Foreshore in the Kyles of Bute.	1 – –	3 – –	None -	- - The Lease of the Foreshore in question was determined at Whitsunday 1864, but, through an oversight, the rent remained in charge with the Receiver. The amount remitted is the charge erroneously appearing on the rental for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866.	- - ditto.	
COUNTY OF DUMBARTON:						
Privilege of taking Sand from Beach at Gairloch.	– 1 –	– 7 –	None -	- - The privilege was not exercised, and the License was withdrawn.	- - ditto.	

Appendix, N° 31 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
FISHINGS:						
COUNTY OF INVERNESS:						
Salmon Fishings, Fort George - -	20 - -	40 - -	None -	- - The Salmon Fishings at Fort George were relinquished in consequence of the Fishing Station having been declared to be within the Estuary, where no Fixed Engines are allowed. The sum remitted is the rent appearing in the charge upon the rental for Seasons 1864 and 1865.	- - Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 31st March 1868.	
COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW:						
Eel Fishings in Linlithgow Loch - -	10 - -	15 - -	None -	- - The amount remitted is equivalent to rent for last half of year 1858, and rent for year 1859, during which period the Tenant could not work the Fishings in consequence of legal proceedings, as to certain rights connected with Linlithgow Loch.	- - ditto.	
Oyster and Mussel Fishings at Queensferry, Firth of Forth.	10 - -	15 - -	None -	- - The sum remitted (£. 15) is equivalent to rent for last half of year 1864, and for year 1865, during which period the Fishings were not occupied.	- - ditto.	
COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND:						
Salmon Fishings at Torriden - - -	2 - -	12 - -	None -	- - The *ex adverso* Proprietor claims a Heritable right to the Fishings.	- - ditto.	
		97 7 -				
ISLE OF MAN:						
447 A. 3 R. 1 P. of Land in the Parishes of Patrick and Arbory.	45 - -	5 12 6	None -	- - In consideration of the unavoidable delay which occurred in the completion of the Fencing of the premises.	- - Treasury Warrant, 4th April 1867.	

Appendix, AA.

INDEX TO THE ACCOUNTS;

1867–68.

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Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

I.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1868,

"THE CAPITAL OF

Dr. Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
TO BALANCES on the 1st April 1867, viz.:				
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 200		23,916 2 7		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent-street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50)	1,684 10 11			
Less,—Received on account of Assessment made 1st November 1866	147 9 4			
		1,537 1 7		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45		677 5 –		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account), per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77		13,150 6 8		
		39,280 15 10		
Less,—Deposit made by the Southampton and Netley Railway Company		25 – –		
			39,255 15 10	
2nd. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities			– – –	18,246 11 11
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities			– – –	126,617 4 3
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House)			– – –	682 19 8
TO SALES OF ESTATES, &c.:				
England and Wales:		£. s. d.		
Anglesea – Gwalchmai Common		50 – –		
Berks—Windsor—House, No. 1, Castle Hill, to be appropriated as a Parsonage		2,300 – –		
Carnarvon – Land at Llanfairfechan		25 – –		
Chester – – Land at Delamere with the Timber thereon, for purposes of the West Cheshire Railway		293 16 3		
Essex – – Property at Harwich (on account)	£. s. d. 2,000 – –			
Cottage and Land at Hainault	420 – –			
Cottages and Gardens at Colliers Row, Hainault	100 – –			
		2,520 – –		
Hants – – Foreshore of the River Hamble and Southampton Water	1,150 – –			
Land at Cowes, Isle of Wight	125 – –			
Land below Low-water mark in Portsmouth Harbour, required for the extension of Portsmouth Dockyard – £. s. d. 20 – –				
Less,—Proportion due to the Board of Trade – – – 16 11 6				
	3 8 6			
		1,278 8 6		
Kent – – Land in the Isle of Sheppey required by the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Company (balance)	969 10 9			
Land at Eltham, required by the South Eastern Railway Company	142 3 9			
		1,111 14 6		
Lincoln – – Foreshore of the River Humber at Whitton (balance)	175 – –			
A Piece of Land at Billingborough	6 – –			
		181 – –		
Carried forward £.		7,759 19 3	39,255 15 10	145,546 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868.

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE."
Vict. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
BY PURCHASES OF ESTATES, &c.:				
England and Wales:				
Berks—Windsor—Cottages and Land in Sheet Street	2,728 – –			
A Plot of Ground adjoining the Isherwood Estate	30 – –			
		2,758 – –		
Cambridge - Lands at Burwell		510 – –		
Carmarthen - Foreshore Land at Llanelly		1,020 – –		
Essex - - - Land and Cottages at Colliers Row		600 – –		
Hants - - - Land at Lyndhurst		299 – –		
	£. s. d.			
Lincoln - - Land at Wingland	15,500 – –			
A House at Wingland, to be appropriated as a Parsonage	1,000 – –			
Land at Whaplode	1,500 – –			
Land at Moulton (on account)	42 – –			
		18,042 – –		
Surrey - - An Estate near Esher, with the Timber thereon	91,877 – –			
An Estate at Egham, with the Timber thereon	10,255 7 –			
A Cottage at Egham Wick	100 – –			
Land at Mortlake, near Richmond	100 – –			
		102,332 7 –		
	£.	125,561 7 –		
Isle of Man:				
Land on Slieau Roye, in the Parish of Lonan, called "Glendovin"		425 – –		
			125,986 7 –	
BY REDEMPTION OF TITHE RENT-CHARGES, &c.:				
England and Wales:				
Middlesex—Redemption of Tithe Rent-charge on Land in Victoria Park			285 4 2	
BY REDEMPTION OF FIXED CHARGES ON THE LAND REVENUES:				
York—In extinguishment of Two Fee Farm Rents chargeable on the Swine Estate			459 5 –	
BY REDEMPTION OF LAND TAX:		£. s. d.		
Lincoln - - Redemption of Land Tax on Woodland at Billingborough		1 15 6		
Surrey - - Ditto - - ditto - - on the Esher Estate		2,414 18 1		
			2,416 13 7	
BY EXCHANGES OF LAND, &c.—Payment in Equalisation of:				
Gloucester—Land and Premises in Dean Forest			120 – –	
Carried forward		£.	129,267 9 9	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
	Brought forward		7,759 19 3	39,255 15 10	145,546 16 3
TO SALES OF ESTATES, &c.—*continued.*					
England and Wales—continued.					
Middlesex	A Plot of Ground, with the Premises, used for the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest at Bethnal Green, Victoria Park		1,250 – –		
Norfolk	On account of Compensation payable under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 388, for part of the Great Estuary lying between Norfolk and Lincoln. (*Vide* 45th Report, Appendix, page 136)		86 12 2		
Somerset	Land, part of the Bed of the Sea at Clevedon		10 – –		
Surrey	A Piece of Land at Esher	425 – –			
	A Piece of Waste Land at Esher	50 – –			
	A Piece of Land at Egham	90 – –			
			565 – –		
Sussex	Crown's Reversionary Interest in a Piece of Land sold to the Earl of Abergavenny at Eridge Green, as a Site for a Parsonage		1 – –		
York	Land and Foreshore at Hull (balance)	6,000 – –			
	Land at Hull Citadel (balance)	4,200 – –			
	Land and Foreshore of the River Humber, at Hull (on account)	2,100 – –			
			12,300 – –		
		£.	21,972 11 5		
Scotland:					
Inverness	Land at Fort Augustus		4,500 – –		
Ireland:					
Donegal	Lands known as the Rossilly and Durnish Slobs		500 – –		
Isle of Man:		£. s. d.			
	Land in the Parish of Lezayre	320 – –			
	Lands in the Parishes of Malew and Marown	250 – –			
	A Plot of Land on Ramsey Beach	75 – –			
			645 – –		
				27,617 11 5	
TO SALES OF UNIMPROVABLE RENTS, &c.:					
England and Wales—Fee-Farm and Collection Rents			302 6 3		
Ireland—Quit, &c., Rents			3,556 1 6		
				3,858 7 9	
TO SALES OF ENCROACHMENTS IN WALES				424 15 3	
TO ENFRANCHISEMENTS OF COPYHOLDS:					
Premises holden of the following Crown Manors; viz.:			£. s. d.		
Herts	Manor of Hitchin		123 2 6		
Lincoln	Manor of East and West Deeping		1,170 15 –		
Middlesex	Honor and Manor of Hampton Court		707 – –		
Norfolk	Manor of East Dereham		435 15 9		
Surrey	Manor of Egham	442 10 –			
	Manor of Richmond	8,631 1 –			
			9,073 11 –		
				11,510 4 3	
	Carried forward	£.		82,666 14 6	145,546 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	129,267 9 9	—
BY ADVANCES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):				
England and Wales:				
Berks—Ascot—Drainage of Land (Mr. Standish) - - -	£. s. d.	29 9 4		
Frimley—New Cottage (Mr. Craig) -	34 12 8			
Ditto - New Fence - (ditto) -	9 7 6			
		44 – 2		
			73 9 6	
Gloucester—Hagloe—Buildings (Mr. Jenner) - -		- - -	8 17 3	
Kent—Neat's Court Farm—Alterations of Cottages and Farm Buildings (Mr. Shrubsole), balance - -	£. s. d.	79 4 3		
Isle of Sheppey—Water Supply (Mr. Leese) - -		20 – 8		
			99 4 11	
Lincoln—Billingborough—New Buildings (Mr. Henson) - - - - -	£. s. d. 390 – –			
Ditto - - ditto - (Mr. Caswell)	276 9 7			
		666 9 7		
Gedney—Buildings (Mr. Webster and his Representatives), on account - - - - - -	250 – –			
Ditto - - Buildings (Mr. Goose)	197 2 8			
Ditto - - New Fence, Wall, and Alterations (Mr. Goose) - -	11 19 6			
Ditto - - Fencing (Mr. Goose) -	3 15 8			
		462 17 10		
Holbeach—Buildings (Mr. Higdon) - - -		13 15 –		
Wingland—Embankment Works (Crown's 3rd Instalment of £. 2,500) - - - - -		362 14 7		
			1,505 17 –	
Norfolk—West Walton—Erection of Cottages - -		- - -	294 – –	
Oxford—Wychwood—New Granary (Mr. Belcher) -		- - -	141 4 4	
Surrey—Bagshot—Drainage - - - - - - -		£. s. d. 55 6 11		
Egham—New Cattle Sheds and other Buildings on the Hythe Farm -	£. s. d. 100 10 6			
Ditto - - Erection of Cottages on Bakeham Farm (Superintendence)	10 10 –			
		111 – 6		
Esher—Drainage (various Lessees) - - -		1,588 4 2		
			1,754 11 7	
Wilts—Bromham—New Buildings and Improvements of Cottages (various Lessees) - - - - - - - - - -			1,075 – –	
York—Acklam—New Buildings, Fencing, &c. (Mr. Clark), Superintendence - - - - - - -		£. s. d. 16 11 –		
Humburton—New Cattle Shed (Mr. Sampson), Superintendence - - - - - - -		4 5 6		
Hutton Low Cross—New Buildings (Mr. Pease) -		250 – –		
Meux Estate—Enlargement and Improvement of Farm House and Farmstead (Superintendence) - -	£. s. d. 11 9 –			
Ditto - Erection of Cottages (ditto)	15 9 –			
Ditto - Metalling a Road, Superintendence (Messrs. Clappison) -	13 12 –			
		40 10 –		
Sunk Island—For gripping the Foreshore - - - - - - -	46 – –			
Fencing, &c. - - - - - -	340 2 4			
		386 2 4		
Carried forward - - - £.		697 8 10	4,952 4 7	129,267 9 9 —

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*

			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward			82,666 14 6	145,546 16 3
TO SALES OF LAND, FORESTAL RIGHTS, &c., IN THE ROYAL FORESTS:	£. s. d.			
New Forest—Waste Land, &c.	10 5 –			
Dean Forest - - ditto	508 15 –			
			519 – –	
TO THE MINES ACCOUNT (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):				
A Moiety of the Net Rents and Royalties received from Mines, &c., in the Year 1867–68, in accordance with the provisions of the 2nd section of the "Crown Lands Act, 1866" (*vide* "The Mines Account" at page 186), viz.:				
England and Wales	14,069 15 5			
Scotland	29 18 10			
Ireland	91 3 2			
Isle of Man	3,648 4 1			
	17,839 1 6			
Deduct,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary of the Chief Mineral Inspector, for the Year ended 31st March 1868	400 – –			
			17,439 1 6	
TO DIVIDENDS OF STOCK purchased out of Money received for Damage to Asgill House, at Richmond			20 13 2	
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:				
England and Wales:	£. s. d.			
Received from the Conservators of the River Thames one-third proportion of the Money arisen in the Year 1867 from Sales of portions of the Bed and Shores of the River Thames (per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 147)	1,704 8 6			
Acknowledgment of Crown's Title to Foreshore of the River Humber on which the Targets of the 1st East Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers are placed	– 1 –			
	£. 1,704 9 6			
Isle of Man:				
Balance of an Advance of £. 1,200 made in February 1867, as Crown's Moiety of the Compensation Fund, to be raised under an Act of Tynwald, intituled, "The Isle of Man Disafforesting Compensation Act, 1863"	£. s. d. 77 17 2			
A Moiety of the Balance remaining in the hands of the Commissioners appointed under the "Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860"	141 – 10			
	218 18 –			
			1,923 7 6	
TO REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:				
Received from Revenue in respect of Advances for Permanent Improvements under the "Crown Lands Act, 1866" (*vide* page 159)			305 17 8	
Carried forward		£.	102,874 14 4	145,546 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	697 8 10	4,952 4 7	129,267 9 9	—
BY ADVANCES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.				
York—Swine Estate—New Farm House and Farmsteads (on account) - -	3,000 – –			
Cost of Monograms - - - -	5 – –			
Value of Bricks in Clamp on the Estate at the time of Purchase - £. s. d. 164 – –				
Cost of Valuation of ditto 7 17 6				
Value of Building Materials - - - - - 34 5 –				
	206 2 6			
	3,211 2 6			
Thornton Briggs—Under Drainage (Mr. Lund) -	152 5 –			
Woodhouse Grange—Improvement of Kitchen Offices (Mr. Beal) - - £. s. d. 70 – –				
Ditto - - Conversion of Plantation into Arable Land - - - -	53 4 4			
Ditto - - Erection of Cottage Outbuildings (Superintendence) - -	5 11 –			
	128 15 4			
		4,189 11 8		
		£. 9,141 16 3		
Scotland:				
Caithness—Dorrery Estate—Works on the Shooting Lodge - - - £. s. d. 148 3 3	£. s. d.			
Scrabster Estate—Erection of Farm Buildings and Fences - £. s. d. 54 12 9				
Fencing at Scrabster Farm - - - 20 6 10				
	74 19 7			
Stempster Estate—Works at Stempster Farm - - -	87 5 –			
	310 7 10			
Linlithgow—Parkhead—Erection of a Stone Dyke between Parkhead Farm and Property at Bonnytown (a Moiety) - - - - - -	47 1 6			
Stirling—Stirling Park Farm—Alterations to Farm Buildings (on account) - - - - - - -	610 – –			
		967 9 4		
Isle of Man:				
Erection of Boundary Walls and Fences (the Crown's proportion) - - - - - - - - - -	336 2 8			
The Crown's Share of Advances for an Approach Road to the Keppel Gate Mountain Road - - - - - -	98 10 6			
Reclamation of Crown Lands (*vide* page 161) - - -	18 – –			
		452 13 2		
			10,561 18 9	
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:				
England and Wales:				
Auctioneers, Surveyors, and others' Charges and Disbursements in relation to Sales, Purchases, Exchanges, Enfranchisements, &c. - -		1,210 13 1		
Commission of the Receiver for Wales on Sales of Fee-Farm Rents, Encroachments, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		79 11 6		
			1,290 4 7	
Carried forward - - - £.			141,119 13 1	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.— Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	102,874 14 4	145,546 16 3
TO STOCK, THREE PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES:		
Produce of £. 9,597. –. 10. Stock sold; (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	9,045 4 2	
TO STOCK THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES:		
Produce of £. 77,000 Stock Sold; (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - -	71,867 10 –	
TO CASH INVESTED:		
£. 50 invested in 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities; (*vide* per contra) - - - -	- - -	52 16 7
£. 20. 13. 2. invested in 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House); (*vide* per contra) -	- - -	22 16 3
£.	183,787 8 6	145,622 9 1

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Capital

(*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Sources Generally. £. s. d.
144	Sales of Estates, &c. - - - -	21,972 11 5	4,500 – –	500 – –	645 – –	—
146	Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c. - -	302 6 3	- - -	3,556 1 6	—	—
146	Sales of Encroachments in Wales - -	424 15 3	—	—	—	—
146	Enfranchisements of Copyholds - -	11,510 4 3	—	—	—	—
148	Sales of Land, &c., in the Royal Forests	519 – –	—	—	—	—
148	The Mines Account (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - - - - -	*13,669 15 5	29 18 10	91 3 2	3,648 4 1	—
148	Dividends of Stock (Asgill House) -	20 13 2	—	—	—	—
148	Miscellaneous Receipts - - - -	1,704 9 6	- - -	- - -	218 18 –	—
148	Repayment of Advances - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	305 17 8
	£.	50,123 15 3	4,529 18 10	4,147 4 8	4,512 2 1	305 17 8

*Note.—Total for England and Wales - - - -	£. s. d. 14,069 15 5
Less,—Salary of the Mineral Inspector - - -	400 – –
£.	13,669 15 5

TOTAL RECEIPT - - - £. 63,618. 18. 6.

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward			141,119 13 1	—
BY CASH ACCOUNT:				
Stock 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, sold for £. 9,045. 4. 2.; (*vide* per contra)			- - -	9,597 - 10
Stock 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, sold for £. 71,867. 10.; (*vide* per contra)			- - -	77,000 - -
BY STOCK, THREE PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES:				
Cost of £. 52. 16. 7. Stock purchased; (*vide* per contra)			50 - -	
BY STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (ASGILL HOUSE):				
Cost of £. 22. 16. 3. Stock purchased; (*vide* per contra)			20 13 2	
BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1868, viz.:				
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 201		£. s. d. 24,465 11 11		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent Street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50)	£. s. d. 1,353 9 11			
Less, received on Account of Assessment, made 1st November 1867	151 3 7			
		1,202 6 4		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45		564 7 6		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account), per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77		16,389 16 6		
	£.	42,622 2 3		
Less, Deposit made by the Southampton and Netley Railway Company		25 - -		
			42,597 2 3	
2nd. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities			- - -	8,702 7 8
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities			- - -	49,617 4 8
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House)			- - -	705 15 11
		£.	183,787 8 6	145,622 9 1

Moneys have arisen in the Year ended on the 31st March 1868.

Accounts for Details.)

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
145	Purchases of Estates, &c.	125,561 7 -	- - -	- - -	425 - -	—
145	Redemption of Tithe Rent-charges	285 4 2	—	—	—	—
145	Redemption of Fixed Charges on the Land Revenues	459 5 -	—	—	—	—
145	Redemption of Land Tax	2,416 13 7	—	—	—	—
145	Exchanges of Land, &c.	120 - -	—	—	—	—
147	Advances for Permanent Improvements	9,141 16 3	967 9 4	- - -	452 13 2	—
149	Miscellaneous Payments	1,290 4 7	—	—	—	—
	£.	139,274 10 7	967 9 4	- - -	877 13 2	—

TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - £. 141,119. 13. 1.

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

II.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners 31st March 1868,

"THE INCOME OF

Dr. Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15

RECEIPT.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1867:	
For net available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 182 to 185	63,846 6 2

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.
TO CROWN RENTS, &c., viz.:					
Arrears 1st April 1867, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Recoverable	19,429 7 7	25,791 2 5	32,124 11 6	277 11 4	—
Irrecoverable	35,105 4 —	— —	52,664 18 11	—	—
Rental for the Year 1867–68	279,675 3 5	26,167 4 3	45,213 5 9	3,100 5 7	384 14 9
Rents not in charge with Receivers	1,968 11 6	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Sums receivable £.	336,178 6 6	51,958 6 8	130,002 16 2	3,377 16 11	384 14 9
Deduct,—					
Arrears and Rents discharged	1,458 10 10	583 19 10	714 11 6	5 12 6	—
Land Tax allowed on Welsh Rents	529 17 1	—	—	—	—
Rents repaid, and Remission of Rents	411 12 4	41 11 2	6 — 6	—	—
Arrears on the 31st March 1868, viz.:					
Recoverable	19,207 9 4	26,727 4 9	31,618 16 3	344 11 3	—
Irrecoverable	35,099 19 4	— —	52,992 1 6	—	—
TOTAL Deductions £.	56,707 8 11	27,352 15 9	85,331 9 9	350 3 9	—
Difference, being the Rents received in 1867-68	279,470 17 7	24,605 10 11	44,671 6 5	3,027 13 2	384 14 9
	£. 352,160. 2. 10.				352,160 2 10

TO PROFITS OF MANORS, &c.:

Receipts in 1867–68, on account of the following Manors, &c., viz.:

		£. s. d.
Ardudwy-uwch-Artro, Comott of	Merioneth	7 — —
Battleshall	Essex	4 5 4
Bishops Cannings	Wilts	11 17 3
Bromfield and Yale, Lordship of	Denbigh	4 14 6
Burwell Ramseys	Cambridge	51 11 3
Clewer Brocas	Berks	1 4 5
Creuddyn, &c., Comott of	Carnarvon	29 8 4
Croythin	Cardigan	1 — —
Cyfoeth-y-brenin	Cardigan	2 5 6
Dedworth Mansel	Berks	— 18 —
Denbigh, Lordship of	Denbigh	192 10 —
Dindaethway, Lordship of	Anglesey	22 14 —
Dunstable	Bedford	10 3 10
East and West Deeping	Lincoln	547 9 11
East Dereham	Norfolk	201 11 7
Egham	Surrey	243 15 9
Eltham	Kent	5 19 1
Englefield, Lordship of	Flint	10 7 6
English Bicknor	Gloucester	13 2 8
Esher and Milbourne	Surrey	65 19 2
Evionydd, &c.	Carnarvon	5 13 11
Hampton Court	Middlesex	1,106 10 2
Harminiog	Cardigan	1 4 9
Hitchin, Portman and Foreign	Herts	61 16 2
Isgorfai and Uwchgorfai, Comotts of	Carnarvon	86 14 6
Carried up £.		2,689 17 7

		£. s. d.
Brought up		2,689 17 7
Liswery and Libennith, Manor of	Monmouth	13 13 —
Lyndhurst	Hants	165 18 11
Mabwnion	Cardigan	2 10 —
Macclesfield	Chester	21 14 10
Mevennith	Cardigan	44 7 —
Muchland	Lancaster	109 8 3
Nant-Conway, Comott of	Carnarvon	— 10 —
Pangdean	Sussex	6 — 3
Penllyn, Comott of	Merioneth	136 6 6
Perching	Sussex	14 6 8
Perverth	Cardigan	13 10 —
Portland	Dorset	15 11 9
Poynings	Sussex	— 10 7
Richmond	Surrey	1,527 13 6
St. Briavels	Gloucester	28 1 5
Shefford-with-Campton	Bedford	17 12 9
Silian and Talsarn	Cardigan	2 5 —
South Ugre, Comott of	Radnor	88 11 10
Staunton	Gloucester	4 9 1
Talley, Mallaen, Mabedrid, and Mabelview	Merioneth	18 17 —
Torver	Lancaster	14 8 2
Uchaf and Isaph, Comotts of	Carnarvon	31 5 —
West Walton-cum-Membris	Norfolk	15 5 1
		4,982 14 2
Carried forward £.		420,989 3 2

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—
THE LAND REVENUE,"
Vict. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY SALARIES AND PER-CENTAGE OF RECEIVERS &c.:		
England and Wales	6,024 8 7	
Scotland	1,534 13 7	
Ireland	912 13 1	
Isle of Man	131 – 8	
Isle of Alderney	50 – –	
		8,652 15 11
BY SALARIES AND PER-CENTAGE OF STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.:		
England and Wales	204 12 1	
Isle of Man	211 5 –	
		415 17 1
BY INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF RECEIVERS, &c.:		
England and Wales	251 13 5	
Scotland	105 8 8	
Ireland	68 3 10	
Isle of Man	5 4 1	
Isle of Alderney	1 4 1	
		431 14 1
BY INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.:		
England and Wales	234 13 11	
Isle of Man	8 3 3	
		242 17 2
BY SURVEYS, &c., OF CROWN PROPERTY:		
Professional Charges and Expenses for Surveys, Plans, &c., in relation to the Management of Crown Property; viz.:		
England and Wales	3,621 5 3	
Scotland	164 5 1	
Ireland	113 15 –	
Isle of Man	20 16 2	
		3,920 1 6
Carried forward £.		13,663 5 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-		420,989	3	2
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*						
TO THE MINES ACCOUNT (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):						
A Moiety of the Net Rents and Royalties received from Mines, &c., in the Year 1867–68, in accordance with the Provisions of the 2nd Section of the Crown Lands Act, 1866 (*Vide* "The Mines Account" at page 186), viz.:						
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - -	14,069	15	6			
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - -	29	18	10			
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - -	91	3	2			
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - -	3,648	4	1			
				17,839	1	7
Add,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector, for the Year ended 31st March 1868 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				400	-	-
						18,239 1 7
Carried forward - - - £.						439,228 4 9

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	13,663 5 9
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY REPAIRS, &c., ON CROWN ESTATES, VIZ.:			
England and Wales:			
Berks—Windsor: Building Estate; Main Sewer - - - - -		87 12 6	
Ditto - Repair of Premises in Sheet Street Road, &c. - -		25 1 5	
Ditto - Repair of Roads, &c. - - - - - - -		16 - -	
			128 13 11
Cumberland—Lanercost: Salary of Woodkeeper - - - - - -			20 - -
Dorset—Portland: Strengthening the Queen's Pier - - - - - - -			26 5 -
		£. s. d.	
Essex—Harwich: Repair of Sea Wall - - - - - - -		7 - -	
Ditto - Salary of Superintendent - - - - -		21 - -	
			28 - -
Herts—Hitchin: New Manor Pound (Superintendence) - - - - - -			1 1 -
	£. s. d	£. s. d.	
Kent—Eltham: Repair of Cottages (Mr. Debenham) -	4 10 11		
Ditto - Repair of a Fence - - - - -	- 10 6		
		5 1 5	
Eltham Woods: Repair of a Cottage, &c., Salary of a Woodkeeper		60 6 2	
Maison Dieu Estate—Building Estate: New Road (Balance) -		24 18 4	
			90 5 11
Lancaster—Aldingham: Salary of Woodkeeper - - - - - - - -			5 5 -
		£. s. d.	
Lincoln—Billingborough: Salary of Superintendent - - - -		12 - -	
Holbeach: Repairing Spouting to House (Mr. Methering-ham) (on Account) - - - - - - - -		25 - -	
Wyberton: Repairs of Embankment - - - - -		70 13 3	
			107 13 3
Middlesex: Penitentiary Road, Millbank: Maintenance and Lighting -		154 12 -	
Building Ground at Victoria Park: Salary, &c. of the Clerk of the Works - - - - - - - -		169 - 2	
Kensington Palace Gardens: Repair of Fences - -		79 18 6	
High Holborn: Hoarding in the Sites of Houses, Nos. 200 and 201, Notice Boards, &c. - - - - - -		75 15 6	
Great Scotland Yard: Erection of an Iron Post - -		2 1 6	
Middle Scotland Yard: Repairs of Roof of House, No 3 -		4 5 2	
Hampton Court: New Manor Pound - - - -		37 4 6	
			522 17 4
Suffolk—Leiston: Repairs and Alterations of House and Cottage (Mr. Blofield) - -			281 16 -
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Surrey—Egham: Repair of Cottages in front of the Manor Farm House (on Account) -	100 - -		
Ditto - Repair of a Barn on Hythe Farm -	35 - -		
Ditto - Repair of Buildings (ditto) - -	2 - -		
Ditto - Repair of Cottages let on Annual Tenancies - - - - - -	2 4 9		
		139 4 9	
Carried forward - - £.		139 4 9	1,211 17 5	13,663 5 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	439,228 4 9
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
TO FINES ON THE RENEWAL OF CROWN LEASES:		
Middlesex—Premises, No. 14, Pall Mall - - - - - - - - - -	1,621 6 –	
Ditto - No. 174, Piccadilly - - - - - - - - - -	700 – –	
Ditto - No. 175, Piccadilly - - - - - - - - - -	982 – –	
Ditto - No. 176, Piccadilly - - - - - - - - - -	1,075 – –	
Ditto - No. 33, Duke Street, St. James's - - - - - -	363 – –	
		4,741 6 –
TO FEES FOR LEASES, CONVEYANCES, ASSIGNMENTS, SURVEYS, &c.:		
Fees received, viz.:	£. s. d.	
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	3,486 6 9	
Less,—Fees returned - - - - - - - - -	1 15 –	
	3,484 11 9	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	775 3 3	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	63 10 –	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	133 1 6	
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 12 10	
		4,457 19 4
TO FEES ON ACQUITTANCES OF RENTS IN IRELAND - - - - -	- - -	988 6 4
TO SALES OF PRODUCE OF CROWN ESTATES:		
England and Wales:	£. s. d.	
Essex - - Hainault - - - - (A Tree) - - - - -	4 – –	
Kent - - Eltham - - - - (Timber, Bark, &c.) - - -	326 2 –	
Middlesex - - Hampton - - - - (A Tree) - - - - -	6 10 –	
Norfolk - - East Dereham - - - (Trees) - - - - -	3 – –	
Oxford - - Wychwood - - - (Trees) - - - - -	40 – –	
	£. s. d.	
Surrey - - Esher Woods, &c. - - (Trees, &c.) - -	1,200 7 10	
Egham - - - - (Grass) - - -	70 10 –	
Richmond - - - - (Trees) - - -	1 – –	
	1,271 17 10	
Sussex - - Poynings Estate - - - (Underwood, &c.) - - - -	168 2 2	
	£. s. d.	
York - - Swine Estate - - - (Timber, &c) - -	853 1 10	
Woodhouse Grange Estate - (Timber, &c.) -	321 12 –	
	1,174 13 10	
		2,994 5 10
Carried forward - - £.		452,410 2 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	139 4 9	1,211 17 5	13,663 5 9
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY REPAIRS, &c., ON CROWN ESTATES—*continued.*			
England and Wales—continued.			
Surrey—Esher: Repair of Cottages (on Account) -	45 – –		
Ditto - Repair of Esher Bridge - - -	– 8 –		
Ditto - Management of Woods, &c. - -	171 17 9		
		217 5 9	
Richmond: Alterations of House (Messrs. Steele) - - - - - - - - -	10 16 9		
Ditto - - Repair of a Conduit and supply of pipes on the Marshgate Farm - - - - -	35 1 3		
Ditto - - Old Deer Park, Maintenance of Plantations - - - -	1 18 –		
Ditto - - Sudbrook Park: Repair of boundary Fences - - - -	84 19 9		
		132 15 9	
			489 6 3
Sussex—Poynings: Salary of Woodkeeper - - - - - - - - -			33 9 3
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Wilts—Bishops Cannings: Repair of Cottages (Mr. Phipp) - - - -	58 2 6		
Ditto - - - Salary of Superintendent, &c. - - -	10 13 6		
		68 16 –	
Bromham Repair of Cottages (various Lessees)	1,012 5 1		
Ditto - - Salary of Superintendent - -	20 – –		
		1,032 5 1	
			1,101 1 1
York—Ellinthorpe: Repair of River Bank; planting Oziers, &c. -		14 9 11	
	£. s. d.		
Hull Citadel: Works and Buildings (Balance) -	277 4 11		
Ditto - - Deposit of earth on Foreshore -	3,157 11 7		
		3,434 16 6	
Sunk Island: Making a New Groyne for protection of Embankment - - - - - - - - - - - - -		647 4 6	
Sunk Island Roads: One-sixth part of the Balance (677 *l.* 5 *s.*) of the Sum advanced out of Capital under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 45 - - - - - - - - - - -		112 17 6	
Woodhouse Grange: Cleaning Drains - - - - -		4 – –	
			4,213 8 5
Carried forward - - - £.		7,049 2 5	13,663 5 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			452,410 2 3
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
TO INTEREST OF MONEY:			
England and Wales:			
Interest of Balance of Advances made out of Capital for the Removal of the Colonnade in the Regent's Quadrant (at 5 per Cent.) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	65 – 9		
Interest of Advances made out of Capital on account of Loan to the Hull South Bridge Company (per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77)	406 12 10		
Dividend of 100 *l.* Share (formerly the property of W. H. White) in the Sleaford Navigation Company - - - - -	- Nil.		
		471 13 7	
Scotland:			
Interest of the Running Balance of the Woods and Forests Fund at the Royal Bank of Scotland, during the year 1867 - - - - - - - -		257 16 2	
Isle of Man:			
Interest of Balance remaining in the hands of the Receiver of the Island -		6 8 6	
Sources generally:			
Dividend of 18,246 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* Stock 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, Bank of England (half a year) - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 273 13 11	£. s. d.	
Ditto - of 8,649 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* (half a year) - -	129 14 10	403 8 9	
Ditto - of 126,617 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, Bank of England (half a year)	1,899 5 2		
Ditto - of 49,617 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* (half a year) - -	744 5 2	2,643 10 4	
		3,046 19 1	
			3,782 17 4
Carried forward - - - £.			456,192 19 7

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			7,049 2 5	13,663 5 9
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
BY REPAIRS, &c., ON CROWN ESTATES—*continued.*				
Scotland:				
Caithness—Scrabster Estate (Manure, Lime, &c.) -	200 – –			
Ditto - Repair of Cottages at Scrabster - -	4 4 –			
		204 4 –		
Linlithgow—Erection of an Eel Ark on Linlithgow Loch -		42 2 2		
Stirling—Stirling Park Farm: Alterations to Farm Buildings (on account) - - - - - - - - - -		640 – –		
			886 6 2	
Ireland:				
Kildare—The Curragh: Erection of a Wall round a Well -		3 12 6		
Ditto - Repair, &c. of a Cottage - - - - - -		2 6 –		
			5 18 6	
Isle of Man:				
Erection of Boundary Walls and Fences (the Crown's proportion) - - - - - - - - - - -		76 17 8		
Towards the Cost of a new Felt Roof to Keppel Gate Hut -		– 10 6		
			77 8 2	
Isle of Alderney:				
Repairs of Court House, Gaol, Pier, &c. - - - - - - - -			25 4 5	
				8,043 19 8
By Repayment to Capital in respect of Advances for Permanent Improvements, under the Crown Lands Act, 1866 (*vide* page 148) - - - - - - - - - - -				305 17 8
Carried forward - - - £.				22,013 3 1

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				456,192	19	7
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*						
TO INTEREST OF PURCHASE MONEYS OF ESTATES SOLD:						
England and Wales:						
Chester—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,800 *l.*) of Foreshore at Birkenhead - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				70	10	–
Essex—Interest of Purchase Money (8,000 *l.*) of Premises at Harwich - - -				240	–	–
Middlesex—Interest of Purchase Money (1,250 *l.*) of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, adjacent to Victoria Park - - - - - - -				42	1	7
Sussex—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,000 *l.*) of Site of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Hastings - - - - - - - - - - - -				39	3	4
Worcester—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (882 *l.* 9 *s.*) of Portion of the Bewdley Estate - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				34	14	2
York—Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys (6,000 *l.*) of Land and Foreshore taken for the purposes of Hull Docks - - -	120	–	–			
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (4,200 *l.*) of Land at Hull Citadel - - - - - - - - - - -	168	–	–			
Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys of Foreshore at the River Humber, at Hull - - - - - - - - -	463	18	3			
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,200 *l.*) of Foreshore of the River Tees, at Middlesborough - - -	83	–	–			
				834	18	3
				1,261	7	4
Isle of Man:						
Interest of Purchase Money (320 *l.*) of Land in the Parish of Lezayre - - -				20	4	8
						1,281 12 –
TO ROLLS ESTATE (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):						
Rents, &c., viz.:						
Arrears on the 5th January 1867 - - - - - - - - - - -				28	2	6
Rental for the year 1867 - - - - - - - - - - - - -				396	5	–
				424	7	6
Deduct,—						
Arrears on the 5th January 1868 - - - - - - - - - - -				23	2	6
						401 5 –
Carried forward - - - £.						457,875 16 7

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
							Brought forward - - -	22,013	3 1
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*									
BY ALLOWANCES TO CROWN TENANTS:									
Allowances to various Tenants for Improvements and Repairs of Buildings, Roads, Drains, Fences, &c., viz.:									
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -								870	14 3
BY RATES AND TAXES ON CROWN PROPERTY:									
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants, viz.:									
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	4,444	13	8						
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	334	13	3						
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	732	13	7						
				5,512	-	6			
Cattle Plague Rates allowed to Crown Tenants, viz.:									
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	39	15	11						
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	5	3						
				40	1	2			
Land Tax, Drainage, Poor, Highway and Church Rates, or Donations in lieu thereof, viz.:									
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	1,121	5	7						
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	429	-	5						
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	11	9	3						
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	9	5						
				1,562	4	8			
								7,114	6 4
BY QUEEN'S ROAD, KENSINGTON:									
Maintenance and Repair of the Road, Footpaths, Lodges, &c., Gatekeepers' Salaries and Liveries, Lighting and Watering, Rates and Taxes on Lodges - - - -				500	13	9			
Less,—Proportion of the Expense of Maintenance, &c., paid by the Tenants - -				356	17	10			
								143	15 11
BY RECLAMATION OF CROWN LANDS IN THE ISLE OF MAN:									
Expenditure in 1867-68 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				272	12	6			
Less,—Transferred to Capital Account under the Crown Lands Act, 1866—(*Vide* p. 149)				18	-	-			
								254	12 6
BY ROLLS ESTATE (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):									
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - - -				6	1	6			
Tithes in respect of Houses in Fetter-lane - - - - - - - - - -				5	10	6			
Donations - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				11	4	-			
								22	16 -
BY FIXED CHARGES, PENSIONS, STIPENDS, AND ALLOWANCES:									
Permanent Pensions and Allowances, Stipends to Ministers, Allowances to Universities, Schools, Hospitals, &c., viz.:									
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				5,311	2	10			
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				1,827	2	2			
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				216	13	4			
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				30	17	2			
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - - - -				95	-	-			
								7,480	15 6
BY DONATIONS TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.:									
Donations towards the Building, Enlargement, and Repairs of Churches and Parsonage Houses, and Subscriptions to Schools, &c., viz.:									
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				3,150	18	-			
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				7	3	9			
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				53	7	3			
								3,211	9 -
							Carried forward - - - £.	41,111	12 7

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	457,875	16	7

1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*

TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
England and Wales:						
Received from the Keeper of the Land Revenue, Records, and Inrolments, being the Amount of the Fees for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., collected by him in the Year 1867-68				571	6	10
Rents of Premises at Hull Citadel, County York				806	5	6
For Dilapidations on the following Premises, viz.:						
On Farm at Burwell, County Cambridge	100	–	–			
On No. 1, Maids of Honour Row, Richmond, County Surrey	50	–	–			
On Premises at Egham, County Surrey	45	1	5			
				195	1	5
Repayment by the Local Board of Health, Hull, of a like sum advanced as part Cost of Improvement of Tower Street, Hull, County York, which Works were not proceeded with				871	7	1
In Repayment of Expenditure in 1866-67, on Repair of Premises at Shooter's Hill, Eltham, County Kent				64	8	–
In aid of Expenditure in 1866-67, on the new Sewer at Eltham, County Kent				22	17	6
Proceeds of Sale of Building Materials of Nos. 200 and 201, High Holborn				89	13	9
Ditto of Furniture at Claremont, County Surrey				37	–	–
Penalty for breach of Covenant by a Lessee in felling Timber in Bewdley Woods, County Worcester				200	–	–
Various Receipts of small Amount				26	14	11
				2,884	15	–
Ireland:						
Rents of Sites of Booths, &c., on the Curragh of Kildare				22	–	–
Isle of Alderney:						
Difference in Currency on Imprests made during the Year to the Receiver of the Revenues of the Island	2	2	6			
Sales of Reeds, Timber Waif, &c.	3	9	–			
				5	11	6
						2,912 6 6
Carried forward - - - £.						460,788 3 1

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	41,111 12 7
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:			
England and Wales:			
Rents of Ground and Premises taken for the purpose of the New Street Improvements - - - - - - - - - - -	428 18 2		
Rent of No. 12, Whitehall Place - - -	138 7 9		
Ditto No. 6, Whitehall - - - - -	36 7 8		
	174 15 5		
		603 13 7	
Interest of Purchase-moneys of Estates purchased - - - - -	- -	1,103 10 3	
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1867-68 - - - - -	641 13 7		
Ditto - Sum required to make up his Salary and Emoluments to 700 *l.* per annum. (*Vide* Note at p. 199) - - - - -	64 1 –		
		705 14 7	
In settlement of Account between the Crown, as Purchaser, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, as Vendor, of their respective portions of the Rents of the Swine Estate, for the Year to Michaelmas 1866 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		936 4 9	
Value of the Tillages on part of the Bakeham House Estate at Egham, County Surrey		416 16 –	
Fine, Fees, &c., on admission to Copyhold Land, portions of the Bakeham House Estate at Egham, County Surrey - - - - - - - - - - -		50 1 –	
For information supplied by the Ordnance Survey Office for the purposes of the Arbitration relative to Foreshores, under the Crown Lands Act, 1866 - - -		97 6 2	
Hull Citadel:	£. s. d.		
Property Tax - - - - - - - - - -	14 16 8		
Supply of Water - - - - - - - - -	9 – –		
Cost of Flushing a Sewer - - - - - - -	5 – –		
Repairs of Roads, River Wharf, &c. - - - - -	11 – 5		
Erection of Road-bars - - - - - - - -	17 17 –		
Surveyors' Charges, &c. - - - - - - -	32 4 1		
		89 18 2	
Cost of Preparation of Produce and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof on various Estates - - - - - - - - - - - - -		176 5 10	
Compensation Allowances made to the Ranger and Keepers whose Offices were abolished on the Disafforestation of Wychwood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36) - -		85 – –	
Paid to the Bank of England for daily attendance of Clerks at the Office - -		24 – –	
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - -		409 – 5	
		4,697 10 9	
Scotland:	£. s. d.		
In discharge of Claim for Value of Materials of Buildings erected on Crown Property at Fort Augustus - - - - - -	80 – –		
Costs of Agents to certain Ministers of Islay, County Argyll, in conducting an Action for Reduction of Valuation of Teinds in their Parishes - - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –		
Ditto - ditto to the Ministers of Callander, County Perth - -	84 – –		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - -	35 3 4		
		299 3 4	
Ireland:			
Remuneration for Services in relation to the Curragh of Kildare -	68 4 6		
Compassionate Allowance to the late Overseer of the Labourers on the King Williamstown Estate, 20 *l.*; to a Quit Rent Driver, 6 *l.* 10 *s.*	26 10 –		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - -	19 5 7		
		114 – 1	
Isle of Man:			
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1867-68 - - - - -	28 6 –		
Pay of a Shepherd - - - - - - - - - - -	42 8 –		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - -	17 7 9		
		88 1 9	
Isle of Alderney:			
Salary of the Judge - - - - - - - - - - -	150 – –		
Salaries of the Procureur, Harbour Master, and Gaoler, and various Gaol and incidental Expenses in the Island - - - - -	195 13 6		
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1867-68 - - - - -	– 15 –		
		346 8 6	
			5,545 4 5
		Carried forward - - - £.	46,656 17 –

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	460,788	3	1

2.—RECEIPT FROM WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

TO WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS:

	Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:					
Bark - Timber -	29 17 1 0	- - -	985 6 6	985 6 6	
Bark - Flittern -	151 1 0 14				
Poles - - - - - - - - -		245 10 –	1,480 10 4	1,726 – 4	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - -		- - -	39 1 –	39 1 –	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - -		- - -	725 7 –	725 7 –	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - -		- - -	56 1 5	56 1 5	
Charcoal - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	315 19 4	315 19 4	
	£.	245 10 –	3,602 5 7		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - -					3,847 15 7
Value of Timber, &c. used for Buildings, Fences, Gates, &c. - - - - - - - - -					527 1 1
Value of Drain Pipes supplied to Rapley Farm - - - - - - - - - - - -					5 14 9
Rents of Land, Cottages, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					972 10 6
Sale of old Lead and Copper from the Fishing Cottage - - - - - - - - - - -					352 4 9
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					46 – –
					5,751 6 8
Ranger's Department:				£. s. d.	
Sales of Live Stock (51 Oxen) - - - - - - - - - - -				994 – –	
Rent of a Meadow - - - - - - - - - - - - -				22 – –	
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - - -				12 – –	
Rent of a Cottage on Hog Common - - - - - - - - - -				5 7 6	
Venison Fees (1866 and 1867) - - - - - - - - - -				274 19 –	
					1,308 6 6
Home Park:					
Rent of the Grazing (Half a Year) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					140 – –
Total Receipt from Windsor Parks and Woods - - - £.					7,199 13 2
Carried forward - - - £.					467,987 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	46,656 17 –

2.—EXPENDITURE FOR WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

BY WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS (including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot):

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Ranger's Department):		
Deputy Ranger	400 – –	
Bailiff:—Salary (200 *l.*); in lieu of Horse Corn (10 *l.*)	210 – –	
Locksmith:—Salary (60 *l.*); in lieu of Horse Corn (21 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*); in lieu of Fuel Wood (17 *l.*)	98 18 6	
Park-keepers:—(2 in number); 1 at 300 *l.*, with Horse Allowance (40 *l.*), and Fuel Allowance (10 *l.*); and 1 at 175 *l.*; with Allowance in lieu of Meadow (7 *l.*)	532 – –	
Acting Park-keepers (2 in number)	106 18 8	
Under Gamekeepers:—(6 in number, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week)	327 12 –	
Gatekeepers:—(4 in number, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week; Allowance to one of them, in lieu of Meadow, 6 *l.*)	224 8 –	
Men assisting ditto	119 19 4	
Fisherman:—Salary (54 *l.* 12 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	67 12 –	
Man assisting ditto	23 10 6	
Warrener	54 12 –	
Bombardier	45 15 –	
Herdsman:—Salary (36 *l.* 10 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	49 10 –	
Chaplain	100 – –	
Organist	30 – –	
Care of Chapel	3 – –	
Liveries for Park-keepers, Under Gatekeepers, &c.	132 10 6	
Total for Salaries, &c. (Ranger's Department) - - - £.	2,526 6 6	

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Commissioners of Woods' Department):			
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary	425 – –		
Ditto - - - Allowance for Clerk	70 – –		
Ditto - - - Allowance for Keep of Three Horses	120 – –		
		615 – –	
Woodmen (7 in number)	321 17 –		
Foreman of the Park	110 – –		
Clerk of Works:—Salary (180 *l.*); Horse Allowance (45 *l.* per annum)	225 – –		
		656 17 –	
		1,271 17 –	
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			3,798 3 6

	Ranger's Department. £. s. d.	Commissioners of Woods' Department. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Buildings, Fences, &c.:			
Completion of Cottage at Old Windsor Gate, and Forming Road of Approach and Fencing	– – –	137 10 10	
Completion of Cottage at Wood Pond	– – –	34 3 7	
Cottage at Ascot (on Account)	– – –	298 13 6	
Works at the Royal Chapel, including Fencing	– – –	296 4 9	
Additional Rooms at Manor Hill Cottage, Alteration of Fence, &c.	– – –	202 15 10	
Alterations and Additions to the Fishing Cottage at Virginia Water (for Sale of Old Materials. *Vide* per Contra)	– – –	1,272 1 2	
Kitchen, Waiting-room, &c., at ditto (on Account)	– – –	40 – –	
Maintenance and General Management:			
Repair and Maintenance of Roads, Drives, Fences, and Care of Plantations, Grass Land, &c.	– – –	5,651 17 6	
Repair and Maintenance of Lodges, &c., viz.:			
Windsor Great Park	– – –	3,142 4 11	
Bagshot Park	– – –	31 14 –	
Royal Stand and Dog Kennel at Ascot	– – –	352 8 7	
Attending Cattle, Bailiff's Horse, Goats, Buffaloes, &c.	206 7 3	—	
Provender for Cattle and Horses, Saddlery, &c.	72 19 3	603 7 7	
Criminal Prosecutions	– – –	18 –	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof	34 16 10	1,137 15 11	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers	14 – 8	157 3 6	
Contributions and Donations	5 5 –	9 4 –	
Food for the Deer, Buffaloes, Goats, &c.	400 10 –	—	
Food for the Game	500 – –	—	
Rent of Land at Hog Common	140 1 9	—	
Compassionate Allowances	94 15 2	70 – –	
Miscellaneous	65 8 2	56 8 10	
Irrecoverable Debts due by Purchasers of Produce, discharged	– – –	39 – –	
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour	– – –	1,144 12 9	
Materials and Artificers' Bills	– – –	90 11 3	
Purchase of Live Stock (69 Oxen)	851 – 9	—	
Expenses attendant on Purchase of Live Stock	58 11 6	—	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Live Stock	20 8 9	—	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce	– – –	18 19 2	
£.	2,464 5 1	14,788 1 8	17,252 6 9

HOME PARK:

Pay of a Constable (54 *l.* 18 *s.*); Livery (11 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*); Property Tax (2 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*); other Expenses (5 *l.* 0 *s.* 9 *d.*) - -	73 5 11
Total Expenditure for Windsor Parks and Woods - - - £.	21,123 16 2
Carried forward - - - £.	67,780 13 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		467,987 16 3

3.—RECEIPT FROM ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

TO NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:				
Timber	2,285 – –	946 12 5	3,231 12 5	
Bark (900 tons. 9 cwt. 1 qr.)	– – –	4,517 17 5	4,517 17 5	
Poles	2,443 – –	133 9 4	2,576 9 4	
Cordwood or Stackwood	– – –	331 2 6	331 2 6	
Fagots or Bavins	– – –	963 3 4	963 3 4	
Fathomwood	– – –	435 19 8	435 19 8	
Boat Crooks	13 – –	102 7 3	115 7 3	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	– – –	676 19 2	676 19 2	
Oak, Fir, and Holly Plants	304 15 –	72 2 –	376 17 –	
*Gravel, Sand, and Marl (*vide* Note at p. 180)	– – –	82 3 4	82 3 4	
£.	5,045 15 –	8,261 16 5		
Receipt from Sales of Produce				13,307 11 5

	£. s. d.	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)	1,658 9 –	
Ditto supplied to Bere Woods (*vide* page 175)	21 1 6	
Ditto supplied to Parkhurst Woods (*vide* page 175)	54 1 –	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Lodges, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	85 10 9	
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra)	163 19 –	
		1,983 1 3
Rents of Cottages with Land, &c.		326 13 4
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Drainage Account at page 192)		40 – –
Forest Dues and Pannage		179 5 7
Fees for Licenses to sport over the Forest		920 – –
Fines levied on Cattle impounded		3 13 6
BURLEY RAILS FARM:		
Rent	140 – –	
Additional Rent in respect of Drainage Works	30 14 8	
		170 14 8
NEW PARK FARM:		
Rent	350 – –	
Additional Rent in respect of Drainage Works	295 6 10	
		645 6 10
TOTAL RECEIPT FROM NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.		17,546 6 7

467,987 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - -			67,780 13 2

3.—EXPENDITURE FOR ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

BY NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
I.—Planting, &c.:			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,104 3 8		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	76 4 10		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including carriage - - - - - -	11 9 10		
Surveys of New Enclosures - - - - - - - - -	140 – –		
		2,331 18 4	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -		1,658 9 –	
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			3,990 7 4
II.—Maintenance and General Management:			
Salaries and Allowances:			
Deputy Surveyor: — Salary (500 *l.*); Allowance for Horses (120 *l.*); Allowance for Coals (50 *l.*) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		£. s. d. 670 – –	
First Assistant:—Salary (150 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		180 – –	
Second Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		150 – –	
Third Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		150 – –	
Clerk to Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - - - - - - -		100 – –	
Foresters (8 in number: 5 at 80 *l.*, and 3 at 52 *l.* each per annum) - - - - -		556 – –	
Horse Allowance to three of them, at 30 *l.* each per annum - - - - - -		90 – –	
House Allowance to one of them - - - - - - - - - - - -		10 – –	
Woodmen (12 in number, at 15 *s.* each per week) - - - - - - - -		471 – –	
Regarders, Attendance of - - - - - - - - - - - - -		13 10 –	
Constables - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		130 – –	
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		2,520 10 –	
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Labour - - - - - - - - - -	2,431 – 4		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - - -	388 16 3		
		2,819 16 7	
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour - - - - - - - - - -	2,892 8 10		
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - -	4 7 6		
		2,896 16 4	
			5,716 12 11
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - -		- - -	163 19 –
Preparation of Fuel Wood for the Verderer's Hall - - - -		3 15 –	
Keep of Deerhounds for destroying Deer - - - - - -		2 9 –	
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - -		22 16 11	
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. - - - - - - - - -		118 18 2	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - -		142 3 10	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - -		78 9 3	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - -		33 15 2	
Subscription to 14th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps - - - -		20 – –	
Payment to the Lord of the Manor of Burley - - - - -		– 5 –	
Cost of 59 Pheasants - - - - - - - - - -		59 – –	
Destruction of Vermin - - - - - - - - - -		36 7 –	
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - - - - -		376 – –	
		893 19 4	
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			9,295 1 3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.			13,285 8 7 67,780 13 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	17,546 6 7	467,987 16 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):		
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - -	907 15 6	
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - - -	684 7 11	
Bark (318 tons, 3 cwt.) - - - - - - - - - -	1,590 15 –	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - - - -	6,311 15 8	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	6 17 –	
*Stone and Sand (*vide* note at page 180) - - - - - - - -	1 7 4	
Plants - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	– 7 6	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	9,503 5 11	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	25 17 –	
Ditto from Plantations to open Forest - - - - -	27 10 –	
Ditto supplied to Highmeadow Woods (*vide* page 171) -	6 – –	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	103 17 –	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - -	60 – –	
	223 4 –	
Rents of Railways, Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	339 19 6	
Received from Railway Companies in discharge of Inspectors' Salaries -	53 13 10	
Received for Oak Trees, cut down for Railway purposes, &c. - - -	366 2 10	
Fines levied on Cattle impounded - - - - - - - - -	1 7 4	
Total Receipt from Dean Forest - - - £.		11,037 13 5
Carried forward - - - £.		28,584 – – 467,987 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			13,285 8 7	67,780 13 2
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)				
I.—Planting, &c.:		£. s. d.		
Labour		256 13 6		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c., used)		12 18 6		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including Carriage		2 – 8		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)		25 17 –		
Ditto from Plantations to open Forest		27 10 –		
Ditto supplied from Highmeadow Woods (*vide* page 170)		4 – –		
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.		328 19 8		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (including Salary for Highmeadow Woods)	400 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Two Horses	60 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Coals	20 – –			
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector	54 12 –			
		534 12 –		
Assistant Deputy Surveyor (¾ year)	112 10 –			
Ditto, Allowance for Two Horses	60 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Coals	4 10 –			
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector	20 9 6			
		197 9 6		
Assistant Deputy Surveyor of Highmeadow Woods, Salary as a Railway Inspector		27 6 –		
Wood Foreman (at 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per week)		71 10 –		
Foresters (3 in number, at 70*l.* each per annum)		210 – –		
Woodmen (16 in number, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each per diem)		624 – –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		1,664 17 6		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour	1,341 7 11			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	301 12 11			
		1,643 – 10		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour	1,765 18 8			
Materials and Artificers' Bills	3 7 –			
		1,769 5 8		
		3,412 6 6		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)		– – –	60 – –	
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c.		18 13 4		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce		11 12 5		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers		50 18 2		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof		292 17 7		
Criminal Prosecutions		– 4 6		
Insurance of Whitemead		1 14 –		
Surveys, Plans, &c.		5 4 6		
Commission and Expenses attendant on the Collection of Rents		133 19 10		
Contribution towards the Erection of a new Parsonage House at Littledean		100 – –		
Subscription to the Gloucester Infirmary		10 10 –		
Subscription to the 12th Gloucester Rifle Volunteer Corps (two years)		40 – –		
Compassionate Allowances		112 13 –		
Discount allowed to Purchasers of Produce		49 19 4		
		823 6 8		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.		5,965 10 8		
Total Expenditure for Dean Forest - - - £.			6,294 10 4	
Carried forward - - - £.			19,579 18 11	67,780 13 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	28,584 - -	467,987 16 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO HIGHMEADOW WOODS:—(*Gloucester.*)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):			
Bark (13 cwt. 2 qrs.) - - - - - - - - - -		3 6 -	
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - -		52 2 5	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - - - -		966 3 3	
Underwood - - - - - - - - - - - -		128 - 5	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		3 15 7	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		1,153 7 8	
Value of Trees removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	14 3 -		
Ditto supplied to Dean Forest (*vide* page 169) - -	4 - -		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	1 12 -		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	12 - -		
		31 15 -	
Rent of a Brickyard, Land, Fishery, Shooting, &c. - - - -		190 7 -	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - -		- 8 9	
Total Receipt from Highmeadow Woods - - - £.			1,375 18 5
Carried forward - - - £.			29,959 18 5	467,987 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			19,579 18 11	67,780 13 2
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY HIGHMEADOW WOODS:——(*Gloucester.*)				
I.—Planting, &c.:				
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -		74 4 10		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. - - - - - - - -		8 13 2		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -		14 3 –		
Ditto supplied from Dean Forest (*vide* page 168) - -		6 – –		
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			103 1 –	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Surveyor (Salary charged to Dean Forest—*vide* page 169) - - - -	£. s. d. —	£. s. d.		
Assistant to Deputy Surveyor - - -	100 – –			
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - -	30 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - -	6 – –			
		136 – –		
Woodmen (4 in number, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each per diem) -		156 – –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		292 – –		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - -	336 10 3			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	78 4 10			
		414 15 1		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - - - -		261 10 –		
		676 5 1		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - -		- -	12 – –	
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - -		7 11 11		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		9 – 8		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		484 7 6		
Rent of Slag Bank near Redbrook - - -		1 – –		
Compassionate Allowances - - - -		8 9 6		
Cost of a Survey of the Highmeadow Estate (on account) - - - - - -		100 – –		
Commission and Expenses attendant on the Collection of Rents - - - - -		6 7 3		
		616 16 10		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			1,597 1 11	
Total Expenditure for Highmeadow Woods - - - £.			1,700 2 11	
Carried forward - - - £.			21,280 1 10	67,780 13 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	29,959 18 5	467,987 16 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO ALICE HOLT WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	541 5 –	226 5 11	767 10 11
Bark (301 tons 2 qrs. 9 lbs.) - -	- - -	1,770 1 1	1,770 1 1
Poles - - - - - - - -	610 9 –	2 1 10	612 10 10
Cordwood or Stackwood - - -	281 18 6	36 16 4	318 14 10
Fagots or Bavins - - - -	307 5 –	133 9 9	440 14 9
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	- - -	6 18 5	6 18 5
* Gravel (*vide* Note at page 180) - -	- - -	– 17 6	– 17 6
£.	1,740 17 6	2,176 10 10	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.			3,917 8 4
	£. s. d.		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	6 13 2		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman and Woodman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	3 12 –		10 5 2
Rents of Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - - - - -			318 10 4
Total Receipt from Alice Holt Woods - - - £.			4,246 3 10

TO WOOLMER ESTATE:—(*Hampshire.*)

	£. s. d.	
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - -	18 12 1	
Bark (13 tons 5 cwt. 0 qrs. 25 lbs.) - - - - - -	76 7 –	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - - - - -	14 11 3	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - -	17 1 3	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - -	– 2 6	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.	126 14 1	
Rent of Land (Received from the War Department) - - - -	618 – –	
Total Receipt from Woolmer Estate - - - £.		744 14 1
Carried forward - - - £.		34,950 16 4 467,987 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*		Brought forward - - -	21,280 1 10	67,780 13 2
BY ALICE HOLT WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)				
I.—PLANTING, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		£. s. d. - - Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Alice Holt Woods) - - - -		£. s. d. 120 - -		
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - - -	£. s. d. 54 12 -			
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - - - -	30 - -			
		84 12 -		
Woodman (at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - - - - - -		39 5 -		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		243 17 -		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - -	239 6 8			
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	12 17 2			
		252 3 10		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - - - - -		986 9 11		
		1,238 13 9		
Allowed to the Foreman and Woodmen in lieu of Fuel Wood (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -		3 12 -		
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - -		2 9 4		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - -		56 1 3		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - -		13 12 7		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof -		1 19 9		
		74 2 11		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			1,560 5 8	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ALICE HOLT WOODS - - - £.			1,560 5 8	
BY WOOLMER ESTATE:—(*Hampshire.*)				
I.—PLANTING, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.		
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 2 *d.* per diem) - - - - - -		49 14 4		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		49 14 4		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - - - - -	36 10 2			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - -	- 13 6			
		37 3 8		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - -	- 7 1			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - -	- 6 -			
Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	10 8 -			
		11 1 1		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - - £.			97 19 1	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WOOLMER ESTATE - - - £.			97 19 1	
Carried forward - - - £.			22,938 6 7	67,780 13 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	34,950 16 4	467,987 16 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO BERE WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bark (130 tons)	511 15 –	235 15 –	747 10 –
Poles	296 – –	360 2 10	656 2 10
Cordwood or Stackwood	6 7 –	4 17 –	11 4 –
Fagots or Bavins	133 16 6	192 13 2	326 9 8
Underwood	– –	1 16 –	1 16 –
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	– –	41 10 8	41 10 8
Plants	22 – –	– – –	22 – –
*Mould (*vide* Note at page 180)	– –	– 2 –	– 2 –
£.	969 18 6	836 16 8	

Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	1,806 15 2	
	£. s. d.	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	5 10 –	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	3 12 –	
	9 2 –	
Rent of West Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c.	165 13 10	
Total Receipt from Bere Woods - - - £.	1,981 11 –	

TO PARKHURST WOODS:——(*Isle of Wight.*)

	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):	
Bark (27 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs.)	157 1 6
Poles	88 14 4
Fagots or Bavins	92 19 6
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	8 19 6
*Gravel (*vide* Note at page 180)	4 17 –
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	352 11 10
Rent of a Rifle Range	10 2 6
Total Receipt from Parkhurst Woods - - - £.	362 14 4
Carried forward - - - £.	37,295 1 8	467,987 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	22,938 6 7	67,780 13 2
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY BERE WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)					
I.—Planting, &c.:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		25 9 6			
Value of Trees and Plants supplied from New Forest (*vide* page 166) - - - -		21 1 6			
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			46 11 -		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Bere Woods) - - - - - - - - - - - -		80 - -			
Foreman (at 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem) - - - - - - - - - -		54 12 -			
Woodmen (two in number, at 2*s.* each per diem) - - - - - - - -		62 16 -			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		197 8 -			
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -	64 - 6				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - - - - -	15 8 2				
		79 8 8			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -	505 15 2				
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - -	3 6 -				
		509 1 2			
			588 9 10		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -		- -	3 12 -		
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - - - - - -		- 9 3			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - -		35 11 4			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - -		7 3 10			
Insurance of Bark Shed - - - - - - - - - - -		- 5 3			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - -		2 15 -			
Discount allowed to Purchasers of Produce - - - - - - -		14 19 -			
			61 3 8		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			850 13 6		
Total Expenditure for Bere Woods - - - £.				897 4 6	
BY PARKHURST WOODS:——(*Isle of Wight.*)					
I.—Planting, &c.:		£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1 18 -			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -		4 - 4			
Value of Trees and Plants supplied from New Forest (*vide* page 166) - - - -		54 1 -			
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			59 19 4		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere, and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Parkhurst Woods) - - - - - - - - - - - -		50 - -			
Foreman (at 1*l.* per week) - - - - - - - - - - - -		52 - -			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		102 - -			
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -	40 2 2				
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - -	7 8 7				
		47 10 9			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -		96 12 9			
			144 3 6		
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		- 12 1			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - -		- 14 2			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - -		4 16 5			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - -		- 7 11			
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - - - - - -		23 11 -			
			30 1 7		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			276 5 1		
Total Expenditure for Parkhurst Woods - - - £.				336 4 5	
			Carried forward - - - £.	24,171 15 6	67,780 13 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	37,295 1 8	467,987 16 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	149 18 –	- - - -	149 18 –
Bark (46 tons 7 cwt.) - - - -	- - -	232 15 10	232 15 10
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	50 12 6	50 12 6
Grass - - - - - - - -	- - -	– 10 –	– 10 –
£.	149 18 –	283 18 4	

Receipt from Sales of Produce - - £.	433 16 4	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Woodman (*vide* per contra) - -	6 – –	
Rent of Shooting - - - - - - - - - - - -	50 – –	
Total Receipt from Hazleborough Wood - - - £.		489 16 4

TO SALCEY WOOD:——(*Northampton.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	339 14 –	74 – –	413 14 –
Bark (105 tons 5 cwt.) - - - -	- - -	544 1 11	544 1 11
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	155 6 –	155 6 –
Poles - - - - - - - -	- - -	5 – –	5 – –
Underwood - - - - - -	180 18 –	- - -	180 18 –
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	- - -	8 10 –	8 10 –
£.	520 12 –	786 17 11	

Receipt from Sales of Produce - - £.	1,307 9 11	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor and Woodman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 10 – –	
Value of Stones used for Repairs of Roads (*vide* per contra) -	30 10 –	
	40 10 –	
Rents of Hartwell Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - -	310 16 4	
Total Receipt from Salcey Wood - - - £.		1,658 16 3
Carried forward - - - £.	39,443 14 3	467,987 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	24,171 15 6	67,780 13 2
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)				£. s. d.	
I.—Planting, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				Nil.	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:			£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey and Delamere Woods, applicable to Hazleborough Wood) - - - - - - - -			40 - -		
Woodman (at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per diem) - - - - -			41 17 4		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - £.			81 17 4		
Maintenance:		£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - -		39 15 -			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:	£. s. d.				
Labour - - - - -	123 - 10				
Materials and Artificers' Bills	3 11 9				
		126 12 7			
			166 7 7		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Woodman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - -			6 - -		
		£. s. d.			
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - -		- 13 8			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		11 1 6			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		- 9 -			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - - -		2 8 -			
			14 12 2		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				268 17 1	
Total Expenditure for Hazleborough Wood - - - £.					268 17 1
BY SALCEY WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)					
I.—Planting, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				Nil.	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:			£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey Wood and Delamere Woods, applicable to Salcey Wood)			90 - -		
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per diem) - - - - -			52 6 8		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - £.			142 6 8		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - -	253 - 5				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including the Value of Stones used) - - -	32 5 -				
		285 5 5			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:					
Labour - - - - -	315 18 -				
Materials and Artificers' Bills	1 3 -				
		317 1 -			
			602 6 5		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor and Woodman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -			10 - -		
		£. s. d.			
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - -		9 9 11			
Provender for Horses - - - - -		21 7 9			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		23 - 4			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		5 10 1			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - - -		3 10 6			
			62 18 7		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				817 11 8	
Total Expenditure for Salcey Wood - - - £.					817 11 8
			Carried forward - - - £.	25,253 4 3	67,780 13 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	39,443 14 3	467,987 16 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*		
TO DELAMERE WOODS:——(*Chester.*)		
Sales of Produce by Private Contract:		
	£. s. d.	
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,075 3 6	
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - - - -	221 16 10	
Bark (68 tons 14 cwt.) - - - - - - - - - - -	351 12 4	
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	130 5 4	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	36 4 6	
Plants - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 6 –	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	1,818 8 6	
Value of Timber, &c., used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 15 13 8	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman and Woodman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	9 – –	
	24 13 8	
Rent of Land, Hondslough Farm, &c. - - - - - - - -	3,743 5 3	
Net Rent received in respect of Old and New Pale Farms - - - -	55 2 7	
Total Receipt from Delamere Woods - - £.	5,641 10 –	
Carried forward - - - £.	45,085 4 3	467,987 16 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			25,258 4 3	67,780 13 2
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY DELAMERE WOODS:——(*Chester.*)		£. s. d.		
I.—PLANTING, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey Wood, and Delamere Woods, applicable to Delamere Woods) - - - - - -	200 - -			
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - - -	30 - -			
Ditto, Allowance for Fuel - - - -	15 - -			
		245 - -		
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - -	54 19 -			
Ditto Allowance in lieu of House and Land - - - - - - - -	20 - -			
		74 19 -		
Woodmen (two in number, at 2 *s.* each per diem) - -		47 2 -		
Watcher - - - - - - - - - - -		39 5 -		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		406 6 -		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - -	211 8 3			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) - - -	95 19 1			
	307 7 4			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - - - - -	278 17 2			
		586 4 6		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - -		9 - -		
	£. s. d.			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -	19 15 6			
Provender for Horses - - - - - -	34 14 5			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -	7 14 6			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -	35 16 4			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - - -	69 7 2			
Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	60 - -			
Allowed to Tenants for Losses consequent on the Cattle Plague - - - - - -	1,090 - -			
Allowed one quarter's Rent of Pasturage -	9 1 6			
		1,326 9 5		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			2,327 19 11	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for DELAMERE WOODS - - - £.			2,327 19 11	
Carried forward - - - £.			27,586 4 2	67,780 13 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		45,085 4 3	467,987 16 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
TO CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):—(*Durham.*)			
Sales of Produce - - - - - - - - - -	Nil.		
Rent of Land, Cottages, and Gardens - - - - -	19 7 7		
Interest of 70*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expended in 1853–54 on Drainage of Land - - - - -	£. s. d. 4 11 4		
Interest of 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* expended on the Drainage of the Foreman's Lodge - -	– 8 7		
	4 19 11		
Use of a Watercourse - - - - - - - - -	– 5 –		
Received from the Township of Chopwell for Right to remove Gravel for Repair of Roads (*Vide* Note) - - - -	1 – –		
Total Receipt from Chopwell Woods - - - £.		25 12 6	
TOTAL RECEIPT from ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS - - £.			45,110 16 9

Note.—In accordance with the provisions of "The Crown Lands Act, 1866," the items marked thus * in the Accounts of the Royal Forests and Woodlands will be transferred to the Credit of "The Mines Account," in the year 1868–69.

£. 513,098 13 –

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	27,586 4 2	67,780 13 2
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*		
BY CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):—(*Durham.*) £. s. d.		
I.—Planting - - - - - - - - - - - Nil.		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:		
Salaries and Allowances: £. s. d.		
Superintendent - - - - - - 100 – –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - £. 100 – –		
Maintenance: £. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - 276 6 9		
Materials and Artificers' Bills - 6 12 7		
282 19 4		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - 10 14 1		
Rates, Taxes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - 20 – –		
30 14 1		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - £. 413 13 5		
Total Expenditure for Chopwell Woods - - - £.	413 13 5	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS - - £.		27,999 17 7
	£.	95,780 10 9
By CONSOLIDATED FUND:		
Amount paid over to the Exchequer in 1867–68, as Surplus Income - - - - -		345,000 – –
	£.	440,780 10 9
By Balance on the 31st March 1868:		
For Net Available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 182 to 185 - - - - -		72,318 2 3
	£.	513,098 13 –

BALANCE SHEET, explanatory of the Net Available Balances, at the Commencement and Close of the preceding Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Income of the Land Revenue.

BALANCES, 1st April 1867. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1867. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1868. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1868. Crs. £. s. d.
64,936 15 4	- -	CASH.—Proportion of the Aggregate Cash Balance at the Banks of England, Ireland, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, applicable to Income, as per General Abstract, at pages 200 and 201 - -	73,582 11 1	
		RECEIVERS, &c.		
		W. C. Higgins - - - Middlesex, &c. - - - -	—	
		Sir John Kirkland - - Bailiwick of St. James's - - -	—	
37 3 6	- -	John Higgins - - - York, Lancaster, &c. - - - -	96 4 3	
	38 15 3	John Clutton - - - Lincoln, Kent, &c. - - - -	118 1 4	
		H. F. Day - - - Norfolk and Suffolk - - - -	4 4 9	
44 - 6	- -	W. Wilkin - - - Wales, &c. - - - - -	- -	2 3 1
940 7 2	- -	F. C. Skrimshire - - Isle of Man - - - - -	130 14 8	
1 19 2	- -	J. A. Gauvain - - - Isle of Alderney - - - -	76 6 10	
89 2 8	- -	G. Bellairs - - - Ross, &c. - - - - - -	44 14 6	
5 15 6	- -	J. M'Farlane - - - Dunfermline, &c. - - - -	—	
	- 16 7	D. Campbell - - - Galloway, &c. - - - - -	- 9 5	
		J. Berry - - - - Fife, &c. - - - - - -	—	
		A. J. Napier - - - Dunbar - - - - - -	- 2 -	
28 9 2	- -	John Spence - - - Orkney - - - - - -	12 7 4	
854 16 6	- -	Collectors of Inland Revenue - - - for Ireland (14 in number) - -	844 12 2	
		DEPUTY SURVEYORS, &c.		
490 15 6	- -	Due by him - - L. H. Cumberbatch - Due by him - -	892 17 2	
493 16 6	- -	Due by Purchasers - New Forest - Due by Purchasers	755 10 -	
328 3 10	- -	Due by him - - Sir J. Campbell, Bart. - Due by him - -	203 18 10	
422 14 5	- -	Due by Purchasers - Dean Forest, &c. - Due by Purchasers	922 12 8	
68 3 4	- -	T. F. Brown (Deputy Gaveller) - - Mines in Dean Forest -	80 8 -	
138 1 9	- -	G. E. Francis (Receiver and Registrar) - - ditto - - -	180 18 10	
23 19 3	- -	Due by him - - T. Linnell - Due to him - -	- -	15 1 10
132 10 2	- -	Due by Purchasers - Delamere Woods, &c. - Due by Purchasers	158 7 2	
14 6 4	- -	W. Thomson - - Chopwell Woods - - - - -	11 2 1	
601 7 10	- -	Due by him - - W. Menzies - Due by him - -	776 5 -	
295 8 11	- -	Due by Purchasers - Windsor Parks and Woods - - - Due by Purchasers	634 3 9	
- 5 10	- -	Major Gen. Seymour, Windsor Great Park - - - - -	18 3 -	
69,948 3 2	39 11 10	- - - - - Carried forward - - - - £.	79,044 14 10	17 4 11

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1867.						LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1868.				
Drs.			*Crs.*				*Drs.*			*Crs.*	
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.
69,948	3	2	39	11	10	- - - - Brought forward - - - -	79,044	14	10	17	4 11
						STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.					
						G. AUSTIN - - Shefford with Campton, Bedford -	—				
			2	-	-	C. BENNING - - Dunstable, Bedford - - -	-	-	-	2	15 10
			-	-	6	G. COOPER - - East Dereham, Norfolk - -	-	-	-	-	- 6
62	5	11	-	-	-	L. H. CUMBERBATCH Lyndhurst, Hants - - -	49	10	11		
						W. DUGMORE (Steward) E. JACKSON (Deputy Steward) - - } West Walton-cum-Membris, Norfolk	—				
36	16	3	-	-	-	J. EADEN - - Burwell Ramseys, Cambridge -	36	10	3		
25	3	1	-	-	-	J. HAWKINS - - Hitchin, Portman and Foreign, Herts	54	14	2		
			3	8	6	F. SCUDAMORE - - East Farleigh, &c., Kent - -	-	-	-	8	11 9
			1	-	5	J. SECKER - - Egham, Surrey - - - -	3	11	9		
-	3	-	-	-	-	J. STONE - - - late for Portland, Dorset - -	-	3	-		
3	12	9	-	-	-	B. WHITE (Collector) Portland, Dorset - - -	1	10	3		
						MISCELLANEOUS.					
			890	-	-	PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c. - - - - - - - For Balance of Moneys lodged to meet Expenses connected with Bills in Parliament.	-	-	-	890	- -
366	17	-	-	-	-	THE KEEPER OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY PURSE - - For Balance of Expenses incurred in relation to the Claremont Estate.	—				
			1,757	1	11	J. CLUTTON (Surveyor) - - - - - - - - For Balance of Accounts rendered for Professional Services.	-		-	2,170	10 5
			68	17	7	HOUSES IN THE REGENT'S QUADRANT (Painting, &c.) - For Balance, standing at the credit of this Account.	-	-	-	74	6 5
			128	2	7	HOUSES IN CHARLES STREET, SAINT JAMES'S (Restoration Account). For Deposit to meet the Cost of restoration of the Houses Nos. 20 to 24.	-	-	-	132	3 11
128	2	7	-	-	-	STOCK THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (Houses in Charles Street, Saint James's). For Deposit of 100 *l.* in the Year 1858, invested in this Stock, the Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 20 to 24.	132	3	11		
			152	5	2	HOUSES IN ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, HAYMARKET - - - For Deposit to meet the Cost of re-building Premises at Nos. 5 and 6.	-	-	-	157	9 2
152	5	2	-	-	-	STOCK THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (Houses in St. Alban's Place, Haymarket). For deposit of 140 *l.* in the Year 1864, invested in this Stock, the Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 5 and 6.	157	9	2		
61	7	3	-	-	-	THE LESSEES OF CHANDOS MEWS - - - - - For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	47	4	9		
9	9	3	-	-	-	THE LESSEES of CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE MEWS - - For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	9	9	3		
70,794	5	5	3,042	8	6	- - - - Carried forward - - - £.	79,537	2	3	3,453	2 11

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Income—Balance Sheet—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1867. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1867. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1868. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1868. Crs. £. s. d.
70,794 5 5	3,042 8 6	Brought forward	79,537 2 3	3,453 2 11
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
	210 – –	James Rennie & Co. – Deposit in respect of the permission granted to them to place soil on a piece of land at Eltham, in the County of Kent.	– – –	210 – –
80 – –	– – –	J. and G. Pollard and the Wallasey Local Board of Health. For Amount due on account of Plans and Sections of the Road and Culvert across the North Reserve at Birkenhead.	80 – –	
	5 – –	Phillips and others – For Balance of Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done to the Lands of Trethurras by mining operations.	– – –	5 – –
	50 – –	John Higginbothom and others – For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done to Land within the Manor of Bewdley, Worcester, by mining operations.	– – –	50 – –
	100 – –	T. Docwra and Son – For Deposit as a Security for the due performance of their agreement in relation to Land at Hampton Court.	– – –	100 – –
	20 – –	W. G. Roberts – For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Minerals in the County of Merioneth.	– – –	20 – –
	30 – –	R. Forster and others – For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Gold in the County of Cork.	– – –	30 – –
	50 – –	Patrick Smith – For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Gold in the County of Wicklow.	—	
	25 – –	F. M. Jennings and others – For Deposit in respect of a License to be granted to them to search for Gold in the County of Wicklow.	– – –	25 – –
	30 – –	R. Rowe – For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done at Kirk Manghold, Isle of Man, by mining operations.	– – –	30 – –
– 4 8	– – –	S. Y. M'Culloch – For Balance of Account of Improvements on Crown Estates in the County of Caithness.	– 4 8	
70,874 10 1	3,562 8 6	Carried forward £.	79,617 6 11	3,923 2 11

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1867. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1867. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1868. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1868. Crs. £. s. d.
70,874 10 1	3,562 8 6	- - - - Brought forward - - - -	79,617 6 11	3,923 2 11
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
	891 8 10	HAINAULT FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43). For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest, reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 191.)	- - -	860 8 10
	2,269 8 1	WHITTLEWOOD FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42). For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest, reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 191.)	- - -	2,111 8 1
	22 12 3	JOHN CLUTTON (Reclamation, &c., Isle of Man) - - For Balance of Account.	—	—
	3 4 -	WINDSOR, STAINES, AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY - For Balance of Lodgment in discharge of Expenses of constructing a Gate and Piers from Richmond Green into the Old Deer Park at Richmond.	- - -	3 4 -
	279 2 3	PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, *et seq.*) For Balance due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Income Tax collected in the Department.	- - -	401 - 10
70,874 10 1	7,028 3 11	£.	79,617 6 11	7,299 4 8
- - -	63,846 6 2	- {NET AVAILABLE BALANCES brought to Account at pages 152 and 181 - - -} -	- - -	72,318 2 3
70,874 10 1	70,874 10 1	£.	79,617 6 11	79,617 6 11

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the
for the Year ended on the

"THE MINES
(Per Act 29 &

Dr.

RECEIPT.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ISLE OF MAN.	TOTAL.
TO RENTS AND ROYALTIES, Viz.:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears, 1st April 1867, viz.:					
Recoverable	3,302 12 10	31 10 –	1 – –	73 – –	3,408 2 10
Irrecoverable	—	—	—	—	—
Charge for the Year 1867-68	32,321 1 1	34 18 7	186 15 –	7,886 18 8	40,429 13 4
Total Sums Receivable £.	35,623 13 11	66 8 7	187 15 –	7,959 18 8	43,837 16 2
Deduct,—					
Allowances for short Workings	300 3 10	- -	- -	- -	300 3 10
Rents and Royalties Discharged	407 11 1	- -	- -	- -	407 11 1
Repayments and Remissions	507 15 3	- -	- -	- -	507 15 3
Arrears on the 31st March 1868, viz.:					
Recoverable	3,332 15 3	3 – –	1 – –	128 10 –	3,465 5 3
Irrecoverable	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions £.	4,548 5 5	3 – –	1 – –	128 10 –	4,680 15 5
Difference,—being Rents and Royalties received in 1867-68	31,075 8 6	63 8 7	186 15 –	7,831 8 8	39,157 – 9
Certificates, Dean Forest Mines	2 5 –	- -	- -	- -	2 5 –
£.	31,077 13 6	63 8 7	186 15 –	7,831 8 8	
				£.	39,159 5 9

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues,
31st March 1868, on Account of—

ACCOUNT."
30 Vict. c. 62.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ISLE OF MAN.	TOTAL.
BY EXPENSES OF LOCAL MANAGEMENT:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Per-centage of Receivers, &c.	2,245 17 6	3 3 5	4 6 –	391 11 5	2,644 18 4
Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c.	340 1 2	– 6 –	– 2 8	13 9 1	353 18 11
Surveys, Plans, &c.	18 10 –	–	–	–	18 10 –
Property Tax allowed	333 13 11	– 1 6	–	–	333 15 5
Donations to Schools, &c.	–	–	–	130 – –	130 – –
£.	2,938 2 7	3 10 11	4 8 8	535 – 6	
				£.	3,481 2 8
BY CAPITAL OF THE LAND REVENUE:				£. s. d.	
For Transfer, under the 2nd section of the Crown Lands Act, 1866, of a Moiety of the Net Receipt (£. 35,678. 3. 1.), on this Account				17,839 1 6	
Deduct,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector out of Vote of Parliament, for the Year ended 31st March 1868 (*vide* page 197)				400 –	–
(*Vide* "Capital" Account at page 148).					17,439 1 6
BY INCOME OF THE LAND REVENUE:					
For Transfer of the Residue of the Net Receipt, as above				17,839 1 7	
Add,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector for the Year ended 31st March 1868, charged against "Capital," as above				400 – –	
(*Vide* "Income" Account at page 154).					18,239 1 7
				£.	39,159 5 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Income
[*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
152	Crown Rents, &c.	279,470 17 7	24,605 10 11	44,671 6 5	3,027 13 2	384 14 9	—
152	Profits of Manors, &c.	4,982 14 2	—	—	—	—	—
154	The Mines Account	*14,469 15 6	29 18 10	91 3 2	3,648 4 1	—	—
156	Fines on Renewal of Crown Leases	4,741 6 –	—	—	—	—	—
156	Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, Surveys, &c.	3,484 11 9	775 3 3	63 10 –	133 1 6	1 12 10	—
156	Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland	– – –	– – –	988 6 4	—	—	—
156	Sales of Produce of Crown Estates	2,994 5 10	—	—	—	—	—
158	Interest of Money	471 13 7	257 16 2	– – –	6 8 6	– – –	3,046 19 1
160	Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold	1,261 7 4	– – –	– – –	20 4 8	—	—
160	Rolls Estate	401 5 –	—	—	—	—	—
162	Miscellaneous Receipts	2,884 15 –	– – –	22 – –	– – –	5 11 6	—
	£.	315,162 11 9	25,668 9 2	45,836 5 11	6,835 11 11	391 19 1	3,046 19 1
				£.	396,941 16 11		
164	Windsor Parks and Woods			£.	7,199 13 2		
166	Royal Forests and Woodlands			£.	45,110 16 9		

* *Note.*—Total for England and Wales - - - £. 14,069 15 6
Add,—Salary of the Mineral Inspector - - 400 – –
£. 14,469 15 6

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued*.

has been derived in the Year ended on the 31st of March 1868.
Accounts for Details.]

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
153	Salaries and per-centage of Receivers, &c.	6,024 8 7	1,534 13 7	912 13 1	131 – 8	50 – –	—
153	Salaries and per-centage of Stewards of Manors, &c.	204 12 1	– – –	– – –	211 5 –	—	—
153	Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c.	251 13 5	105 8 8	68 3 10	5 4 1	1 4 1	—
153	Incidental Expenses of Stewards of Manors, &c.	234 13 11	– – –	– – –	8 3 3	—	—
153	Surveys, Plans, &c. of Crown Property	3,621 5 3	164 5 1	113 15 –	20 16 2	—	—
155	Repairs, &c. of Crown Estates	7,049 2 5	886 6 2	5 18 6	77 8 2	25 4 5	—
159	Repayment to Capital of Advances for Permanent Improvements	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	305 17 8
161	Allowances to Crown Tenants	870 14 3	—	—	—	—	—
161	Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants	4,444 13 8	334 13 3	732 13 7	—	—	—
161	Rates and Taxes on Crown Property, or Donations in lieu thereof	1,121 5 7	429 – 5	11 9 3	– – –	– 9 5	—
	Cattle Plague Rates	39 15 11	– 5 3	—	—	—	—
161	Queen's Road, Kensington	143 15 11	—	—	—	—	—
161	Reclamation of Crown Lands in the Isle of Man	– – –	– – –	– – –	254 12 6	—	—
161	Rolls Estate	22 16 –	—	—	—	—	—
161	Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances	5,311 2 10	1,827 2 2	216 13 4	30 17 2	95 – –	—
161	Donations to Churches, Schools, Institutions, &c.	3,150 18 –	7 3 9	– – –	53 7 3	—	—
163	Miscellaneous Payments	4,697 10 9	299 3 4	114 – 1	88 1 9	346 8 6	—
	£.	37,188 8 7	5,588 1 8	2,175 6 8	880 16 –	518 6 5	305 17 8
				£.	46,656 17 –		
165	Windsor Parks and Woods			£.	21,123 16 2		
167	Royal Forests and Woodlands			£.	27,999 17 7		

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.—*cont^d.*

Unavailable Balances due to Income.

STATEMENT, in detail, of Advances out of the Income of the Land Revenue to the Trustees of various Roads; together with the Dates at which the Advances were made, and the Amounts remaining due on the 31st March 1868.

TO WHOM ADVANCED.	DATE OF ADVANCE.	AMOUNT of Advance.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Trustees of the Derwent and Shotley Bridge Roads	29 September - 1834	200 – –	
	17 November - „	200 – –	
	25 February - 1835	200 – –	
	8 July - - „	200 – –	
	31 August - „	200 – –	
			1,000 – –
The Trustees of the Hollington and Hastings Road	29 June - - 1836	100 – –	
	8 May - - 1837	200 – –	
	11 June - - 1838	100 – –	
	4 February - 1839	100 – –	
			500 – –
The Trustees of the Dean Forest Roads	1796, 1799, and 1800	10,645 – –	
	1828	200 – –	
	1829	200 – –	
	1831	100 – –	
	15 February - 1841	500 – –	
	31 March - - 1841	2,500 – –	
	21 April - - 1841	2,000 – –	
			16,145 – –
Total of "Unavailable Balances" on the 31st March 1868 - £.			17,645 – –

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of *Hainault*, in the County of *Essex*."

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 860. 8. 10. on the 31st March 1868 (shown in the Income Balance Sheet at page 185). The Balance standing at the Credit of this Account has arisen from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly standing upon the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, &c.)

Dr. *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1867 - - - - - - - -	891	8	10	By Compensation Allowance paid to an Underkeeper - - - -	31	–	–
				By Balance on the 31st March 1868, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43 - -	860	8	10
£.	891	8	10	£.	891	8	10

AA 4

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of *Whittlewood*, otherwise *Whittlebury*."

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 2,111. 8. 1. on the 31st March 1868 (shown in the Income Balance Sheet at page 185). The Balance standing at the Credit of this Account has arisen from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly standing upon the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, &c.)

Dr. *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1867 - - - - - - - -	2,269	8	1	By Compensation Allowances paid to Verderers and Keepers - - -	158	–	–
				By Balance on the 31st March 1868, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42 - - -	2,111	8	1
£.	2,269	8	1	£.	2,269	8	1

III.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1868,

" DRAINING, or otherwise Per Act 8 & 9

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Exchequer Bills. £. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1867, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 200	959 11 3		
2nd. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest	52 2 6	1,011 13 9	
3rd. Exchequer Bills		- - -	5,000 - -
To Receipt:	£. s. d.		
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Account, at p. 166)	20 - -		
Interest of Exchequer Bills	159 9 3	179 9 3	
To Cash Account:			
£. 1,015. 4. 1. invested in Exchequer Bills (*vide* per contra)		- - -	1,000 - -
	£.	1,191 3 -	6,000 - -

IV.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1868,

"The Fund for the Payment of Stipends to the Officiating Ministers of the Parish the County of York,"

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1867, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8	- - -	16,666 13 4
To Dividends of Stock:			
Dividends on £. 16,666. 13. 4. for the Year ended 5th January 1868 (less Income Tax)		489 11 8	
	£.	489 11 8	16,666 13 4

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Improving the NEW FOREST,"
Vict. c. 93.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.				Cash. £. s. d.	Exchequer Bills. £. s. d.
By Expenditure				Nil.	
By Exchequer Bills:					
Cost of £.1,000 Bills, dated 11th March 1867 (*vide per contra*)				1,015 4 1	
By Balance on the 31st March 1868, viz.:	£.	s.	d.		
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 201	163	16	5		
2nd. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest	12	2	6		
				175 18 11	
3rd. Exchequer Bills					6,000 – –
			£.	1,191 3 –	6,000 – –

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Churches of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in
per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.						Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
By Stipends of Officiating Ministers, viz.:							
Parish Church of Newborough, County of Northampton:							
Rev. H. Douglas, Stipend (5th January to 20th December 1867, less Income Tax)	£. 232	s. 2	d. 3				
Rev. H. Butler, Stipend (20th December 1867 to 5th January 1868)	10	12	–				
Cost of Powers of Attorney, &c.	2	1	7				
				244	15 10		
Parish Church of Sunk Island, County of York:							
Rev. Thomas Sutton, Stipend for the Year ended 5th January 1868 (less Income Tax)	243	7	10				
Cost of Powers of Attorney	1	8	–				
				244	15 10		
By Balance on the 31st March 1868, viz.:						489 11 8	
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being				8,333	6 8		
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being				8,333	6 8		
						- - -	16,666 13 4
					£.	489 11 8	16,666 13 4

V.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1868,

"The Fund for Maintaining and Repairing the Fabrics of the CHURCHES of Christchurch, Per Act 5 & 6

Dr.

RECEIPT.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1867, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 200 -	55 10 6	- -	37 15 2	- -	16 12 9	- -	17 18 1	—
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
To Receipt:								
Dividends of Stock - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	—
Cash - - - £.	65 10 6	- -	47 15 2	- -	26 12 9	- -	27 18 1	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in the County of Gloucester,"
Vict. c. 65.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure in 1867–68 -	1 15 4	- -	2 14 2	—	—	—	—	—
By Balance on the 31st March 1868, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 201 - - -	63 15 2	- -	45 1 —	- -	26 12 9	- -	27 18 1	—
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - - - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333
Cash - - - £.	65 10 6	- -	47 15 2	- -	26 12 9	- -	27 18 1	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

VI.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1868,

Dr. Vote, "SALARIES AND EXPENSES,
(Per

The Unexpended Balance shown on the Account of Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 13):

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount granted for the Service of the year 1867-68 (per Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 120), and issued from the Exchequer	25,744	–	–
£.	25,744	–	–

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

in the Office of Woods, &c."
Appropriation Act.) *Cr.*

Office of Woods, &c.," for the Year ended 31st March 1867, has been surrendered.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 13):	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Salaries, &c.:		
Commissioners (2 in number)	2,400 – –	
Principal Clerks (2 in number)	1,414 7 6	
Senior - ditto (3 in number)	1,411 10 3	
Assistant ditto (8 in number)	3,099 16 6	
Junior - ditto (1 in number)	167 8 9	
Supplementary Clerks, 1st Division (2 in number)	473 5 3	
Supplementary Clerks, 2nd Division (7 in number)	1,078 14 5	
Chief Mineral Inspector (*vide* "The Mines Account" at page 187)	800 – –	
Architect	850 – –	
Receiver General	700 – –	
Assistant to Receiver General	400 – –	
Bookkeeper	600 – –	
Drawing Clerk	200 – –	
Office-keeper	130 – –	
Messengers (4 in number)	370 – –	
		14,095 2 8
For the Office in Dublin:		
Senior Clerk	425 – –	
Assistant Clerk	318 15 –	
Supplementary Clerk	182 10 –	
Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare	188 6 3	
		1,114 11 3
By Pay of Persons temporarily Employed:		
Land Revenue Department, England (including Copies of Maps, &c.)	735 13 10	
Ditto - - - Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Channel Islands, Royal Forests and Woodlands	613 4 11	
Bookkeeping Department	91 16 –	
Quit-rent Department, Ireland	151 10 11	
		1,592 5 8
By Legal Expenses:*		
Solicitor, Land Revenue — His Salary	1,500 – –	
Solicitor, Land Revenue — Clerks (4 in number)	1,203 6 10	
Solicitor, Land Revenue — Disbursements	2,454 5 1	
Solicitor for the Department of Royal Forests (his and his Clerks' Salaries are paid by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c.)	—	
Ditto, Disbursements	302 16 7	
Solicitor in Ireland	833 9 –	
Other Legal Expenses, viz.:		
Land Revenue Department, England	87 4 2	
Ditto - - ditto - - Wales	15 10 8	
Ditto - - ditto - - Scotland	626 12 8	
Ditto - - ditto - - Isle of Man	18 4 2	
		7,041 9 2
By Contingencies:		
Servants' Wages and Sundries	455 5 11	
Contingencies of the Office in Ireland	118 4 8	
		573 10 7
		24,416 19 4
By Balance of the Grant for 1867-68 unexpended on the 31st March 1868, and to be surrendered, viz.:		
Cash Balance in the hands of Her Majesty's Paymaster General	971 – 1	
In the hands of the Solicitor, Land Revenue (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	301 – 4	
Ditto - - - Solicitor, Royal Forests - (ditto)	58 15 4	
	1,330 15 9	
Less,—Due to the Office Keeper (Amount expended beyond Imprests for Disbursements)	3 15 1	
		1,327 – 8
	£.	25,744 – –

* *Note.*—A very considerable Sum is annually received and credited to the Income of the Land Revenue, as Costs recovered in Crown Suits, and expenses incurred in the preparation of Leases, Conveyances, &c., the Charges in respect of which are, to a great extent, included under this Head of Expenditure—(*Vide* "Fees for Leases, &c.," at page 156.)

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

VII.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1868,

Vote, "LANDED ESTATES RECORD

Dr. (Per

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1867-68—Class 2, Vote 32:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance of the Grant for 1866-67, unexpended on the 1st April 1867, viz.:		
In the hands of the Keeper of the Records (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	19 – –	
Less,—Cash overdrawn, as per General Abstract at page 200	9 14 11	
		9 5 1
To Amount granted for the Service of the Year 1867-68 (per Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 120), and issued from the Exchequer		1,629 – –
£.		1,638 5 1

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

OFFICES." (OFFICE in LONDON.)
Appropriation Act.) C

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1867-68—CLASS 2, VOTE 32 :

	£. s. d.	£. s.
BY SALARIES, &c. :		
Keeper of the Record		550 –
Deputy Keeper		361 9
Clerk		161 –
Messenger		68 –
		1,140 9
BY PAY of PERSONS temporarily employed, including the examination and arrangement of Documents proposed to be transferred to the Public Record Office, authorised by Treasury Letter dated 16 July 1866	391 13 4	
BY CONTINGENCIES	8 6 10	
		400 –
		1,540 9
BY BALANCE of the Grant for 1867-68 unexpended on the 31st March 1868, viz. :		
Cash Balance in the hands of Her Majesty's Paymaster General	79 5 9	
In the hands of the Keeper of the Records (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	18 10 –	
		97 15
	£.	1,638 5

Note.—The fixed salary of the Keeper of the Records is 550 *l.* a year, but he has Emoluments also as a Record Agent, derived from Fees, and any sum by which such Fees fall short of 150 *l.*, is made good to him from Public Funds. (*Vide* p. 163.)

VIII.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, a

BALANCES, 1st April 1867.						RECEIPTS.		Page of Account.	TITLES OF THE ACCOUNTS.
SECURITIES.		PERSONS, &c.		CASH.					
Exchequer Bills.	Stock.	*Drs.*	*Crs.*	*Dr.*	*Cr.*	Securities Purchased.	CASH.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
—	145,546 16 3	15,512 2 7	172 9 4	23,916 2 7	- - -	75 12 10 (Stock)	63,618 18 6 80,912 14 2 (Stock Sold.)	144	- - CAPITAL (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, and 29 &
—	—	5,937 14 9 17,645 - -	7,028 3 11	64,936 15 4	- - -	- - - -	449,252 6 10	152	- - INCOME (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, and 29 &
5,000 - -	- - -	52 2 6	- - -	959 11 3	- - -	1,000 - - Exchequer Bills	179 9 3	192	New Forest Drainage (Per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93) - - - -
—	16,666 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -	- - - -	489 11 8	192	Churches at Sunk Island and Newborough (Per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59)
—	1,333 6 8	- - -	- - -	127 16 6	- - -	- - - -	40 - -	194	Churches in Dean Forest (Per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65) - - -
—	—	Balance surrendered - -	- - -	Balance surrendered - -	- - -	- - - -	25,744 - -	196	Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the Office of Woods, &c." (Per A
—	—	19 - -	- - -	- - -	9 14 11	- - - -	1,629 - -	198	Vote, "Landed Estates Record Offices." (Office in London.) (Per A
£. 5,000 - -	163,546 16 3	39,165 19 10	7,200 13 3	89,940 5 8	9 14 11	1,075 12 10	621,866 - 5	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
			31,965 6 7 (Net Balance.)		89,930 10 9 (Net Balance.)				
	£.	39,165 19 10	39,165 19 10	89,940 5 8	89,940 5 8				

1st April 1867.

—	89,930 10 9	CASH - - - -
—	31,965 6 7	PERSONS, &c. - -
163,546 16 3	- - - -	STOCK - - -
5,000 - -	- - - -	EXCHEQUER BILLS
£. 169,622 9 1	743,761 17 9	- - - - - BALANCES - - -

The foregoing Accounts have been prepared from the Books of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the Entries in which have been founded on Accounts and Vouchers that have undergone examination in the Department.

Office of Woods, &c., 29 June 1868.

Alfred John Phipps.

missioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868—*continued.*

he Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868.

TITLES OF THE ACCOUNTS.	Page of Account.	PAYMENTS. CASH.	PAYMENTS. Securities Sold.	BALANCES, 31st March 1868. CASH.	PERSONS, &c. Drs.	PERSONS, &c. Crs.	SECURITIES. Stock.	SECURITIES. Exchequer Bills.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CAPITAL (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - -	145	141,119 13 1 70 13 2 (Cash invested.)	86,597 – 10 (Stock)	24,465 11 11	18,307 13 11	176 3 7	59,025 8 3	—
INCOME (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - -	153	95,780 10 9 345,000 – – paid into the Consolidated Fund.	- - -	73,582 11 1	6,034 15 10 17,645 – –	7,299 4 8	—	—
OREST DRAINAGE (Per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93) - - - - - - - - - -	193	1,015 4 1 (Cash invested.)	- - -	163 16 5	12 2 6	- - - -	- - - -	6,000 – –
ES AT SUNK ISLAND AND NEWBOROUGH (Per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59) - - - - -	193	489 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	16,666 13 4	—
ES IN DEAN FOREST (Per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65) - - - - - - - - -	195	4 9 6	- - -	163 7 –	- - - -	- - - -	1,333 6 8	—
SALARIES AND EXPENSES IN THE OFFICE OF WOODS, &c." (Per Appropriation Act) -	197	24,416 19 4	- - -	- - -	1,330 15 9	3 15 1	—	—
LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICES." (Office in London.) (Per Appropriation Act) -	199	1,540 9 4	- - -	- - -	97 15 9	—	—	—
- £.		609,437 10 11	86,597 – 10	98,375 6 5	43,428 3 9	7,479 3 4 35,949 – 5 (Net Balance.)	77,025 8 3	6,000 – –
					43,428 3 9	43,428 3 9		

31st March 1868.

BALANCES - - - - - - CASH - - - -	98,375 6 5	—
PERSONS, &c. - -	35,949 – 5	—
STOCK - - -	- - - -	77,025 8 3
EXCHEQUER BILLS	- - - -	6,000 – –
LS £.	743,761 17 9	169,622 9 1

CHARLES GORE, JAMES K. HOWARD, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

I N D E X

TO

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

[*N.B.*—In this Index the Figures refer to the Page of the Report, or of the Appendix thereto.]

A.

ABBOTT'S WOOD FARM, Bromham (Wilts), lease thereof, granted, 46, 47.

Aberdeenshire, leases of salmon fishings opposite certain lands in, granted, 102.

Abergavenny, Earl of, reversionary interest of the Crown in pieces of land in the parish of Frant (Sussex), sold to, 54; copyhold premises in the manor of Ditcheling and borough of Lewes (Sussex), vested in, subject to reversion to the Crown, 60.

Abergele (Denbigh), particulars of arrears of rent due in respect of mines in the parish of, 140.

Abertarff (Inverness), lands and premises in the parish of, sold, 104.

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1. *Capital of the Land Revenue:*

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2. *Income of the Land Revenue:*

Particulars of receipt and expenditure on account of the income of the Land Revenue during the past year, 152 *et seq.*; total of 345,000 *l.* paid over to the Exchequer in 1867–68, as surplus income, 181; balance sheet, explanatory of the net available balances at the commencement and close of this account, 182–185; abstract showing the sources from which the money has been derived during the year, and setting forth the total amount under each source of receipt, and under each head of expenditure, 188, 189; statement of unavailable balances due to income, 190.

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3. *Royal Forests and Woodlands*—continued.

4. *Mines:*

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5. *Sunk Island and Newborough Churches:*

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6. *Dean Forest Churches:*

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7. *Salaries and Expenses (Office of Woods):*

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8. *Landed Estates Record Office:*

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9. *Audit of Accounts:*

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10. *Abstract of Receipts and Payments:*

General abstract of the accounts of the Commissioners for the year ending 31st March 1868, showing the receipts and payments in aggregate sums, the balances at the commencement and close of the year, &c. &c., 200, 201.

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Acquittance Fees, amount of acquittance fees in respect of quit, &c., rents in Ireland during the past year, 108.

Adams,

BALANCES, 31st March 1868.

ERSONS, &c.		SECURITIES.	
	Crs.	Stock.	Exchequer Bills.
s. d.	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*
3 11	176 3 7	59,025 8 3	—
5 10 – –	7,299 4 8	—	—
2 6	– – – –	– – – –	6,000 – –
– –	– – – –	16,666 13 4	—
– –	– – – –	1,333 6 8	—
15 9	3 15 1	—	—
15 9	—	—	—
3 9	7,479 3 4	77,025 8 3	6,000 – –
	35,949 – 5 (Net Balance.)		
3 9	43,428 3 9		

I N D E X

TO

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

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Abertarff (Inverness), lands and premises in the parish of, sold, 104.

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Achlam (York), amount expended in respect of new buildings, &c., at, 147.

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